

Cheetah Mobile Inc.
Form 20-F
April 26, 2019
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

Commission file number: 001-36427

Cheetah Mobile Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

N/A

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Cayman Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Building No. 8

Hui Tong Times Square

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Beijing 100123

People's Republic of China

(Address of principal executive offices)

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(Name, Telephone, Email and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
American depositary shares, each representing ten Class A ordinary shares Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.000025 per share*	The New York Stock Exchange

*Not for trading, but only in connection with the listing on the New York Stock Exchange of American depositary shares, each representing ten Class A ordinary shares.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

NONE

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

NONE

(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 475,357,217 Class A ordinary shares and 957,985,982 Class B ordinary shares, par value US\$0.000025 per share, as of December 31, 2018.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

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

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Note Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and emerging growth company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer
Emerging growth company

Non-accelerated filer

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 13 (a) of the Exchange 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.

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

US GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued

Other

by the International Accounting Standards Board

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

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INTRODUCTION

In this annual report, except where the context otherwise requires and for purposes of this annual report only:

Cheetah Mobile Inc., we, us, our company or our refers to Cheetah Mobile Inc., its subsidiaries and, in context of describing our operations and consolidated financial data, also includes our variable interest entities and, in certain periods prior to January 2017, the subsidiaries of our variable interest entities;

ADSs refers to American depositary shares, each of which represents ten of our Class A ordinary shares;

China or the PRC refers to the People's Republic of China, excluding, for the purposes of this annual report, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan;

Ordinary shares, prior to the completion of our initial public offering in May 2014, refers to our ordinary shares, par value US\$0.000025 per share and, upon the completion of the offering, to our Class A and Class B ordinary shares, par value US\$0.000025 per share;

RMB or Renminbi refers to the legal currency of China;

US\$, U.S. dollars, \$, or dollars refers to the legal currency of the United States;

, Euro dollars or Euro refers to the legal currency of the eurozone;

¥, Japanese Yen or JPY refers to the legal currency of Japan;

Kingsoft Corporation Limited or Kingsoft Corporation refers to Kingsoft Corporation Limited, a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 3888);

Number of monthly active users, in reference to all of our products, refers to the number of computers, tablets or smartphones on which one or more of our products have been installed or downloaded and that accessed the internet at least once during the relevant month; and number of monthly active users, in reference to an individual product, refers to the number of computers, tablets or smartphones on which such product has been installed or downloaded and that accessed the internet at least once during the relevant month. A single device with multiple applications installed is counted as one user. A single person with applications installed on multiple devices is counted as multiple users. Multiple persons using a single device are counted as one user. The number of monthly active users for our mobile products is based on our internal statistics;

Number of mobile devices on which our applications have been installed, as of a specified date, refers to the cumulative number of mobile devices on which one or more of our applications have been installed as of the specified date;

Hong Kong Listing Rules refers to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited;

Overseas revenues or revenues from overseas markets refers to revenues generated by our operating legal entities incorporated outside China. Such revenues are primarily attributable to customers located outside China, based on our customers' registered addresses; and

Variable interest entities or VIEs refers to those entities incorporated in PRC consolidated in our financial statements and over which our subsidiaries exercise effective control through a series of contractual arrangements.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements that reflect our current expectations and views of future events. These statements are made under the safe harbor provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You can identify these forward-looking statements by words or phrases such as may, could, should, would, will, expect, anticipate, aim, estimate, intend, plan, believe, likely to, project, other similar expressions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about:

our business strategies, plans and priorities, including growth strategies as well as investment and acquisition plans in China and overseas;

our ability to retain and attract users, customers and business partners, and increase their spending or level of engagement with us;

our ability to expand and improve our product and service offerings;

our ability to monetize the user traffic on our platform;

our future business development, results of operations and financial condition, including the seasonal trends of our results of operations;

expectations regarding our user growth rate and user engagement;

expected changes in our revenues and cost or expense items;

competition and changes in landscape in our industry;

relevant PRC and foreign government policies and regulations relating to our industry;

general economic and business condition globally and in China; and

assumptions underlying or related to any of the foregoing.

You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements and you should read these statements in conjunction other sections of this annual report, in particular the risk factors disclosed in Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Moreover, we operate in a rapidly evolving environment. New risks emerge from time to time and it is impossible for our management to predict all risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ from those contained in any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements made in this annual report relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this annual report. We do not undertake any obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements except as required under applicable law.

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PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information

A. Selected Financial Data

The following table presents the selected consolidated financial information of our company. The selected consolidated statements of comprehensive income data for each of the three years ended December 31, 2018 and the selected consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2017 and 2018 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are included in this annual report beginning on page F-1. The selected consolidated statements of comprehensive income data for each of the two years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015 and the selected consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, excluding the financial data of Kingsoft Japan Inc., or Kingsoft Japan, have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this annual report. Our audited consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Our historical results do not necessarily indicate results expected for any future period. You should read the following selected financial data in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects included elsewhere in this annual report.

In January 2016, we obtained control of Kingsoft Japan. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions B. Related Party Transactions Transactions and Agreements with Kingsoft Corporation and its Subsidiaries Purchase of Equity Interest in Kingsoft Japan . As we and Kingsoft Japan were under common control by Kingsoft Corporation both before and after our acquisition of control over Kingsoft Japan, the consolidated financial data presented below have been prepared as if we had owned the assets and liabilities of and operated Kingsoft Japan throughout the periods presented, and the consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015 have been retrospectively adjusted accordingly. The consolidated financial data set forth below as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015 may not necessarily reflect the results of operations, financial position and cash flows we would have experienced with respect to Kingsoft Japan if we had owned and operated Kingsoft Japan throughout those years.

Starting from January 1, 2018, we adopted ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from contracts with customers* or ASC 606, which reclassifies value added tax from the cost of revenues to net against revenues. The consolidated statement of comprehensive income data for the year ended December 31, 2018 presented below have been prepared in accordance with ASC 606, while the consolidated statements of comprehensive income data for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 presented below have been prepared in accordance with ASC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition* or ASC 605.

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	Year Ended December 31,					US\$
	2014 ⁽¹⁾ RMB	2015 ⁽¹⁾ RMB	2016 ⁽¹⁾ RMB	2017 ⁽¹⁾ RMB	2018 ⁽²⁾ RMB	
	(in thousands except for shares, per share and per ADS data)					
Selected Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Data:						
Revenues	1,858,182	3,773,877	4,564,650	4,974,757	4,981,705	724,559
Utility products and related services	1,616,184	3,465,239	3,870,995	3,439,563	3,119,483	453,711
Mobile entertainment	176,008	281,671	693,195	1,496,443	1,778,867	258,725
Others	65,990	26,967	460	38,751	83,355	12,123
Cost of revenues ⁽³⁾	(438,661)	(956,353)	(1,543,817)	(1,780,089)	(1,540,633)	(224,076)
Gross profit	1,419,521	2,817,524	3,020,833	3,194,668	3,441,072	500,483
Operating income and expenses:						
Research and development ⁽³⁾	(443,214)	(695,185)	(905,854)	(684,863)	(668,918)	(97,290)
Selling and marketing ⁽³⁾	(601,433)	(1,505,951)	(1,650,581)	(1,656,505)	(1,910,044)	(277,804)
General and administrative ⁽³⁾	(274,991)	(447,984)	(561,834)	(407,410)	(430,826)	(62,661)
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	(8,304)	(49,882)	(2,889)	(38,862)	(12,767)	(1,857)
Other operating income	1,087	98,376	87,877	39,852	48,705	7,084
Total operating income and expenses	(1,326,855)	(2,600,626)	(3,033,281)	(2,747,788)	(2,973,850)	(432,528)
Operating profit/(loss)	92,666	216,898	(12,448)	446,880	467,222	67,955
Other income/(expenses)	6,534	21,479	(56,448)	986,385	802,501	116,719
Income/(Loss) before income taxes	99,200	238,377	(68,896)	1,433,265	1,269,723	184,674

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Income tax benefits/(expenses)	(27,895)	(63,740)	12,189	(57,602)	(117,000)	(17,017)
Net income/(loss)	71,305	174,637	(56,707)	1,375,663	1,152,723	167,657
Less: Net income/(loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	2,988	(1,710)	23,818	27,469	(14,186)	(2,063)
Net income/(loss) attributable to Cheetah Mobile Inc.	68,317	176,347	(80,525)	1,348,194	1,166,909	169,720
Earnings/(Losses) per share						
Basic	0.0530	0.1285	(0.0580)	0.9573	0.8048	0.1171
Diluted	0.0509	0.1236	(0.0580)	0.9366	0.7839	0.1140
Earnings/(Losses) per ADS⁽⁴⁾						
Basic	0.5301	1.2845	(0.5805)	9.5728	8.0478	1.1705
Diluted	0.5092	1.2360	(0.5805)	9.3656	7.8393	1.1402
Weighted average number of shares used in computation:						
Basic	1,210,501,020	1,372,863,321	1,387,254,551	1,394,303,326	1,403,089,609	1,403,089,609
Diluted	1,341,732,457	1,426,810,939	1,387,254,551	1,425,154,838	1,440,414,849	1,440,414,849

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- (1) VAT is presented in cost of revenues rather than net against revenues in accordance with the legacy revenue accounting standard (ASC 605)
- (2) VAT is presented as net against revenues rather than in cost of revenues in accordance with the new revenue accounting standard (ASC 606)
- (3) Share-based compensation expenses were allocated in cost of revenues and operating expenses as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2014 RMB	2015 RMB	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)					
Cost of revenues	1,393	1,523	1,490	762	206	30
Research and development	51,322	142,777	148,211	20,691	14,224	2,069
Selling and marketing	7,621	18,206	13,830	39	8,967	1,304
General and administrative	113,435	153,234	142,618	51,824	61,721	8,977
Total	173,771	315,740	306,149	73,316	85,118	12,380

- (4) Each ADS represents ten Class A ordinary shares.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2014 RMB	2015 RMB	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)					
Selected Consolidated Balance Sheets						
Data:						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,115,738	1,843,233	1,411,000	2,317,488	2,783,843	404,893
Short-term investments	513,621	29,234	361,499	1,395,694	930,610	135,352
Total assets	2,988,129	4,926,551	5,541,134	7,448,931	8,292,636	1,206,113
Total current liabilities	638,210	1,720,585	2,066,221	2,165,754	1,835,765	267,002
Total liabilities	740,176	1,912,106	2,339,956	2,293,721	2,010,241	292,378
Total mezzanine equity				649,246	687,847	100,043
Total Cheetah Mobile Inc. shareholders equity	2,152,084	2,854,067	3,012,352	4,293,361	5,476,465	796,518
Total equity	2,247,953	3,014,445	3,201,178	4,505,964	5,594,548	813,692

We present our financial results in RMB. This annual report contains translations of RMB amounts into U.S. dollars at specific rates solely for the convenience of the reader. The conversion of RMB into U.S. dollars in this annual report is based on the exchange rate set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Unless otherwise noted, all translations from RMB to U.S. dollars and from U.S. dollars to Renminbi in this annual report were made at a rate of RMB6.8755 to US\$1.00, the exchange rate on December 31, 2018 set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. We make no representation that any RMB or U.S. dollar amount could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or RMB, as the case may be, at any particular rate, or at all. The PRC government imposes control over its foreign currency reserves in part through

direct regulation of the conversion of RMB into foreign exchange and through restrictions on foreign trade.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

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D. Risk Factors

Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry

If we fail to retain our user base in our key markets, including the United States, Europe and China, or if our users decrease their level of engagement with our mobile applications in these markets, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

The size of our user base and our users' level of engagement in our key markets are critical to our success. Our business and financial performance have been and will continue to be significantly determined by our success in retaining and engaging active users in our key markets. We have been consistently anticipating user demand and developing innovative products and services to attract and retain users. However, the internet industry, including the mobile internet industry, is characterized by constant and rapid technological changes. As a result, users may switch from one set of products to others more quickly than in other sectors. Our success will become increasingly dependent on our ability to increase levels of user engagement and monetization in our key markets. Our user engagement could be adversely affected if:

we fail to maintain the popularity of our existing products for users in China, the United States, and Europe;

we are unsuccessful in launching new and popular applications in a cost-effective manner to further diversify our product offerings and increase user engagement;

technical or other problems prevent us from delivering our products or services in a rapid and reliable manner or otherwise affect user experience;

strategic investments or acquisitions that we make to diversify or improve our products or services offerings fail to generate the favorable results or synergies that we anticipate;

there are user concerns related to privacy, safety, security or other factors;

our competitors may launch or develop products and services similar to ours, which may result in a loss of existing users or reduced growth in new users;

products adopting new technologies displace our products;

there are adverse changes in our products or services that are mandated by, or that we elect to make to address, legislation, regulatory authorities or litigation, including settlements or consent decrees;

we fail to provide adequate customer service to users; or

we do not maintain our brand image, or our reputation is damaged.

We received in the past and may continue to receive, complaints from users regarding our mobile applications primarily regarding privacy settings and certain third-party website promotion activities on our mobile applications. While we did not incur any material costs to address the complaints, we may need to incur substantial expenditures in the future. If we are unable to address user complaints timely or at all, our reputation may be harmed, and our user base in China, the United States, and Europe may decline. Our efforts to avoid or address any of these events could require us to incur substantial expenditures to modify or adapt our products, services or infrastructure. If we fail to retain our user base in our key markets, or if our users decrease their engagement with our products in these markets, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

Because a limited number of customers contribute to a significant portion of our revenues, our revenues and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected if we were to lose a significant customer or a significant portion of its business.

Currently, a limited number of customers contribute a significant portion of our revenues. Our customers primarily comprise mobile application developers, mobile game developers, mobile advertising networks,

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e-commerce companies and search engines to which we refer traffic and sell advertisements and individual customers. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, our five largest customers in aggregate contributed approximately 47.9%, 44.7% and 41.3% of our revenues, respectively. Google became our largest customer since 2017, and contributed 14.4% of our total revenues in 2018, compared to 15.2% in 2017. We expect that a limited number of our customers will continue to contribute a significant portion of our revenues in the near future. If we lose any of these customers, or if revenues generated from a significant customer are substantially reduced due to, for example, increased competition, a significant change in the customer's business policy or operation, suspected breach or violation to the underlying contract or policy, any deterioration in customer relationship, or significant delays in payments for our services, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. For example, some of our overseas business partners have discontinued the placement of ads on mobile phone lock screens since May 2017 and January 2018, respectively, which adversely affected our revenues from utility products and related services. In addition, on November 26, 2018, a third party made certain allegations about some of our products. Although we have made a number of public statements to clarify the matter, these allegations did cause a disruption to our business, and as a result, our revenues from utility products and related services decreased by 6.3% quarter over quarter to RMB783.0 million (US\$113.9 million) in the fourth quarter of 2018.

We are subject to risks and uncertainties faced by companies in a rapidly evolving industry.

We operate in the rapidly evolving internet industry, which makes it difficult to predict our future results of operations. Accordingly, our future prospects are subject to the risks and uncertainties experienced by companies in this evolving industry. Some of these risks and uncertainties relate to our ability to, among others:

successfully implement our plan to further develop and monetize our mobile platform both in China and globally;

offer new, innovative products and services and enhance our existing products and services with innovative and advanced technology to attract and retain a larger user base;

retain existing customers and attract additional customers and increase spending per customer;

maintain our relationships with important suppliers, such as bandwidth suppliers, on favorable terms;

respond to evolving user preferences and industry changes;

respond to competitive market conditions;

upgrade our technology to support increased traffic and expanded product and service offerings;

maintain effective control of our costs and expenses;

respond to changes in the regulatory environment in China and overseas markets and manage legal risks, including those associated with intellectual property rights; and

execute our strategic investments and acquisitions and post-acquisition integrations effectively.

If we fail to address any of the above risks and uncertainties, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Additionally, certain of our technologies, such as artificial intelligence technologies, are characterized by rapid technological changes, new product introductions, enhancements, and evolving industry standards. The prospects of our products and business based on such technologies would depend on our ability to develop new products and applications in new markets that develop as a result of technological and scientific advances, while improving the performance and cost-effectiveness. New technologies, techniques or products that might offer better combinations of price and performance than our products could emerge. It is important that we anticipate changes in technology and market demand. If we do not successfully innovate and introduce new technology into our anticipated product lines or effectively manage the transitions of our technology to new product offerings, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed.

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If we fail to compete effectively, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We face intense competition in our businesses. In the mobile space, we compete with other mobile application developers, including those developers that offer products purported to perform similar functions as Clean Master, Security Master, CM Launcher, LiveMe, mobile casual games and our artificial intelligence-related products. In the internet space, we mainly compete with 360 Security Technology Inc., or 360, in China's internet security and anti-virus market. In the mobile utility product space, we mainly compete with CooTek (Cayman) Inc., a global mobile internet company that offers mobile utility applications in the overseas markets. In the mobile games space, we mainly compete with Voodoo, a French-based global mobile casual game publisher. In the livestreaming space, we mainly compete with PRC livestreaming companies and short-video companies that offer similar application in the overseas markets. In the artificial intelligence space, we compete with other companies offering similar product offerings in China. In addition, we compete with all major internet companies for user attention and advertising spend.

Some of our competitors have longer operating histories and significantly greater financial, technological and marketing resources than we do and, in turn, have an advantage in attracting and retaining users and customers. If we are not able to effectively compete in any aspect of our business or if our reputation is harmed by negative publicity relating to us, our products and services or our key management, our user base may decrease, which could make us less attractive to customers, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We have a limited operating history in international markets. If we fail to meet the challenges presented by our increasingly globalized operations, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our business has continued to expand internationally since we released our Clean Master overseas version in September 2012 and established Cheetah Mobile America, Inc., one of our U.S. subsidiaries, in November 2012. In December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, approximately 81.0%, 75.4% and 72.0%, respectively, of our mobile monthly active users were from overseas markets, including the United States, Europe, India, Indonesia and certain emerging markets (other than China), while the remainder were from China. Revenues from overseas markets accounted for 60.2%, 67.0% and 60.4% of our total revenues in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. While we expect to continue our global expansion, we believe China is a very important market for us to drive our growth. Our expansion may expose to a number of risks, including:

challenges in formulating effective marketing strategies targeting mobile internet users from various jurisdictions and cultures, who have a diverse range of preferences and demands;

challenges in identifying appropriate local business partners and establishing and maintaining good working relationships with them. Our business partners primarily include third parties that promote our platform and applications, and mobile advertising networks, such as Facebook, Google, Yahoo, Baidu and Tencent, through which advertisers place their advertisements on our mobile applications. In addition, we work with game developers for our game publishing business;

challenges in attracting users to generate appealing content on LiveMe;

challenges in introducing innovative in-game purchase features to convert our mobile game users to paying users;

local competition;

challenges in meeting local advertiser demands as well as online marketing practices and conventions;

differences in user and advertiser reception and perception of our applications internationally;

challenges in building direct sales operations in the domestic market;

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fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

compliance with applicable foreign laws and regulations, including but not limited to internet content requirements, foreign exchange controls, cash repatriation restrictions, intellectual property protection rules and data privacy requirements;

exposure to different tax jurisdictions that may subject us to greater fluctuations in our effective tax rate and assessments in multiple jurisdictions on various tax-related assertions, including transfer pricing adjustments and permanent establishment; and

increased costs associated with doing business in foreign jurisdictions.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected by these and other risks associated with our increasingly globalized operations.

If users do not widely adopt versions of our applications developed for various mobile devices, our business could be adversely affected.

The number of people who access the internet through mobile devices is increasing dramatically. The varying display sizes, functionality, and memory associated with mobile devices make the use of our applications on such devices more difficult and the versions of our applications developed for these devices may not be compelling to users, manufacturers or distributors of devices. Each manufacturer or distributor may establish unique technical standards for its devices, and our applications may not work or be accessible on these devices. Some manufacturers may also elect not to include our applications on their devices. As new devices and new platforms are continually being released, it is difficult to predict the problems we may encounter in developing versions of our applications for use on these mobile devices and we may need to devote significant resources to the creation, support, and maintenance of our applications tailored for such devices. If we are unable to attract and retain a substantial number of mobile device manufacturers, distributors, and users to adopt and use our applications, or if we are slow to develop products and technologies that are more compatible with mobile devices, our business could be adversely affected.

If our utility products and related services fail to optimize system performance or provide attractive personalized experiences, we may lose users, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our users rely on our utility products and related services to optimize the performance of their mobile devices, provide real time protection against security threats, and gain personalized mobile device experience. Our applications are highly technical and complex and, when deployed, may contain defects or security vulnerabilities. Some errors in our products may only be discovered after a product has been installed and used by our users.

Our applications for users rely on our cloud-based data analytics engines to optimize system performance and protect against security threats. The data analytics engines include our most up-to-date security threats library and application behavior library in the cloud, and our applications only include a subset of these libraries on the users' end devices. If our data analytics engines do not function properly, or if the infrastructure supporting the data analytics engine malfunctions, our applications may not achieve optimal results.

Our cloud-based data analytics engines employ a heuristic, or experience-based, approach to detect unknown security threats and behavior of unknown mobile applications. However, new malware and malicious applications are constantly appearing and evolving, and our detection technologies may not detect all forms of security threats or malicious applications encountered by our users. In addition, our applications may not work properly with the Windows, Android or iOS operating systems if we cannot promptly upgrade our applications following any changes or updates to these operating systems. We previously experienced system disruption due to compatibility issues resulting from an update to the Windows operating system.

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We also tentatively launched an online digital wallet product that allows users to hold the keys for their cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin and Ether. Certain cryptocurrencies are controllable only by the possessor of both the unique public key and private key relating to a digital wallet. While cryptocurrencies and blockchain ledger require a public key relating to a digital wallet to be published when used in a transaction, private keys must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third party from accessing the cryptocurrencies relating to the digital wallet. To the extent our private key is lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, we will be unable to access the cryptocurrencies relating to the digital wallet. Further, we cannot provide assurance that our digital wallet will not be hacked or compromised. Any loss of private keys relating to, or hack or other compromise of, digital wallets used by our users could adversely affect our users' ability to access their cryptocurrencies and could harm users' trust in us and our products.

Any of these defects, vulnerabilities or failures could result in damage to our reputation, decrease in our user base and loss of customers, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

If any system failure, interruption or downtime occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Although we seek to reduce the possibility of disruptions and other outages, our applications may be disrupted by problems with our own cloud-based technology and system, such as malfunctions in our software or other facilities or network overload. Our systems may be vulnerable to damage or interruption caused by telecommunication failures, power loss, human error, computer attacks or viruses, earthquakes, floods, fires, terrorist attacks, change of relevant laws, regulations or policies and similar events. Our IT systems may not be fully redundant or backed up, and our disaster recovery planning may not be sufficient for all eventualities. Despite any precautions we may take, the occurrence of natural disasters, policy changes or other unanticipated problems at our hosting facilities or similar events affecting our ability to use necessary online resources could result in interruptions in the availability of our products and services. In particular, we may be required to expand and adapt our technology and infrastructure to continue to reliably store, process and analyze user content as well as to ensure smooth delivery of high quality content. Any interruption in the ability of our users to use our applications could damage our reputation, reduce our future revenues, harm our future profits, subject us to regulatory scrutiny and lead users to seek alternative products.

We mostly use third party cloud-based services, such as AWS, instead of self-owned servers. These third-party services may experience downtime from time to time, and we have limited control over the quality and reliability of these services. Any scheduled or unscheduled interruption in our ability to use such services could result in service disruption, which could result in an immediate, and possibly substantial, loss of revenues. If any such incidents take place, our brands and user perception of the reliability of our systems may be adversely affected.

If major mobile application distribution channels change their standard terms and conditions in a manner that is detrimental to us, or terminate their existing relationship with us, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We rely on third-party mobile application distribution channels such as Google Play and iOS App Store and various advertising platforms to distribute most of our mobile applications to users. In China, where Google Play is not available, we collaborate with similar local distribution channels to distribute our mobile applications. We expect a substantial number of downloads of our mobile applications will continue to be derived from these distribution channels. As such, the promotion, distribution and operation of our applications are subject to such distribution channels' standard terms and policies for application developers, which are subject to the interpretation of, and frequent changes by, these distribution channels. If Google Play, iOS App Store or any other major distribution

channel changes their standard terms and conditions in a manner that is detrimental to us, or terminate their existing relationship with us, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

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As most of our core mobile utility products are created for Android devices, a decrease in the popularity of the Android ecosystem may materially and adversely affect our business.

Most of our core mobile utility applications are created for Android devices. Any significant downturn in the overall popularity of the Android ecosystem or the use of Android devices could materially and adversely affect the demand for and revenues generated from these mobile utility applications. Although the Android ecosystem has grown rapidly in recent years, it is uncertain whether it will continue to grow at a similar rate in the future. In addition, due to the constantly evolving nature of the mobile industry, another operating system for mobile devices may eclipse Android and decrease its popularity. To the extent that our mobile utility applications continue to mainly support Android devices, our utility related products and services would be vulnerable to any decline in popularity of the Android operating system.

If our newly developed or sourced games cannot achieve continued popularity or LiveMe cannot attract a large number of broadcasters or audience, our mobile entertainment revenues may be materially and adversely affected.

We derive a portion of our revenues from mobile entertainment business, which primarily includes mobile game business and live broadcasting on LiveMe platform.

We have developed widely popular mobile games in-house and have grown some acquired or jointly-operated third-party games into popular games in the past. These games attracted a large user base which in turn helps generate significant advertising revenues for us. We have also been trying to add in-game purchase features to our existing and future games, which may increase the monetization efficiency of these games.

The success of LiveMe depends on its ability to attract a large number of broadcasters who can provide appealing online performances and a large number of audiences who enjoy the performances and are willing to interact with the broadcasters. We received revenues after users purchase and consume virtual items on the LiveMe platform. If our newly developed or sourced games cannot achieve continued popularity, the in-game purchase features are not well received by our users, or LiveMe cannot attract a large base of broadcasters and audiences, our mobile entertainment business may be materially and adversely affected.

We have been named as a defendant in putative shareholder class action lawsuit that could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operation, cash flows and reputation.

We will have to defend against a putative shareholder class action lawsuit described in Item 8. Financial Information A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings, including any appeals of such lawsuit should our initial defense be unsuccessful. We are currently unable to estimate the possible loss or possible range of loss, if any, associated with the resolution of this lawsuit. In the event that our initial defense of this lawsuit is unsuccessful, there can be no assurance that we will prevail in any appeal. Any adverse outcome of this case, including any plaintiff's appeal of a judgment in this lawsuit, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation, cash flows and reputation. In addition, there can be no assurance that our insurance carriers will cover all or part of the defense costs, or any liabilities that may arise from this matter. The litigation process may utilize a significant portion of our cash resources and divert management's attention from the day-to-day operations of our company, all of which could harm our business. We also may be subject to claims for indemnification related to this matter, and we cannot predict the impact that indemnification claims may have on our business or financial results.

We may be held liable for information or content displayed on, retrieved from or linked to our applications, which may adversely impact our brand image and materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Our content-driven applications, such as LiveMe, may be misused by users to engage in inappropriate, fraudulent or illegal activities. We have implemented control procedures and technologies, as well as a

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specialized team that monitor the live performance of or content uploaded by LiveMe users. These procedures aim to detect and block inappropriate, fraudulent or illegal content or activities uploaded to or conducted through LiveMe, particularly those that violate our user agreements, applicable laws and regulations. However, such procedures may not be able to block all such performances or activities promptly due to their real-time nature. In addition, as the number of users and user activities on LiveMe grow, it may become more difficult for the team to timely detect and block illegal or inappropriate content or activities. We may be found liable for illegal or inappropriate live performance of or content uploaded by our users in different jurisdictions. Our brand image may be materially and adversely affected by the misuse of our applications and we may face governmental or regulatory actions. In response to any allegations of illegal or inappropriate activities conducted through our applications or any negative media coverage about us, government authorities may intervene and hold us liable for non-compliance with laws and regulations concerning the dissemination of information on the Internet or violation of relevant regulations on live video streaming services and subject us to administrative penalties or other sanctions, such as requiring us to restrict or discontinue certain features and services provided on our applications. If such events occur, our reputation and business may suffer and our user base and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to prevent unauthorized use of our intellectual property, which could harm our business and competitive position.

We regard our trademarks, service marks, patents, domain names, trade secrets, proprietary technologies know-how and similar intellectual property as critical to our success, and we rely on trademark and patent law, trade secret protection and confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and third parties to protect our proprietary rights. See Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Intellectual Property for a description for our intellectual property. There can be no assurance that any of our pending patent, trademark or other intellectual property applications will be issued or registered. Any intellectual property rights we have obtained or may obtain in the future may not be sufficient to provide us with a competitive advantage, and could be challenged, invalidated, circumvented, infringed or misappropriated. Given the potential cost, effort, risks and disadvantages of obtaining patent protection, we have not and do not plan to apply for patents or other forms of intellectual property protection for certain of our key technologies. If some of these technologies are later proven to be important to our business and are used by third parties without our authorization, especially for commercial purposes, our business and competitive position may be harmed.

Monitoring for infringement or other unauthorized use of our intellectual property rights is difficult and costly, and we cannot be certain that we can effectively prevent such infringement or unauthorized use of our intellectual property, particularly in countries where laws may not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as in the United States. From time to time, we may need to resort to litigation or other proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights, which could result in substantial cost and diversion of resources. Our efforts to enforce or protect our intellectual property rights may be ineffective and could result in the invalidation or narrowing of the scope of our intellectual property or expose us to counterclaims from third parties, any of which may adversely affect our business and operating results.

In addition, it is often difficult to create and enforce intellectual property rights in China and other countries outside of the United States. Even where adequate, relevant laws exist in China and other countries outside of the United States, it may not be possible to obtain swift and equitable enforcement of such laws, or to enforce court judgments or arbitration awards delivered in another jurisdiction. Accordingly, we may not be able to effectively protect our intellectual property rights in such countries. Additional uncertainty may result from changes to intellectual property laws enacted in the jurisdictions in which we operate, and from interpretations of intellectual property laws by applicable courts and government bodies.

Our confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and third parties, such as consultants and contractors, may not effectively prevent unauthorized use or disclosure of our confidential information, intellectual property or technology and may not provide an adequate remedy in the event of such

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unauthorized use or disclosure. Trade secrets and know-how are difficult to protect, and our trade secrets may be disclosed, become known or be independently discovered by others. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our website features, software and functionality or obtain and use information that we consider confidential and proprietary. If we are not able to adequately protect our trade secrets, know-how and other confidential information, intellectual property or technology, our business and operating results may be adversely affected.

We may be subject to intellectual property infringement lawsuits which could result in our payment of substantial damages or license fees, disruption to our product and service offerings and reputational harm.

Third parties, including our competitors, may assert claims against us for alleged infringements of their technology patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and internet content. Our internal procedures and licensing practices may not be effective in completely preventing the unauthorized use of copyrighted materials or the infringement of other rights of third parties by us or our users. The validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights in internet-related industries, particularly in China, is uncertain and still evolving. If a claim of infringement brought against us in China or another jurisdiction is successful, we may be required to pay substantial penalties or other damages and fines, enter into license agreements which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all or be subject to injunction or court orders. We may be subject to injunction or court orders or required to redesign our products or technology, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if allegations or claims lack merit, defending against them could be both costly and time-consuming and could significantly divert the efforts and resources of our management and other personnel. In addition, regardless of the outcome of the lawsuit, we could suffer reputational harm.

For example, we changed our corporate name, company logo and trademark to reflect our new name Cheetah Mobile in the first half of 2014. Cheetah is commonly used in corporate names in China, the United States and elsewhere. Although we believe in good faith that our use of Cheetah Mobile does not infringe on any third-party intellectual property rights and we have filed trademark applications in certain categories in China, third parties may bring trademark and other intellectual property infringement claims against us, which could distract our management attention and result in us incurring significant cost to defend ourselves.

Further, we license and use technologies from third parties in our applications. These third-party technology licenses may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms or at all, and may expose us to liability. Any such liability, or our inability to use any of these third-party technologies, could result in disruptions to our business that could materially and adversely affect our operating and financial results.

Some of our applications contain open source software, which may pose increased risk to our proprietary software.

We use open source software in some of our applications, including our Cheetah Browser, which incorporates Chromium browser technology, and will use open source software in the future. In addition, we regularly contribute source code to open source software projects and release internal software projects under open source licenses, and anticipate doing so in the future. The terms of many open source licenses to which we are subject have not been interpreted by U.S. or foreign courts, and there is a risk that such licenses could be construed in a manner that imposes unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to sell or distribute our applications. Additionally, we may from time to time face threats or claims from third parties claiming ownership of, or demanding release of, the alleged open source software or derivative works we developed using such software, which could include our proprietary source code, or otherwise seeking to enforce the terms of the applicable open source license. These threats or claims could result in litigation and could require us to make our source code freely available, purchase a costly license or cease offering the implicated applications unless and until we can re-engineer them to avoid infringement. Such a

re-engineering process could require significant additional research and development resources, and we may not be able to complete it successfully. In addition to

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risks related to license requirements, our use of certain open source software may lead to greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on the origin of the software. Additionally, because any software source code we contribute to open source projects is publicly available, our ability to protect our intellectual property rights with respect to such software source code may be limited or lost entirely, and we are unable to prevent our competitors or others from using such contributed software source code. Any of these risks could be difficult to eliminate or manage and, if not addressed, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We do not have internal manufacturing capabilities and rely on third-party contract manufacturers to produce our products. If we encounter issues with these contract manufacturers, our business, brand and results of operations could be harmed.

In 2018, Cheetah Mobile and Beijing OrionStar Technology Co., Ltd. or Beijing OrionStar introduced several robotics products, including Cheetah Translator, a portable AI-based voice translation device that allows translations with a single touch from Chinese into English, Japanese, Korean and certain other languages, and vice versa. We do not maintain our own manufacturing capabilities and rely on contract manufacturers to produce our products. We assign the production of these products to third-party manufacturers. We may experience operational difficulties with our manufacturers, including reductions in the availability of production capacity, failures to comply with product specifications, insufficient quality control, failures to meet production deadlines, insolvency of the manufacturers, increases in manufacturing costs and longer lead time required. Our manufacturers may experience disruptions in their manufacturing operations due to equipment breakdowns, labor strikes or shortages, natural disasters, component or material shortages, cost increases or other problems. In addition, we may not be able to renew contracts with our contract manufacturers or identify manufacturers who are capable of producing new products we target to launch in the future.

We are susceptible to supply shortages, long lead time for raw materials and components, and supply changes, any of which could disrupt our supply chain and harm our results of operation.

All of the components and raw materials used to produce our products are sourced from third-party suppliers, and some of these components are sourced from a limited number of or a single supplier. Therefore, we are subject to risks of shortages or discontinuation in supply, long lead time, cost increases and quality control issues with the limited sources of suppliers. In addition, as many of electronics component suppliers are concentrated in East and Southeast Asia, there have been industry-wide conditions, natural disasters and global events in the past that have caused material shortages for components. While component shortages have historically been immaterial, they could be material in the future.

In the event of a component shortage or supply interruption from suppliers of key components, we will need to identify alternate sources of supply, which can be time-consuming, difficult and costly. We may not be able to source these components on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all, which may undermine our ability to meet our production requirements or to fill our orders in a timely manner. This could cause delays in shipment of our products, harm our relationships with our customers, distributors and users, and adversely affect our results of operations.

Our operating results could be materially harmed if we are unable to accurately forecast consumer demand for our products and services or manage our inventory.

To ensure adequate inventory supply for our products, we procure raw materials and components based on sales and production forecasts. The ability to accurately forecast demand for our products and services could be affected by many factors, including changes in customer demand for our products and services, sales promotions by us, sales

channel inventory levels, and unanticipated changes in general market and economic conditions. In addition, as we continue to introduce new products and services, we may also face challenges managing the production plan of our existing products, which may in turn affect the inventory management for our existing

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products. If we or our customers fail to accurately forecast customer demand, we may experience excess inventory levels or a shortage of products available for sale. Inventory levels in excess of customer demand may result in inventory write-downs or write-offs and the sale of excess inventory at discounted prices, which may cause our gross margin to suffer and could impair the strength of our brand. On the other hand, in the case we experience shortage of products, we may be unable to meet the demand for our products, and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

Our business depends substantially on the continuing efforts of our management team, key employees and skilled personnel, and our business operations may be severely disrupted if we lose their services.

Our future success depends substantially on the continued efforts of our management team and key employees, in particular, Mr. Sheng Fu, our chief executive officer. The loss of Mr. Fu or any of our management team members could harm our business. In addition, if our key employees were unable or unwilling to continue their services with us, we may not be able to replace them easily, in a timely manner, or at all, which could result in significant disruptions to our business. The integration of any replacement personnel could be time-consuming, expensive and cause additional disruption to our business. If any of our management team members or key employees joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose customers, know-how and staff.

Each of our executive officers and key employees has agreed to non-competition obligations. However, these agreements may not be enforceable in China, where our executives and key employees reside, in light of uncertainties relating to China's legal system. If any of our executive officers or key employees violates the terms of their non-competition or other employment agreements with us, or their legal duties by diverting business opportunities from us, it will result in our loss of corporate opportunities. Although we have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics to help restrict conflicts of interest involving directors and officers, any violation of this code by our directors or officers may materially and adversely affect our business operations, prospects and reputation.

Allegations or lawsuits against us or our management may harm our reputation and have a material and adverse impact on our business, results of operations and cash flows.

We have been, and may become, subject to allegations or lawsuits brought by our competitors, customers, business partners, short sellers, investment research firms or other individuals or entities, including claims of breach of contract or unfair competition. Any such allegation or lawsuit, with or without merit, or any perceived unfair, unethical, fraudulent or inappropriate business practice by us or perceived malfeasance by our management could harm our reputation and user base and distract our management from our daily operations. Allegations or lawsuits against us or our management may also generate negative publicity that significantly harms our reputation, which may materially and adversely affect our user base and our ability to attract customers. In addition to the related cost, managing and defending litigation and related indemnity obligations can significantly divert management's attention. We may also need to pay damages or settle the litigation with a substantial amount of cash. All of these could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operation and cash flows.

Our chief executive officer, Mr. Sheng Fu, is named in a lawsuit filed by Qihoo in Hong Kong, and there is uncertainty as to the outcome of this lawsuit and its impact on us.

In September 2011, Mr. Sheng Fu, our chief executive officer, was named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed by Qihoo 360 Technology Co., Ltd., or Qihoo, the previous U.S. listed entity of 360, in the High Court of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The complaint was subsequently amended in May 2012, July 2012 and January 2014. The amended complaint alleges that Mr. Fu has breached his contractual obligations of confidentiality, non-competition, non-solicitation and non-disparagement under the agreements Mr. Fu had entered into with a

subsidiary of Qihoo prior to his resignation from the subsidiary in August 2008. The

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complaint asserts that Mr. Fu was a product manager of Qihoo and was responsible for, and participated in, product design and research of certain anti-virus products, including 360 Anti-virus and 360 Safe Guard, and had access to the related confidential information, trade secret, technology and know-how.

In connection with the above claims, the complaint specifically alleges that Mr. Fu: (i) used confidential information of Qihoo to develop, by himself or through Beijing Conew Technology Development Co. Ltd., or Beijing Conew, and Conew Network Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd., or Conew Network, an anti-virus product released around May 2010 that was allegedly substantially similar to Qihoo's 360 Anti-virus and 360 Safe Guard and infringed upon the confidential information, trade secrets and other rights of Qihoo; (ii) engaged in or dealt with businesses and products that directly competed with the businesses and/or products of Qihoo within the 18-month restricted period; (iii) employed employees of Qihoo within the 18-month restricted period, including Mr. Ming Xu, our former president, who was the then director of technology of 360 Safe Guard, a division of Qihoo; and (iv) publicly made certain negative statements about Qihoo.

Qihoo is seeking a court declaration that Qihoo's repurchase of its shares previously granted to Mr. Fu under Qihoo's share incentive plan at a nominal value was valid, a court order that Mr. Fu cease to use any confidential information or know-how of Qihoo, damages for disparagement, and a court order that Mr. Fu account to Qihoo for any profits that he earned as a result of the alleged breach.

Mr. Fu joined us in October 2010 when we acquired Conew.com Corporation for which Mr. Fu served as the chief executive officer prior to the acquisition. Our product offerings do not include, and are not derived from, the anti-virus products referenced in the complaint. Mr. Fu believes that Qihoo's allegations are without merit and intends to contest them vigorously. However, it is inherently difficult to predict the length, process and outcome of any court proceedings. Any litigation, regardless of the merits, can be time-consuming and can divert Mr. Fu's attention away from our business. Should Qihoo prevail in the lawsuit against Mr. Fu, Mr. Fu's reputation may be harmed and he may be ordered to cease using such confidential information. Moreover, although we have not been named as a defendant in the lawsuit, we cannot guarantee that Qihoo or 360 will not initiate proceedings against us in the future, which could adversely affect our reputation, business and results of operations.

We have made and intend to continue to make significant capital investment in a number of strategic investments, acquisitions and partnerships, which may not be successful and may have a material and adverse effect on our business, reputation and results of operations.

We have made and intend to continue to make significant capital investment in strategic investments, acquisitions and partnerships to complement our organic business expansion. We have also made a number of investments in securities and minority investments in companies with strategic value for us. These investments and acquisitions require a significant amount of capital, which decreases the amount of cash available for working capital or capital expenditures. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, we have paid for investments and acquisitions in an aggregate amount of RMB684.7 million, RMB462.0 million and RMB529.5 million (US\$77.0 million), respectively. If these investments and acquisitions do not perform as we have expected, become less valuable to our business due to a change in our overall business strategy, or if the industry, regulatory or economic environments deteriorate, they could result in significant impairment of goodwill, intangible assets and investments. In 2018, our impairment of investments were RMB94.9 million (US\$13.8 million) primarily due to some non-cash write-downs of certain investment assets, as we considered the fair value of such investment assets less than carrying value. These write-downs were the result of lower-than-expected performance and financial position of the investment assets. In addition, acquisitions of businesses and assets may increase our capital and expenses in integrating new businesses and personnel into our own, require significant management attention and result in a diversion of resources away from our existing business, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our business operations. Further, acquisitions could result in increased

leverage, potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities and exposure to potential unknown liabilities of the acquired business. The costs of identifying and consummating acquisitions may also be significant. In addition to possible shareholders

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approval, we may also have to obtain approvals and licenses from relevant government authorities for the acquisitions and comply with applicable laws and regulations, which could result in increased costs and delays.

In the future, if appropriate opportunities arise, we may acquire additional assets, products, technologies or businesses that are complementary to our existing business. However, we may fail to select appropriate acquisition targets, negotiate acceptable arrangements (including arrangements to finance acquisitions) or integrate the acquired businesses and their personnel into our own. In addition, strategic partnerships could subject us to a number of risks, including risks associated with sharing proprietary information and non-performance by third parties. We may not be able to monitor or control the actions of our strategic partners and, to the extent any such strategic partner suffers negative publicity or harm to its reputation from events relating to its own business, we may also suffer negative publicity or harm to our reputation by association.

If we fail to effectively manage our growth or implement our business strategies, our business and operating results could be harmed.

We are still in the process of growing our business. In recent years, we have rapidly established our market position in China and globally, and have continued to expand our product offerings to many areas including mobile utility applications, mobile games, live broadcasting platform and artificial intelligence driven products. Managing our growth requires significant expenditures and allocation of valuable management time and resources. To execute our business plan and growth strategy, we need to continuously improve our operational and financial systems, procedures and controls, and expand, train, manage and maintain good relations with our employee base. In addition, we must expand and continue to engage or maintain our relationships with a growing number of users, customers and business partners. Continued growth could also strain our ability to maintain reliable service levels for our users, customers and business partners. We operate in a dynamic and rapidly evolving market and investors should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future operating performance. Any failure to effectively manage our growth or implement our business strategies may materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We rely on certain assumptions to calculate our mobile monthly active user and mobile installation figures, and real or perceived inaccuracies may harm our reputation and adversely affect our business.

We derive the number of mobile monthly active users of our applications using a combination of our internal statistics and data provided by a third-party research firm, and we derive the number of mobile devices installed with our applications using our internal statistics. Our internal statistics have not been independently verified. While we believe third-party data we use are reliable, we have not independently verified such data. Furthermore, there are inherent challenges in measuring usage across our large user base. For example, we calculate the number of active users of our mobile applications based on the number of unique devices. We count each device on which one or more of our mobile applications have been installed or downloaded as a single user. As such, a single individual using our applications on multiple devices is counted as multiple users, while multiple individuals sharing a device on which our applications are installed or downloaded is counted as a single user.

Recently, the Android 8 operating system has discontinued to support for publishers with multiple applications to measure the number of monthly active users by unique device. The move caused difficulties for publishers like us to measure the number of our overall mobile monthly active user by devices given that we have a rich mobile product portfolio and there may be multiple of our applications installed in a single Android device. We have already begun to adjust our models to respond to Google's policy adjustment. However, our measures of user base and user activity may differ from estimates published by third parties or from similarly titled metrics used by our competitors due to differences in methodology. If customers or investors do not perceive our user metrics to be accurate representations of our user base or user activity, or if we discover material inaccuracies in our user metrics, our reputation may be

harmed and customers may be less willing to allocate their spending or resources to us, which could negatively affect our business and operating results.

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Our results of operations are subject to seasonal fluctuations due to a number of factors, any of which could adversely affect our business and operating results.

We are subject to seasonality and other fluctuations in our business. Revenues from our utility products and related services are affected by seasonality in advertising spending in both China and the overseas markets. In 2018, revenues from our utility products and related services accounted for 62.6% of our total revenues. We believe that such seasonality in advertising spending affects our quarterly results, resulting in significant growth in our revenues from utility products and related services between the third and the fourth quarters but a decline from the fourth quarter to the next quarter. In addition, revenues from our mobile game operation are affected by the numbers of holiday seasons in both China and the overseas countries, given that our players tend to spend longer time on our games during their holidays. We believe that such seasonality caused by player behavior affects our quarterly results, resulting in soft second quarter gaming revenues as there are less holidays in the second quarters. Thus, our operating results for one or more future quarters or years may fluctuate substantially or fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. In such event, the trading price of the ADSs may fluctuate significantly.

If we fail to build, maintain and enhance our brands, incur excessive expenses in this effort, our business, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We believe that building, maintaining and enhancing our brands are critical to the success of our business and our ability to compete. Well-recognized brands are important to increasing our number of users and expanding our business.

Many factors, some of which are beyond our control, are important to maintaining and enhancing our brands and may negatively impact our brands and reputation if not properly managed, such as:

our ability to provide a convenient and reliable user experience as user preferences evolve and we expand into new applications;

our ability to increase brand awareness among existing and potential users and customers through various marketing and promotional activities;

our ability to adopt new technologies or adapt our applications to meet user needs or the expectations of our customers;

our ability to maintain and enhance our brands in the face of potential challenges from third parties;

actions by third parties, through whom we collect revenues and perform other business functions, that may affect our reputation; and

our ability to differentiate our brands and products from those of Kingsoft Corporation.

As we expand, we may conduct various marketing and brand promotion activities. We cannot assure you, however, that these activities will be successful or that we will be able to achieve the outcomes we expect. In addition, any negative publicity in relation to our applications, regardless of its veracity, could harm our brands and reputation.

Non-compliance on the part of third parties with whom we conduct business could disrupt our business and adversely affect our results of operations.

Third parties with whom we conduct our business, including our game developers, may be subject to regulatory penalties or punishments because of their regulatory compliance failures, which may disrupt our business. Any legal liabilities of, or regulatory actions against, such third parties may affect our business activities and reputation and, in turn, our results of operations. For example, we conduct part of our online game publishing services through joint operating arrangements, in which we cooperate with game developers to

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publish their games through our mobile and PC applications. The online game industry is highly regulated in China and many other jurisdictions, and online game operators like our game developers are generally required to obtain licenses and permits, to complete filing procedures for specific mobile games and to comply with various requirements when conducting business. We require our game developers to provide their licenses, permits or filing documents relating to the relevant online games before entering into cooperation arrangements with them, but we cannot assure you that our existing or future game developers will continue to maintain all applicable permits and approvals, and any non-compliance on their part may cause potential liabilities to us and disrupt our operations.

If we fail to obtain and maintain the requisite licenses and approvals or otherwise comply with the laws and regulations under the complex regulatory environment applicable to our businesses in China as well as our outbound investment, or if we are required to take actions that are time-consuming or costly, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

The internet industry, including the mobile internet industry, is highly regulated in China. Our VIEs are required to obtain and maintain applicable licenses and approvals from different regulatory authorities in order to provide their current services. Under the current PRC regulatory scheme, a number of regulatory agencies, including but not limited to the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television, or SARFT, the Ministry of Culture, or MOC, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, or MIIT, the State Council Information Office, or SCIO, and the Cyberspace Administration of China, or CAC, jointly regulate all major aspects of the internet industry, including mobile and PC internet businesses. Operators must obtain various government approvals and licenses for relevant internet or mobile business.

We have obtained Internet Content Provider Licenses, or ICP Licenses, for the provision of internet information services, Online Culture Operating Licenses for the operation of online games, and Computer Information System Security Products Sales License for our mobile and PC security applications. These licenses are essential to the operation of our business and are generally subject to regular government review or renewal. However, we cannot assure you that we can successfully renew these licenses in a timely manner or that these licenses are sufficient to conduct all of our present or future business.

A number of online games currently offered on our platform are developed by and jointly operated with game developers, whereas several online games were developed and are currently operated by us. In addition to the Online Culture Operating License from the MOC, we are also required to obtain an Internet Publishing License from SARFT for the operation and distribution of games through mobile and PC internet networks. Due to current suspension of new issuance of Internet Publishing License, we have not obtained an Internet Publishing License from SARFT for the operation and distribution of games on mobile and PC internet. We will continue to apply for such license when the current suspension is lifted. Due to the lack of Internet Publishing License for operating and distributing games through mobile and PC internet networks, we may be prohibited from carrying out the abovementioned activities and may be subject to administrative penalties, such as warnings, fines or even criminal liabilities. Additionally, each online game is also required to be filed with SARFT prior to the commencement of its operations in China. For domestic online games, within 30 days after the commencement of operation, the operator must finish the registration process with the MOC. Furthermore, an online game operator such as our game developers or us is required to obtain approval from the MOC in order to distribute virtual currencies for online games such as prepaid value cards, prepaid money or game points. While we endeavor to comply with the registration requirements, a few developers of the games we publish (including our subsidiaries), who have contractual obligations to file the games with SARFT, have not made such filings, and a few games that we published were not registered within 30 days of their commencement of operations. We cannot assure you that we or our game developers will be able to obtain all the required permits, approvals or licenses or complete all the required filings in a timely manner, or at all. If we or any of such game developers fails to do so, we may have to modify our online game publishing services in a manner disruptive to our

business or may not be able to continue to operate the affected online games, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations. Besides, our subsidiary is operating the website of *www.duba.com*, providing links

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pertaining to news reporting and commentary on politics, economy, military affairs, diplomacy, public emergencies and other public affairs, which eventually will be viewed by users of other websites. Pursuant to regulations relating to internet news information services, the abovementioned activities may be regarded as providing internet news information reprinting services and communication platform services, and the operator of the website of www.duba.com may be required to obtain INIS License. However, our subsidiary has not obtained such license. Therefore, our subsidiary may be prohibited from carrying out the abovementioned activities and may be subject to administrative penalties, such as warnings, fines, or even criminal liabilities.

Considerable uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of existing and future laws and regulations governing our current business activities and new industries or businesses we may expand into. For example, we once commenced an online lottery sales business in April 2014 but suspended such business in March 2015 due to regulatory uncertainty in China. We have then disposed of and deconsolidated the online lottery business in May 2016. We cannot assure you that we will not be found in violation of any future laws and regulations or any of the laws and regulations currently in effect due to changes in the relevant authorities' implementation or interpretation of these laws and regulations. If we fail to complete, obtain or maintain any of the required licenses or approvals or make the necessary filings, or otherwise fail to comply with the laws and regulations, we may be subject to various penalties, such as confiscation of revenues that were generated through the unlicensed internet or mobile activities, the imposition of fines and the discontinuation or restriction of our operations. Any such penalties may disrupt our business operations and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our subsidiary Live.me Inc., a company incorporated under the laws of Cayman, operates LiveMe and Cheez, the short video business in overseas markets. Although China is not the main market for LiveMe, PRC users may download those mobile applications from mobile application distribution channels such as Google Play and iOS App Store.

LiveMe is a live video streaming and video sharing platform operated via the internet and Cheez is an interactive short video application allowing our users to create, produce, share, and discover short videos. Pursuant to relevant regulations on audio/video program transmission through the internet, the operations of LiveMe and Cheez in China may fall into the scope of internet audio/video program services, such that we may be required to obtain an internet audio/video program transmission license issued by the SARFT and to operate LiveMe and Cheez within the scope as provided in such license. There is no assurance that Live.me Inc. would not be regarded as providing audio/video program services in China by virtue of operating LiveMe or Cheez. However, Live.me Inc., as companies incorporated outside the PRC, are not eligible for an internet audio/video program transmission license. Therefore, Cheetah Technology may be prohibited from allowing PRC users to access LiveMe and KS Mobile, Inc. may be prohibited from allowing PRC users to access Cheez if the relevant PRC authorities find it to be unqualified for providing audio/video program services in China. Besides, our subsidiaries are operating the websites of www.duba.com and www.v.duba.com, and have edited and arranged the information pertaining to audio/video programs broadcasted on the internet on their websites. Users can access internet audio/video programs by clicking the links on such websites. Pursuant to relevant regulations on audio/video program transmission through the internet, such activities falling into the scope of Category III internet audio/video program services and the operators of such websites shall obtain an internet audio/video program transmission license issued by the SARFT. However, our subsidiaries have not obtained such license. Therefore, our subsidiaries may be prohibited from providing audio/video programs service and may be imposed by administrative penalties, such as warnings, fines, or even criminal liabilities. See Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Regulations Regulations on Broadcasting Audio/Video Programs through the Internet for further details.

Pursuant to NDRC Order 11, any sensitive outbound investment project carried out by overseas enterprise controlled by a PRC natural person shall be subject to a verification and approval procedure, and any non-sensitive outbound

investment project, with the total investment amount from any Chinese investor via overseas enterprise under its control exceeding US\$300 million, shall be reported to NDRC before the

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implementation of the project. On February 12, 2017, Kingsoft Corporation have entered into a voting proxy agreement with Mr. Sheng Fu, which became effective on October 1, 2017. According to such agreement, Kingsoft Corporation have delegated to Mr. Sheng Fu its approximately 38% voting power of our company. Mr. Sheng Fu has approximately 44% voting power of our company so far. As we and our overseas subsidiaries may be considered as companies under control of Mr. Sheng Fu pursuant to NDRC Order 11, verification and approval procedure or reporting may be required when we or our subsidiaries make investments outside China. While we endeavor to comply with NDRC Order 11 and other regulations regarding outbound investment, we cannot assure you that our existing or future subsidiaries will maintain all applicable outbound investment procedures in a timely manner, and any non-compliance on their part may cause potential liabilities to us and disrupt our operations. See Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Regulations Regulations on Outbound Investment for further details.

Our mobile digital wallet service may require us to comply with extensive regulations and additional regulatory requirements that may be implemented in the future.

In early 2018, we introduced SafeWallet, a mobile digital wallet that allows users to securely store the keys to their cryptocurrency assets, such as Bitcoin and Ether. Considerable uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of existing and future laws and regulations that may apply to this new service. Some countries, such as Japan, have started to implement regulations that require companies that provide similar services, such as trading and processing payments in cryptocurrencies, to obtain licenses or permits from the relevant regulatory authorities. Under the current PRC regulatory scheme, we are not required to obtain and maintain a license to provide such service. However, there is no assurance that the PRC governmental agencies will not implement similar regulations that would require us to obtain licenses and permits, to complete filing procedures and to comply with various requirements, such as a requirement to adopt real-name authentication measures, when providing such service in the future. If we fail to complete, obtain or maintain any of the required licenses or approvals or make the necessary filings, or otherwise fail to comply with the laws and regulations, we may be subject to various penalties, such as confiscation of revenues that were generated through the unlicensed activities, the imposition of fines and the discontinuation or restriction of our mobile digital wallet service. The PRC regulations do not allow us to provide cryptocurrency services to PRC users. We have taken measures to make that digital wallet product only available to non-PRC users; however, there is no assurance that no PRC users are using our service. This service may expose us to additional legal and regulatory costs and unknown exposures related to combating money laundering and terrorism financing in the jurisdictions where we operate, and our business and reputation could be adversely affected if our users utilize this service to engage in money laundering and other illegal or inappropriate activities.

Actual or alleged failure to comply with data privacy and protection laws and regulations could damage our reputation, discourage current and potential users from using our applications and subject us to damages, administrative penalties and criminal liabilities, which could have material adverse effects on our business and results of operations.

Concerns about our practices with regard to the collection, use or disclosure of personal information or other privacy-related matters, even if unfounded, could damage our reputation, business and results of operations. We are subject to the data privacy and protection laws and regulations adopted by PRC and foreign governmental agencies. Data privacy laws restrict our storage, use, processing, disclosure, transfer and protection of non-public personal information provided to us by our users.

In recent years, new laws and regulations were issued by the standing committee of the PRC National People's Congress, MIIT and other authorities, such as the Supreme People's Court of PRC and the Supreme People's Procuratorate of PRC, to enhance the legal protection of information security and privacy on the internet. The laws

and regulations also require internet operators to take measures to ensure confidentiality of user information. We are also subject to regulations under U.S. state law regarding the publication and

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dissemination of our privacy policy with respect to user data. It is possible that we may become subject to additional U.S. state or federal legislation or rules and regulations of governmental authorities outside China regarding the use of personal information or privacy-related matters. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (EU) 2016/679 is a regulation in EU law on data protection and privacy for all individuals within the European Union. It addresses the export of personal data outside the EU. The GDPR became enforceable on May 25, 2018. Failure to comply with GDPR may result in punitive actions from EU authorities, reputation damage, user loss, and revenue loss. Complying with any additional or new regulatory requirements could force us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices.

While we strive to protect our users' privacy and comply with all applicable data protection laws and regulations, any failure or perceived failure to do so may result in proceedings or actions against us by government entities or others, and could damage our reputation, discourage current and potential users from using our applications and subject us to damages, administrative penalties and criminal liabilities. From time to time we may be subject to claims or allegations of infringement of users' privacy or breach of data protections laws. Negative publicity in relation to our applications, regardless of its veracity, could seriously harm our reputation, which in turn may discourage current and potential users from using our applications, which could have material adverse effects on our business and results of operations. In addition, user and regulatory attitudes towards privacy are evolving, and future regulatory or user concerns about the extent to which personal information is used by, accessible to or shared with customers or others may adversely affect our ability to share certain data with customers.

Security breaches or hacking incidents could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business prospects and results of operations.

Any significant breach of the security of our computer systems could significantly harm our business, reputation and results of operations and expose us to lawsuits brought by our users and customers and to sanctions by governmental authorities in the jurisdictions in which we operate and may result in significant damage to our internet security brand. We cannot assure you that our IT systems will be completely secure from future security breaches or hacking incidents. Anyone who is able to circumvent our security measures could misappropriate proprietary information, including the personal information of our users, obtain users' names and passwords and enable hackers to access users' other online and mobile accounts, if those users use identical user names and passwords. They could also misappropriate other information, including financial information, uploaded by our users in a secure environment. These circumventions may cause interruptions in our operations or damage our brand image and reputation. Our servers may be vulnerable to computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins and similar disruptions, which could cause system interruptions, website slowdown or unavailability, delays in communication or transactions, or loss of data. We may be required to incur significant additional costs to protect against security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by such breaches. Any significant security breach or attack on our system could result in a material adverse impact on our reputation, business prospects and results of operations.

Our business is subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations regarding privacy, data protection, and other matters both within and outside China. Many of these laws and regulations are subject to change and uncertain interpretation, and could result in claims, changes to our business practices, monetary penalties, increased cost of operations, or declines in user growth or engagement, or otherwise harm our business.

In addition to PRC laws and regulations, we face additional regulatory risks and costs outside China as our products and services are increasingly offered in overseas markets. Approximately 72.0% of our mobile monthly active users in the fourth quarter of 2018 were from overseas markets, and our overseas revenues accounted for 60.4% of our total revenues in 2018. We are subject to a variety of laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions that involve matters central to our business, including privacy and data protection, rights of publicity, content, intellectual property,

advertising, marketing, distribution, data security, data retention and deletion, personal

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information, national security, electronic contracts and other communications, virtual currencies, competition, protection of minors, consumer protection, telecommunications, taxation, and economic or other trade prohibitions or sanctions. The introduction of new products, services or expansion of our activities in certain jurisdictions may subject us to additional laws and regulations. In addition, foreign data protection, privacy, and other laws and regulations can be more restrictive than those in China and in the United States.

Similar to PRC laws and regulations, these foreign laws and regulations are constantly evolving and can be subject to significant change. As a result, the application, interpretation, and enforcement of these laws and regulations are often uncertain, particularly in the new and rapidly evolving industry in which we operate, and may be interpreted and applied inconsistently from country to country and inconsistently with our current policies and practices. For example, regulatory or legislative actions affecting the manner in which we display content to our users could adversely affect user growth and engagement, and legislations implementing data protection requirements or requiring local storage and processing of data or similar requirements could increase the cost and complexity of delivering our services.

The existing and proposed laws and regulations, as well as any associated inquiries, investigations, or actions, can be costly to comply with and can delay or impede the development of new products, result in negative publicity, increase our operating costs, require significant management time and attention, and subject us to remedies that may harm our business, including fines or demands or orders that we modify or cease existing business practices.

The successful operation of our business depends upon the performance and reliability of the internet infrastructure in China and the safety of our network and infrastructure.

Our business depends on the performance and reliability of the internet infrastructure in China. Almost all access to the internet is maintained through state-owned telecommunication operators under the administrative control and regulatory supervision of the MIIT. A more sophisticated internet infrastructure may not develop in China. We may not have access to alternative networks in the event of disruptions, failures or other problems with China's internet infrastructure. In addition, the internet infrastructure in China may not support the demands associated with continued growth in internet usage. Although we believe we have sufficient controls in place to prevent intentional disruptions, we expect our network and infrastructure may experience attacks specifically designed to impede the performance of our products and services, misappropriate proprietary information or harm our reputation. Because the techniques used by hackers to access or sabotage networks change frequently and may not be recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate them effectively. The theft, unauthorized use or publication of our trade secrets and other confidential business information as a result of such an event could adversely affect our competitive position, brand reputation and user base, and our users and customers may assert claims against us related to resulting losses arising from security breaches. Our business could be subject to significant disruption and our results of operations may be affected.

We may not be able to maintain our profitability in the future. In addition, we may not be able to obtain additional capital in a timely manner or on acceptable terms, or at all.

We have incurred losses before, and we may not be able to maintain our profitability in the future as we continue to develop our mobile business, invest in mobile entertainment products, artificial intelligence, expand our markets across the world and begin to sell smart devices in China. Our future revenue growth and profitability will depend on a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include our ability to successfully continue to timely anticipate and adequately address the evolving needs of our users, customers and business partners, as well as our ability to attract new users, increase user engagement, effectively design and implement monetization strategies, and compete effectively and successfully. Our ability to achieve and sustain profitability is also affected by market and regulatory development related to, among others, mobile applications, online marketing, live video

streaming and mobile games in China and overseas. In addition, if we are unable to achieve profitability again, it may become more difficult for us to raise sufficient capital to satisfy

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our anticipated capital expenditures and other cash needs, in which case our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

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

We adopted a share award scheme, or the 2011 Plan, in May 2011, a 2013 equity incentive plan, or the 2013 Plan, in January 2014, and a restricted shares plan, or the 2014 Plan, in April 2014, pursuant to which we are authorized to grant options, restricted shares, restricted share units and other awards to our directors, officers, other employees and consultants, as each plan may provide. In addition to our share incentive plans, we have also granted share-based incentive awards in connection with certain investments and acquisitions made by us. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees B. Compensation Share Incentive Awards. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, we recorded RMB306.1 million, RMB73.3 million and RMB85.1 million (US\$12.4 million), respectively, of share-based compensation expenses. The decrease in 2017 was partially due to our employing an accelerated method to recognize share-based compensation expenses. A significant number of share-based awards that were granted by us during our initial public offering in 2014 approached the end of their vesting periods in 2017 and fewer share-based awards were granted in 2017 than in previous years. The amount of these expenses is based on the fair value of the share-based incentive awards we granted, and the recognition of unrecognized share-based compensation expenses will depend on the forfeiture rate of our unvested share-based awards. Expenses associated with share-based compensation have affected our net income and may reduce our net income in the future, and any additional securities issued pursuant to share-based incentive awards will dilute the ownership interests of our shareholders, including holders of the ADSs. We believe the granting of share-based incentive awards is of significant importance to our ability to attract and retain key personnel, employees and consultants, and we will continue to grant share-based incentive awards in the future. As a result, our share-based compensation expenses may increase, which may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

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 NYSE corporate governance rules; these practices may afford less protection to shareholders than they would enjoy if we comply fully with the NYSE corporate governance rules. In addition, we are also 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.

The NYSE corporate governance 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 NYSE corporate governance rules. As we rely on the home country practice exemption as described above, our investors may have less protection afforded to shareholders of companies that fully comply with NYSE corporate governance requirements. We may also opt to rely on additional home country practice exemptions in the future.

Furthermore, because we qualify as a foreign private issuer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, we are exempt from certain provisions of the Exchange Act that are applicable to U.S. public companies, including (i) the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act, (ii) 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 (iii) the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the SEC of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q containing unaudited financial and other specified information, or current reports on Form 8-K, upon the occurrence of specified significant events. As a result, you may not be provided with

the same benefits as a shareholder of a U.S. domestic company.

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We may be the subject of anti-competitive, harassing or other detrimental conduct that could harm our reputation and cause us to lose users and customers and adversely affect the price of the ADSs.

We may be the target of anti-competitive, harassing or other detrimental conduct by third parties. Allegations, directly or indirectly against us or any of our executive officers, may be posted on the internet, including in internet chat-rooms or on blogs or websites by anyone, whether or not well-founded, on an anonymous basis. In addition, third parties may file complaints, anonymous or otherwise, to regulatory agencies. We may be subject to regulatory or internal investigation as a result of such third-party conduct and may be required to expend significant time and incur substantial costs to address such third-party conduct, and there is no assurance that we will be able to conclusively refute each of the allegations within a reasonable period of time, or at all. Additionally, our reputation could be harmed as a result of the public dissemination of anonymous allegations or malicious statements about our business, which in turn may cause us to lose users and customers and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

If we fail to implement and maintain an effective system of internal control, we may be unable to accurately report our results of operations, meet our reporting obligations or prevent fraud.

We are subject to reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws. The SEC, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, adopted rules requiring every public company to include a management report on the company's internal control over financial reporting in its annual report, which contains management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2018. See Item 15. Controls and Procedures Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report, which concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective in all material aspects as of December 31, 2018.

However, if we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, our management and our independent registered public accounting firm, if applicable, may not be able to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting at a reasonable assurance level. Any failure to achieve and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our consolidated financial statements, which in turn could harm our business and negatively impact the market price of the ADSs. Furthermore, we have incurred and anticipate that we will continue to incur considerable costs, management time and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404 and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

We have limited business insurance coverage. Any interruption of our business may result in substantial costs to us and the diversion of our resources, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Insurance products available in China currently are not as extensive as those offered in more developed economies. Consistent with customary industry practice in China, our business insurance is limited and we do not carry real property or business interruption insurance to cover our operations. We have determined that the costs of insuring for related risks and the difficulties associated with acquiring such insurance on commercially reasonable terms make it impractical for us to have such insurance. Any uninsured damage to our systems or disruption of our business operations could require us to incur substantial costs and divert our resources, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Any catastrophe, including natural catastrophes, outbreaks of health pandemics or other extraordinary events, could disrupt our business operations.

Our operations may be vulnerable to interruption and damage from natural or other catastrophes, including earthquakes, fire, floods, hail, windstorms, severe winter weather (including snow, freezing water, ice storms and

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blizzards), environmental accidents, power loss, communications failures, explosions, man-made events such as terrorist attacks and similar events. We cannot predict the incidence, timing and severity of such events. If any catastrophe or extraordinary event occurs in the future, our ability to operate our business could be seriously impaired. Such events could make it difficult or impossible for us to deliver our services and products to our users and could decrease demand for our products. Because we do not carry property insurance and significant time could be required to resume our operations, our financial position and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected in the event of any major catastrophic event.

In addition, our business could be adversely affected by the outbreak of health pandemics, including influenza A, such as H7N9, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) or other pandemics. Any occurrence of these pandemic diseases or other adverse public health developments in China and other countries where we operate or elsewhere could severely disrupt our staffing or the staffing of our customers or business partners and otherwise reduce the activity levels of our work force and the work force of our customers or business partners, causing a material and adverse effect on our business operations.

Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure

If the PRC government finds that the structure we have adopted for our business operations does not comply with PRC governmental restrictions on foreign investment in internet businesses, or if these laws or regulations or interpretations of existing laws or regulations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties, including the shutting down of our platform and our business operations.

Foreign ownership of internet-based, including mobile-based, businesses is subject to significant restrictions under current PRC laws and regulations. The PRC government regulates internet access, distribution of online information, online advertising, distribution and operation of online games through strict business licensing requirements and other government regulations. These laws and regulations also limit foreign ownership of PRC companies that provide internet information services. Specifically, foreign ownership of an internet information provider, except in the case of e-commerce service providers, may not exceed 50%. In addition, according to the Several Opinions on the Introduction of Foreign Investment in the Cultural Industry promulgated by the MOC, the SARFT, the National Development and Reform Commission, or the NDRC, and the Ministry of Commerce, or the MOFCOM, in July 2005, foreign investors are prohibited from investing in or operating, among other things, any internet cultural operating entities. Companies providing mobile internet services such as ours are governed by these rules and regulations on internet companies in China.

We are a Cayman Islands company and conduct part of our operations in China through our VIEs. Our VIEs, together with a then subsidiary of our VIE, contributed a small portion of our consolidated revenues in the year ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018. We exercise effective control over our VIEs through a series of contractual arrangements that those entities and/or their shareholders signed with three of our wholly-owned PRC subsidiaries, namely, Beijing Kingsoft Internet Security Software Co., Ltd., or Beijing Security, and Conew Network, and Beijing Lewo Wuxian Technology Co., Ltd., or Lewo Wuxian. Our contractual arrangements with our VIEs and their shareholders enable us to exercise effective control over our VIEs and give us the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive benefits of the VIEs, enabling us to consolidate their operating results. For a detailed description of these contractual arrangements, see Item 4. Information on the Company C. Organizational Structure Contractual Arrangements with Our VIEs.

On September 28, 2009, the General Administration of Press and Publication, or the GAPP, which later integrated with the State Administration for Radio, Film and Television to become SARFT effective from March 22, 2013, the National Copyright Administration and the Office of National Work Group for Combating Pornography and Illegal

Publications jointly issued a Notice on Implementing the Provisions of the State Council on Three Determinations and the Relevant Explanations of the State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform and Further Strengthening the Administration of the Pre-approval of Online Games and Examination and Approval of Imported Online Games, or Circular 13. Circular 13 restates that foreign investors are not permitted

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to invest in online game-operating businesses in China via wholly-owned, equity joint venture or cooperative joint venture investments and expressly prohibits foreign investors from gaining control over or participating in domestic mobile game operators through indirect ways such as establishing other joint venture companies or entering into contractual or technical arrangements such as the VIE structural arrangements we adopted. As no detailed interpretation of Circular 13 has been issued to date, it is not clear how Circular 13 will be implemented. We are not aware of any companies that have adopted a corporate structure that is the same as or similar to ours having been penalized or having had their arrangements terminated under Circular 13 since the effective date of the circular. Furthermore, as some other primary government regulators, such as the MOFCOM, the MOC and the MIIT, did not join in issuing Circular 13, the scope of the implementation and enforcement of Circular 13 remains uncertain. In the event that we, our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs are found to be in violation of the prohibition under Circular 13, the SARFT, in conjunction with the relevant regulatory authorities in charge, may impose applicable penalties, which may include suspension or revocation of relevant licenses and registrations.

Based on the advice of our PRC legal counsel, Global Law Office, the contractual arrangements among our PRC subsidiaries, our VIEs, their shareholders and us, as described in this annual report, are valid, legal and binding on each of the above-mentioned parties thereto in accordance with the terms of respective contractual arrangements. However, we were further advised by Global Law Office that there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current or future PRC laws and regulations, and that these laws or regulations or interpretations of these laws or regulations may change in the future. Furthermore, the relevant government authorities have broad discretion in interpreting and implementing these laws and regulations. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that PRC government authorities will not ultimately take a view contrary to that of our PRC legal counsel.

If our corporate structure, contractual arrangements and businesses of our company, or our PRC entities, including our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs are found to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws or regulations, the relevant governmental authorities would have broad discretion in dealing with such violation, including:

levying fines or confiscating our income or the income of our PRC entities;

revoking or suspending the business licenses or operating licenses of our PRC entities;

shutting down our servers or blocking our platform, discontinuing or placing restrictions or onerous conditions on our operations;

requiring us to discontinue or restrict our operations; and

taking other regulatory or enforcement actions that could be harmful to our business.

Any of these actions could cause significant disruption to our business operations and severely damage our reputation, which would in turn materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. If the imposition of any of the above penalties were to cause us to lose the rights to direct the activities of our VIEs or our right to receive their economic benefits, we would no longer be able to consolidate such entities.

We rely on contractual arrangements with our VIEs and their shareholders for the operation of our business in China, which may not be as effective as direct ownership.

Because of PRC restrictions on foreign ownership of internet businesses in China, we depend on contractual arrangements with our VIEs, in which we have no ownership interest, to conduct our business in China. These contractual arrangements are intended to provide us with effective control over these entities and allow us to obtain economic benefits from them. Our VIEs are owned directly by Messrs. Sheng Fu, Kun Wang and Wei Liu, who were also our employee and/or director at the time of the establishment of these VIEs, as well as Ms. Yandan He, Mr. Haifeng Kong, Ms. Weiqin Qiu. For additional details on these ownership interests, see

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Item 4. Information on the Company C. Organizational Structure Contractual Arrangements with Our VIEs. However, these contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing control as direct ownership. For example, our VIEs and their shareholders could breach their contractual arrangements with us by, among other things, failing to operate our business in an acceptable manner or taking other actions that are detrimental to our interests. If we were the controlling shareholder of these VIEs with direct ownership, we would be able to exercise our rights as shareholders to effect changes to their board of directors, which in turn could implement changes at the management and operational level. However, under the current contractual arrangements, as a legal matter, if our VIEs or their shareholders fail to perform their obligations under these contractual arrangements, we may have to incur substantial costs to enforce such arrangements, and rely on legal remedies under PRC law, including contract remedies, which may be time-consuming, unpredictable and expensive. If we are unable to enforce these contractual arrangements, or if we suffer significant delay or other obstacles in the process of enforcing them, our business and operations could be severely disrupted, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and damage our reputation. See Risks Relating to Doing Business in China Uncertainties in the interpretation and enforcement of Chinese laws and regulations could limit the legal protections available to you and us.

Substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation and implementation of PRC Foreign Investment Law and how it may impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and business operations.

The MOFCOM published a discussion draft of the proposed Foreign Investment Law in January 2015 aiming to, upon its enactment, replace the existing laws regulating foreign investment in China. The MOFCOM has solicited comments on this draft and substantial uncertainties exist with respect to its interpretation and implementation. The draft Foreign Investment Law, if enacted as proposed, may materially impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance, business operations and financial results.

Among other things, the draft Foreign Investment Law expands the definition of foreign investment and introduces the principle of actual control in determining whether a company is considered a foreign-invested enterprise, or an FIE. The draft Foreign Investment Law specifically provides that entities established in China but controlled by foreign investors will be treated as FIEs, whereas an entity set up in a foreign jurisdiction would nonetheless be, upon market entry clearance by the MOFCOM, treated as a PRC domestic investor provided that the entity is controlled by PRC entities and/or citizens. In this connection, control is broadly defined in the draft law to cover the following summarized categories: (i) holding 50% or more of the voting rights of the subject entity; (ii) holding less than 50% of the voting rights of the subject entity but having the power to secure at least 50% of the seats on the board or other equivalent decision making bodies, or having the voting power to exert material influence on the board, the shareholders meeting or other equivalent decision making bodies; or (iii) having the power to exert decisive influence, via contractual or trust arrangements, over the subject entity's operations, financial matters or other key aspects of business operations. Once an entity is determined to be an FIE and its investment amount exceeds certain thresholds or its business operation falls within a negative list, market entry clearance by the MOFCOM or its local branches would be required.

The variable interest entity structure, or VIE structure, has been adopted by many PRC-based companies, including us, to obtain necessary licenses and permits in the industries that are currently subject to foreign investment restrictions in China. See If the PRC government finds that the structure we have adopted for our business operations does not comply with PRC governmental restrictions on foreign investment in internet businesses, or if these laws or regulations or interpretations of existing laws or regulations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties, including the shutting down of our platform and our business operations and Item 4. Information on the Company C. Organizational Structure Contractual Arrangements with Our VIEs. Under the draft Foreign Investment Law, VIEs that are controlled via contractual arrangement would also be deemed as FIEs, if they are ultimately

controlled by foreign investors. Therefore, for any companies with a VIE structure in an industry category that is on the negative list, the VIE structure may be deemed legitimate only if the ultimate controlling person(s) is/are of PRC nationality (either PRC companies or PRC citizens).

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Conversely, if the actual controlling person(s) is/are of foreign nationalities, then the VIEs will be treated as FIEs and any operation in the industry category on the negative list without market entry clearance by the MOFCOM may be considered as illegal.

Following two rounds of revision respectively in December 2018 and January 2019, the final version of the Foreign Investment Law, or the FIL, was adopted and approved by Second Session of the 13th National People's Congress of China, which will come into force on January 1, 2020. It is worth noting that the FIL has removed the VIE structure from the definition of foreign investment and cancelled the standard of actual control to identify the foreign investment as was introduced in the 2015 Draft. As a result, the nature of VIE structure is still vague and the influence of FIL on our current VIE structure is still unclear. According to the FIL, foreign investment may be conducted through the following four ways: (i) foreign investor, independently or jointly with other investors, set up foreign-invested enterprises in China, (ii) foreign investors obtain shares, equities, property shares or other similar rights and interests of Chinese domestic enterprises, (iii) foreign investor, independently or jointly with other investors, invests in a new project (the Project Investment) and (iv) other forms stipulated under laws, administrative regulations and provisions of the State Council. Though the FIL removes the VIE structure from the scope of foreign investment, it still needs to be further clarified and detailed on whether the VIE structure will be interpreted to fall within the afore-mentioned item (iv) other forms stipulated under laws and regulations, a catch-all clause newly added in the FIL. There are possibilities that laws, administrative regulations or provisions prescribed by the State Council in future may regard VIE structure as a form of foreign investment, at which time it will be uncertain whether the VIE structure will be deemed to be in violation of the foreign investment access requirements and how the above-mentioned VIE structure will be handled.

Moreover, the internet industry (including the internet news information services, internet publication services and other related services), in which our VIEs operate, is subject to the foreign investment restrictions or prohibitions set forth in the negative list issued in 2018. Besides, the FIL further stipulates the legal liabilities for foreign investment in the negative list. Where a foreign investor invests in a field or sector that is prohibited to under the negative list, it will be ordered to stop the investment activities, dispose of the shares or assets or take other necessary measures within a specified time limit, and restore to the status to be prior to the occurrence of the aforesaid investment, and the gains of such foreign investor (if any) will be confiscated by competent authority. If the VIE structure is deemed to be a form of foreign investment as interpreted by the FIL or future laws and regulations, and its investment amount exceeds certain thresholds or its business operation falls within the negative list, the PRC-based companies with existing VIE structure like us, may face mandated measures, such as MOFCOM market entry clearance or certain restructuring of our corporate structure and operations, as well as substantial uncertainties as to whether these actions can be timely completed, or at all, and our business and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

The FIL also establishes several administration systems for foreign investment, amongst others, the information reporting system. Foreign investors or FIEs are required to submit investment information to the competent authorities through the system of enterprises registration and enterprise credibility disclosure. Though the reporting system and detailed reporting requirements will need further elaboration through formulating implementation rules, the FIL clearly stipulates that any company found to be non-compliant with these information reporting obligations is subject to fines and other penalties. Such information reporting requirements may impact our corporate governance practice and increase our compliance costs in future.

The draft Foreign Investment Law, if enacted as proposed, may also materially impact our corporate governance practice and increase our compliance costs. For instance, the draft Foreign Investment Law imposes stringent ad hoc and periodic information reporting requirements on foreign investors and the applicable FIEs. Aside from investment implementation report and investment amendment report that are required at each investment and alteration of investment specifics, an annual report is mandatory, and large foreign investors meeting certain criteria are required to

report on a quarterly basis. Any company found to be non-compliant with these information reporting obligations may potentially be subject to fines and/or administrative or criminal liabilities, and the persons directly responsible may be subject to criminal liabilities.

Table of Contents***Our contractual arrangements with our VIEs may result in adverse tax consequences to us.***

As a result of our corporate structure and the contractual arrangements among our PRC subsidiaries, our VIEs, their shareholders and us, we are effectively subject to PRC value-added tax and related surcharges on revenues generated by our subsidiaries from our contractual arrangements with our VIEs. The PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the EIT Law, requires every enterprise in China to submit its annual enterprise income tax return together with a report on transactions with its affiliates or related parties to the relevant tax authorities. These transactions may be subject to audit or challenge by the PRC tax authorities within ten years after the taxable year during which the transactions are conducted. In addition, on March 18, 2015, the State Administration of Taxation, or the SAT, issued the Bulletin Regarding the Enterprise Income Tax Matter in Relation to Enterprise's Payment of Fees to Overseas Affiliated Parties, or the Bulletin 16, to further regulate the transfer pricing issues in relation to the fees payment to affiliated parties. Among other things, the Bulletin 16 makes it clear that the fees paid to overseas affiliated parties in the following situations cannot be deducted from the taxable income when determining a PRC company's enterprise income tax: (a) the fees paid to an overseas affiliated party which has no substantial operating activities; (b) the fees paid to an overseas affiliated party for labor service that would bring direct or indirect economic interests; (c) royalties paid for intangible properties to which the affiliated party that charges the fees only has legal title but has made no contribution to the creation of the value of such properties; and (d) the fees paid under arrangements made for listing or financing purposes. Furthermore, on March 17, 2017, the SAT promulgated the Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Promulgating the Administrative Measures for Special Tax Investigation Adjustments and Mutual Agreement Procedures, or Bulletin 6, which become effective as of May 1, 2017. The Bulletin 6 specifies further the provisions in Bulletin 16, regulating the basic rules about the income distribution of intangible properties, payments for labor service and no substantial operating activities and so on. Meanwhile, it abolished the application of Bulletin 16 since May 1, 2017. We may be subject to adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities were to determine that the contracts between us and our VIEs were not on an arm's length basis and therefore constituted improper transfer pricing arrangements. If this occurs, the PRC tax authorities could request that our VIEs and any of their respective subsidiaries adjust their taxable income upward for PRC tax purposes. Such a pricing adjustment could adversely affect us by reducing expense deductions recorded by such VIEs and thereby increasing these entities' tax liabilities, which could subject these entities to late payment fees and other penalties for the underpayment of taxes. Our consolidated net income may be materially and adversely affected if our VIEs' tax liabilities increase or if they become subject to late payment fees or other penalties.

The shareholders of our VIEs may have potential conflicts of interest with us, which may materially and adversely affect our business.

The shareholders of our VIEs include Messrs. Sheng Fu, Kun Wang and Wei Liu, who are also our employee and/or director. Conflicts of interest may arise between their roles as shareholders, directors or officers of our company and as shareholders of our VIEs. We rely on these individuals to abide by the laws of the Cayman Islands, which provide that directors and officers owe a fiduciary duty to our company to act in good faith and in the best interest of our company and not to use their positions for personal gain. Although the shareholders of our VIEs have executed shareholder voting proxy agreements to irrevocably appoint our applicable PRC subsidiary or a person designated by such PRC subsidiary to vote on their behalf and exercise voting rights as shareholders of the VIEs, we cannot assure you that when conflicts arise under those agreements or otherwise, the shareholders of our VIEs will act in the best interest of our company or that conflicts will be resolved in our favor. If we cannot resolve any conflicts of interest or disputes between us and these shareholders, we would have to rely on legal proceedings, which may be expensive, time-consuming and disruptive to our operations. There is also substantial uncertainty as to the outcome of any such legal proceedings.

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Kingsoft Corporation, one of our principal shareholders, and our founders have substantial influence over our company and their interests may not be aligned with the interests of our other shareholders, which may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company and could deprive our shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their securities.

As of March 31, 2019, Kingsoft Corporation, one of our principal shareholders, and Mr. Sheng Fu, directly or through their holding vehicles, together beneficially own an aggregate of 53.9% of our total outstanding Class A and Class B shares, and 73.1% of the total voting power. This concentration of ownership may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company, which could deprive our shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their shares as part of any contemplated sale of our company and may reduce the price of our ADSs.

We may lose the ability to use and enjoy vital assets held by our VIEs if they go bankrupt or become subject to a dissolution or liquidation proceeding.

Some of our VIEs hold certain assets that are essential to the operations of our platform and important to the operation of our business in China, such as the ICP Licenses, Online Culture Operating Licenses, patent applications and software copyrights for the proprietary technology. If any of these entities goes bankrupt and all or part of its assets become subject to liens or rights of third-party creditors, we may be unable to continue some or all of our business activities, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. If any of such entities undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, the unrelated third-party creditors may claim rights to some or all of these assets, thereby hindering our ability to operate our business, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Doing Business in China

Uncertainties in the interpretation and enforcement of Chinese laws and regulations could limit the legal protections available to you and us.

The PRC legal system is based on written statutes and prior court decisions have limited value as precedents. Since these laws and regulations are relatively new and the PRC legal system continues to rapidly evolve, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involves uncertainties.

From time to time, we may have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to enforce our legal rights. However, since PRC administrative and court authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contractual terms, it may be more difficult to predict the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we enjoy than in more developed legal systems. Furthermore, the PRC legal system is based in part on government policies and internal rules (some of which are not published in a timely manner or at all) that may have retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of any violation of these policies and rules until after such violation. Such unpredictability, including uncertainty as to the scope and effect of our contractual, property (including intellectual property) and procedural rights, could materially and adversely affect our business and impede our ability to continue our operations.

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

A significant portion of our assets are located in China and a significant portion of our users, suppliers, customers and business partners are from China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects

may be influenced to a significant degree by political, economic and social conditions in China generally, and by continued economic growth in China as a whole.

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The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the level of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. Despite the economic reforms in the past decades, the Chinese government continues to play a significant role in regulating industrial development through industrial policies. The Chinese government also exercises significant control over the Chinese economic growth through allocating resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

While the Chinese economy has experienced significant growth in recent decades, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures benefit the overall Chinese economy but may also have a negative effect on us. The Chinese government has implemented certain measures, including interest rate increases, to control the pace of economic growth. These measures may cause decreased economic activity in China and, since 2012, Chinese economic growth has slowed. Furthermore, in 2018, U.S. President Donald J. Trump announced the imposition of tariffs on goods imported from China. Although it is unclear what impact such tariffs may have or what actions Chinese government may take in retaliation, these development could have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions. Any prolonged slowdown in the Chinese economy may reduce the demand for our applications in China and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be adversely affected by the complexity of, and uncertainties and changes in, PRC regulation on mobile and PC internet businesses and companies.

The PRC government extensively regulates the internet industry, including foreign ownership of, and the licensing and permit requirements pertaining to, companies in the internet industry, including mobile internet companies. These internet-related laws and regulations are relatively new and evolving, and their interpretation and enforcement involve significant uncertainty. As a result, in certain circumstances it may be difficult to determine what actions or omissions may be deemed to be in violations of applicable laws and regulations. Issues, risks and uncertainties relating to PRC regulation of the internet business include, but are not limited to, the following:

There is uncertainty relating to the evolving licensing practices and the requirement for real-name registrations. For example, we were previously required under the PRC law to request users to provide their real names and personal information only in regard to the bulletin board system services that we provide in support of our applications and online game operations. However, pursuant to the Administrative Measure on Usernames of Internet Users Accounts, which became effective in March 2015, we are required to request users to provide their real names and personal information for user registration regardless of the kind of internet information services that we provide. We cannot assure you that PRC regulators would not require us to implement compulsory real-name registration in the future. Furthermore, we may fail to obtain or renew permits or licenses that are or may be deemed necessary for our operations. See Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry If we fail to obtain and maintain the requisite licenses and approvals or otherwise comply with the laws and regulations under the complex regulatory environment applicable to our businesses in China, or if we are required to take actions that are time-consuming or costly, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected and Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Regulations.

The evolving PRC regulatory system for the internet industry may lead to establishment of new regulatory agencies. For example, in August 2014, the CAC took over the administrative role to supervise internet content management in China. Since then, new laws, regulations or policies have been promulgated or announced that regulate internet activities, including internet publication and online advertising businesses, and we may not be able to fully and timely comply with such new laws, regulations or policies. If these new laws, regulations or policies are promulgated, additional licenses

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may be required for our operations. If our operations do not comply with these new regulations after they become effective, or if we fail to obtain any licenses required under these new laws and regulations, we could be subject to penalties.

In July 13, 2006, the MIIT issued the Circular of the Ministry of Information Industry on Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Investment in Value-added Telecommunications Services. This circular prohibits domestic telecommunication service providers from leasing, transferring or selling telecommunication business operating licenses to any foreign investor in any form, or providing any resources, sites or facilities to any foreign investor for their illegal operation of a telecommunication business in China. According to this circular, either the holder of a value-added telecommunications business operation license or its shareholders must directly own the domain names and trademarks used by such license holders in their provision of value-added telecommunications services. The circular also requires each license holder to have the necessary facilities, including servers, for its approved business operations and to maintain such facilities in the regions covered by its license.

The interpretation and application of existing PRC laws, regulations and policies and possible new laws, regulations or policies relating to the internet industry have created substantial uncertainties regarding the legality of existing and future foreign investments in, and the businesses and activities of, mobile and PC internet businesses in China, including our business. There are also risks that we may be found to have violated existing or future laws and regulations given the uncertainty and complexity of China's regulation of internet business.

Content posted or displayed on our mobile and PC platforms and applications such as duba.com and 9724.com, including advertisements, may be found objectionable by PRC regulatory authorities and may subject us to penalties and other severe consequences.

The PRC government has adopted regulations governing internet and wireless access and the distribution of information over the internet and wireless telecommunication networks. Under these regulations, internet content providers and internet publishers are prohibited from posting or displaying over the internet or wireless networks content that, among other things, violates PRC laws and regulations, impairs the national dignity of China or the public interest, or is obscene, superstitious, fraudulent or defamatory. Furthermore, internet content providers are also prohibited from displaying content that may be deemed by relevant government authorities as socially destabilizing or leaking state secrets of the PRC. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in the revocation of licenses to provide internet content or other licenses, the closure of the concerned platforms and reputational harm. The operator may also be held liable for any censored information displayed on or linked to their platform, and hence we may also be subject to potential liability for any unlawful actions by our users or customers on our platform. For a detailed discussion, see Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Regulations.

Since our inception, we have worked to monitor the content on our platform and applications and to make the utmost effort to comply with relevant laws and regulations. However, it may not be possible to determine in all cases the types of content that could result in our liability as a distributor of such content and, if any of the content posted or displayed on our mobile and PC platforms and applications is deemed by the PRC government to violate any content restrictions, we would not be able to continue to display such content and could become subject to penalties, including confiscation of income, fines, suspension of business and revocation of required licenses, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The costs of monitoring the content on our platform and applications may also continue to increase as a result of more content being made available by an increasing number of users and customers on our mobile and PC applications.

In addition, under PRC advertising laws and regulations, we are obligated to monitor the advertising content shown on our platform and applications to ensure that such content is true, accurate and in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Where a special government review is required for specific types of

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advertisements prior to internet posting, such as advertisements relating to pharmaceuticals, medical instruments, agrochemicals and veterinary pharmaceuticals, we are obligated to confirm that such review has been performed and approval has been obtained. Violation of these laws and regulations may subject us to penalties, including fines, confiscation of our advertising income, orders to cease dissemination of the advertisements and orders to publish an announcement correcting the misleading information. In circumstances involving serious violations by us, PRC governmental authorities may force us to terminate our advertising operations or revoke our licenses.

While we have made significant efforts to ensure that the advertisements shown on our mobile and PC platforms and applications are in full compliance with applicable PRC laws and regulations, we cannot assure you that all the content contained in such advertisements or offers is true and accurate as required by the advertising laws and regulations, especially given the uncertainty in the interpretation of these PRC laws and regulations. If we are found to be in violation of applicable PRC advertising laws and regulations, we may be subject to penalties and our reputation may be harmed, which may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, we may be classified as a PRC resident enterprise, 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 EIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008, an enterprise established outside the PRC with de facto management bodies within the PRC is considered a resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes and is generally subject to a uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate on its worldwide income. On April 22, 2009, the SAT issued the Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Overseas Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Tax Resident Enterprise on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies, or SAT 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. Further to SAT Circular 82, on July 27, 2011, the 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 SAT Circular 82; the bulletin became effective on September 1, 2011. The SAT Bulletin 45 clarified certain issues in the areas of resident status determination, post-determination administration and competent tax authorities procedures.

According to SAT Circular 82, an offshore incorporated enterprise controlled by a PRC enterprise or a PRC enterprise group will be considered as a PRC tax resident enterprise by virtue of having its de facto management body in China and will be subject to PRC enterprise income tax on its worldwide income only if all of the following conditions are met: (a) the senior management and core management departments in charge of its daily operations function have their presence mainly in the PRC; (b) its financial and human resources decisions are subject to determination or approval by persons or bodies in the PRC; (c) its major assets, accounting books, company seals, and minutes and files of its board and shareholders meetings are located or kept in the PRC; and (d) more than half of the enterprise's directors or senior management with voting rights habitually reside in the PRC. 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 Chinese controlled offshore incorporated enterprise.

Although SAT Circular 82 and SAT Bulletin 45 only apply to offshore incorporated enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups and not those controlled by PRC individuals or foreigners, the determination criteria set forth therein may reflect the SAT's general position on how the term de facto management body could be applied in determining the tax resident status of offshore enterprises, regardless of whether they are controlled by PRC enterprises, individuals or foreigners.

If the PRC tax authorities determine that we or any of our non-PRC subsidiaries is a PRC resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, then we or any such non-PRC subsidiary could be subject to PRC tax at

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a rate of 25% on its worldwide income, which could materially reduce our net income. In addition, we will also be subject to PRC enterprise income tax reporting obligations.

In that case, although dividends paid by one PRC tax resident to another PRC tax resident should qualify as tax-exempt income under the EIT Law, we cannot assure you that dividends by our PRC subsidiaries to our non-PRC holding companies will not be subject to a 10% withholding tax, as the PRC foreign exchange control authorities and the PRC tax authorities have not yet issued guidance with respect to the processing of outbound remittances to entities that are treated as resident enterprises for PRC enterprise income tax purposes.

If the PRC tax authorities determine that our company is a PRC resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, dividends paid by us to non-PRC holders may be subject to PRC withholding tax, and gains realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares may be subject to PRC tax, at a rate of 10% in the case of non-PRC enterprises or 20% in the case of non-PRC individuals (in each case, subject to the provisions of any applicable tax treaty), if such dividends or gains are deemed to be from PRC sources. Any such tax may reduce the returns on your investment in the ADSs.

We face uncertainties with respect to indirect transfer of assets or equity interest in PRC resident enterprises by their non-PRC holding companies.

We face uncertainties regarding the reporting on and consequences of private equity financing transactions, share exchange or other transactions involving the transfer of shares in our company by investors that are non-PRC resident enterprises, or sale or purchase of shares in other non-PRC resident companies or other taxable assets by us. According to the Notice on Strengthening Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfers by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises issued by the PRC State Administration of Taxation on December 10, 2009, with retroactive effect from January 1, 2008, or SAT Circular 698, where a non-resident enterprise transfers the equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise indirectly through a disposition of equity interests in an overseas holding company (other than a purchase and sale of shares issued by a PRC resident enterprise in public securities market), PRC tax reporting and payment obligations may be triggered. On February 3, 2015, SAT issued a new guidance (Bulletin [2015] No. 7), or SAT Bulletin 7, on the PRC tax treatment of an indirect transfer of assets by a non-resident enterprise. Bulletin 7 is the latest regulatory instrument on indirect transfers, extending to not only the indirect transfer of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises but also to assets attributed to an establishment in China and immovable property in China or, collectively, Chinese Taxable Assets. Further, on October 17, 2017, SAT issued the Matters Regarding Withholding Corporate Income Tax at Source from Non-resident Enterprises (Bulletin [2017] No. 37), or SAT Bulletin 37, which replaced SAT Circular 698 and further specified the withhold obligation of the transferees. According to SAT Bulletin 7 and SAT Bulletin 37, when a non-resident enterprise engages in an indirect transfer of Chinese Taxable Assets, or Indirect Transfer, through an arrangement that does not have a bona fide commercial purpose in order to avoid paying enterprise income tax, the transaction should be re-characterized as a direct transfer of the Chinese assets and becomes taxable in China under the EIT Law, and gains derived from such indirect transfer may be subject to the PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%, and the party who is obligated to make the transfer payments has the withholding obligation. SAT Bulletin 7 and Bulletin 37 have replaced SAT Circular 698 in its entirety. They provide more comprehensive guidelines on a number of issues. Among other things, SAT Bulletin 7 and 37 substantially changes the reporting requirements in SAT Circular 698, provides more detailed guidance on how to determine a bona fide commercial purpose, and also provides for a safe harbor for certain situations, including purchase and sale of shares in an offshore listed enterprise on a public market by a non-resident enterprise, which may not be subject to the PRC enterprise income tax. In addition, SAT Circular 698 has been abolished by Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Concerning the Withholding of Non-resident Enterprise Income Tax at Source issued by the PRC State Administration of Taxation on October 17, 2017, with retroactive effect from December 1, 2017, or SAT Circular 37. There is uncertainty as to the application of SAT Bulletin 7 and 37. SAT Bulletin 7 and 37

may be determined by the tax authorities to be applicable to the transfer of shares of our company by non-PRC resident investors, or the sale or purchase of shares in other non-PRC resident companies or other taxable assets by us, if

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any of such transactions were determined by the tax authorities to lack any reasonable commercial purpose. As a result, depending on whether we are the transferor or transferee in such transactions, we or the non-resident investors may become at risk of being taxed under SAT Bulletin 7 and 37, and we may have to incur expenses to comply with SAT Bulletin 7 and 37, including the withholding and reporting obligations thereunder, or to establish that we should not be taxed under the general anti-avoidance rule of the EIT Law, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations or such non-resident investors' investments in us.

If our preferential tax treatments are revoked, become unavailable or if the calculation of our tax liability is successfully challenged by the PRC tax authorities, we may be required to pay tax, interest and penalties in excess of our tax provisions, and our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

The Chinese government has provided various tax incentives to our subsidiaries and VIEs in China. These incentives include reduced enterprise income tax rates. For example, under the EIT Law and its implementation rules, the statutory enterprise income tax rate is 25%. However, an enterprise holding a valid certificate of new software enterprise or animation enterprise is entitled to an exemption of enterprise income tax for the first two years and a 50% reduction of enterprise income tax for the subsequent three years, commencing from the first profit-making year, while an enterprise qualified as key software enterprise can enjoy a preferential EIT rate of 10%. In addition, enterprises that are granted the high and new technology enterprises status shall enjoy a favorable income tax rate of 15%. Certain of our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs were eligible for preferential tax treatments as new software enterprises, animation enterprise and/or high and new technology enterprises. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects A. Operating Results Taxation. Any increase in the enterprise income tax rate applicable to our PRC entities in China, or any discontinuation or retroactive or future reduction of any of the preferential tax treatments currently enjoyed by our PRC entities in China, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, in the ordinary course of our business, we are subject to complex income tax and other tax regulations and significant judgment is required in the determination of a provision for income taxes. Although we believe our tax provisions are reasonable, if the PRC tax authorities successfully challenge our position and we are required to pay tax, interest and penalties in excess of our tax provisions, our financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

China's M&A Rules and certain other PRC regulations establish complex procedures for some acquisitions of Chinese companies by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.

The Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules, and other recently adopted regulations and rules concerning mergers and acquisitions established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex. For example, the M&A Rules require that the MOFCOM be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise, if (i) any important industry is concerned, (ii) such transaction involves factors that impact or may impact national economic security, or (iii) such transaction will lead to a change in control of a domestic enterprise which holds a famous trademark or PRC time-honored brand. Moreover, the Anti-Monopoly Law promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on August 30, 2007 and effective as of August 1, 2008 requires that transactions which are deemed concentrations and involve parties with specified turnover thresholds (i.e., during the previous fiscal year, (i) the total global turnover of all operators participating in the transaction exceeds RMB10 billion and at least two of these operators each had a turnover of more than RMB400 million within China, or (ii) the total turnover within China of all the operators participating in the concentration exceeded RMB2 billion, and at least two of these operators each had a turnover of more than RMB400 million within China) must be cleared by the MOFCOM before they can be completed. In addition, on February 3, 2011, the General Office of the State Council promulgated a Notice on

Establishing the Security Review System for Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the Circular 6,

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which officially established a security review system for mergers and acquisitions of domestic enterprises by foreign investors. Further, on August 25, 2011, MOFCOM promulgated the Regulations on Implementation of Security Review System for the Merger and Acquisition of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the MOFCOM Security Review Regulations, which became effective on September 1, 2011, to implement the Circular 6. Under Circular 6, a security review is required for mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors having national defense and security concerns and mergers and acquisitions by which foreign investors may acquire the de facto control of domestic enterprises with national security concerns. Under the MOFCOM Security Review Regulations, the MOFCOM will focus on the substance and actual impact of the transaction when deciding whether a specific merger or acquisition is subject to security review. If the MOFCOM decides that a specific merger or acquisition is subject to security review, it will submit it to the Inter-Ministerial Panel, an authority established under the Circular 6 led by the NDRC and the MOFCOM under the leadership of the State Council, to carry out security review. The regulations prohibit foreign investors from bypassing the security review by structuring transactions through trusts, indirect investments, leases, loans, control through contractual arrangements or offshore transactions. There is no explicit provision or official interpretation stating that the merging or acquisition of a company engaged in online marketing or mobile games business requires security review, and there is no requirement that acquisitions completed prior to the promulgation of the Security Review Circular are subject to MOFCOM review.

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 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 the PRC, 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.

PRC regulations relating to offshore investment activities by PRC residents may limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to increase their registered capital or distribute profits to us or otherwise expose us to liability and penalties under PRC law.

The SAFE promulgated the Circular on Relevant Issues Relating to Domestic Residents' Investment and Financing and Round-trip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 37, in July 2014, which repealed SAFE Circular 75 effective from July 4, 2014. SAFE Circular 37 requires PRC residents that directly establish or indirectly control offshore special purpose vehicles, or SPVs, for the purpose of seeking offshore investment and financing and conducting round trip investment in China, to register with the SAFE or its local branch in connection with their ownership in the SPVs, and to amend the SAFE registrations to reflect any subsequent changes thereof.

To our knowledge, all our significant individual PRC shareholders have completed foreign exchange registration. However, we may not be fully informed of the identities of all our beneficial owners who are PRC citizens or residents, and we cannot compel our beneficial owners to comply with SAFE registration requirements. As a result, we cannot assure you that all of our shareholders or beneficial owners who are PRC citizens or residents have complied with and will in the future make or obtain any applicable registrations or approvals required by, SAFE regulations. If our shareholders or beneficial owners who are PRC citizens or residents fail to complete their SAFE registration, our PRC subsidiaries may be prohibited from distributing their profits and proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to us, and we may be restricted in our ability to contribute additional capital to our PRC subsidiaries. Moreover, failure to comply with the SAFE registration and amendment requirements described

above could result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions.

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Failure to comply with PRC regulations regarding the registration requirements for employee stock ownership plans or share option plans may subject the PRC plan participants or us to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions.

On February 15, 2012, the SAFE promulgated the Notices on Issues Concerning the Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Stock Incentive Plans of Overseas Publicly-Listed Companies, or the Stock Option Rules, which replaced the Application Procedures of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Ownership Plans or Stock Option Plans of Overseas Publicly-Listed Companies issued by the SAFE on March 28, 2007. Under the Stock Option Rules and other relevant rules and regulations, PRC residents who participate in stock incentive plan in an overseas publicly-listed company are required to register with the SAFE or its local branches and complete certain other procedures. Participants of a stock incentive plan who are PRC residents must retain a qualified PRC agent, which could be a PRC subsidiary of such overseas publicly listed company or another qualified institution selected by such PRC subsidiary, to conduct the SAFE registration and other procedures with respect to the stock incentive plan on behalf of its participants. Such participants must also retain an overseas entrusted institution to handle matters in connection with their exercise of stock options, the purchase and sale of corresponding stocks or interests and fund transfers. In addition, the PRC agent is required to amend the SAFE registration with respect to the stock incentive plan if there is any material change to the stock incentive plan, the PRC agent or the overseas entrusted institution or other material changes. We and our PRC employees who have been granted stock options have been subject to these regulations upon the completion of the initial public offering in May 2014. Failure of our PRC stock option holders to complete their SAFE registrations may subject these PRC residents to fines and legal sanctions and may also limit our ability to contribute additional capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to distribute dividends to us, or otherwise materially adversely affect our business.

PRC regulation of loans to, and direct investment in, PRC entities by offshore holding companies and governmental control of currency conversion may restrict or prevent us from loans to our PRC entities or to make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries, which may materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

We are an offshore holding company conducting our operations in China through our PRC entities, including PRC subsidiaries and VIEs. We may make loans to our PRC entities, or we may make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries, or we may establish new PRC subsidiaries and make capital contributions to these new PRC subsidiaries, or we may acquire offshore entities with business operations in China in an offshore transaction.

Most of these financing means are subject to PRC regulations and approvals. For example, loans by us to our wholly-owned PRC subsidiaries to finance their activities cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with the local counterpart of the SAFE. Due to the restrictions imposed on loans in foreign currencies extended to any PRC domestic companies, we are not likely to make such loans to our VIEs, which are PRC domestic companies. Further, we are not likely to finance the activities of our VIEs by means of capital contributions due to regulatory restrictions relating to foreign investment in PRC domestic enterprises engaged in mobile internet services, online advertising, online games and related businesses.

On August 29, 2008, the SAFE promulgated the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of the Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, or SAFE Circular 142, regulating the conversion by a foreign-invested enterprise of foreign currency registered capital into Renminbi by restricting how the converted Renminbi may be used. SAFE Circular 142 provides that Renminbi capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested enterprise may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the applicable governmental authority and may not be used

for equity investments within the PRC. In addition, the SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the Renminbi capital converted from the foreign currency

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registered capital of a foreign-invested company. The use of such Renminbi capital may not be altered without SAFE approval, and such Renminbi capital may not in any case be used to repay Renminbi loans if the proceeds of such loans have not been used. Such requirements are also known as payment-based foreign currency settlement system established under the SAFE Circular 142. Violations of SAFE Circular 142 could result in severe monetary or other penalties. Furthermore, the SAFE promulgated a circular on November 9, 2010, known as Circular 59, and another supplemental circular on July 18, 2011, known as Circular 88, which both tighten the examination of the authenticity of settlement of foreign currency capital or net proceeds from overseas listings. The SAFE further promulgated the Circular on Further Clarification and Regulation of the Issues Concerning the Administration of Certain Capital Account Foreign Exchange Businesses, or Circular 45, on November 9, 2011, which expressly prohibits foreign-invested enterprises from using registered capital settled in Renminbi converted from foreign currencies to grant loans through entrustment arrangements with a bank, repay inter-company loans or repay bank loans that have been transferred to a third party. Circular 142, Circular 59, Circular 88 and Circular 45 may significantly limit our ability to make loans or capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries and to convert such proceeds into Renminbi, which may adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business in the PRC.

Furthermore, on March 30, 2015, the SAFE promulgated the Circular on the Reform of the Administrative Method of the Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, or Circular 19, which became effective as of June 1, 2015. This Circular 19 is to implement the so-called conversion-at-will of foreign currency in capital account, which was established under a circular issued by the SAFE on August 4, 2014, or Circular 36, and was implemented in 16 designated industrial parks as a reform pilot. The Circular 19 now implements the conversion-at-will of foreign currency settlement system nationally, and it abolished the application of Circular 142, Circular 88 and Circular 36 starting from June 1, 2015. Among other things, under Circular 19, foreign-invested enterprises may either continue to follow the payment-based foreign currency settlement system or elect to follow the conversion-at-will of foreign currency settlement system. Where a foreign-invested enterprise follows the conversion-at-will of foreign currency settlement system, it may convert any or 100% amount of the foreign currency in its capital account into RMB at any time. The converted RMB will be kept in a designated account known as

Settled but Pending Payment Account, and if the foreign-invested enterprise needs to make further payment from such designated account, it still needs to provide supporting documents and go through the review process with its bank. If under special circumstances the foreign-invested enterprise cannot provide supporting documents in time, Circular 19 grants the banks the power to provide a grace period to the enterprise and make the payment before receiving the supporting documents. The foreign-invested enterprise will then need to submit the supporting documents within 20 working days after payment. In addition, foreign-invested enterprises are now allowed to use their converted RMB to make equity investments in China under Circular 19. However, foreign-invested enterprises are still required to use the converted RMB in the designated account within their approved business scope under the principle of authenticity and self-use. It remains unclear whether a common foreign-invested enterprise, other than such special types of enterprises as holding companies, venture capital or private equity firms, can use the converted RMB in the designated account to make equity investments if equity investment or similar activities are not within their approved business scope.

In light of the various requirements imposed by PRC regulations on loans to and direct investment in PRC entities by offshore holding companies as discussed above, we cannot assure you that we will be able to complete the necessary government registrations or obtain the necessary government approvals on a timely basis, or at all, with respect to future loans by us to our PRC entities or with respect to future capital contributions by us to our PRC subsidiaries. If we fail to complete such registrations or obtain such approvals, our ability to capitalize or otherwise fund our PRC operations may be negatively affected, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

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We may rely on dividends paid by our subsidiaries, including PRC subsidiaries, to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. Any limitation on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business and to pay dividends to holders of the ADSs and our ordinary shares.

We are a holding company, and we rely on a significant amount of dividends from our subsidiaries, including our PRC subsidiaries, for our cash requirements, including the funds necessary to pay dividends and other cash distributions to the holders of the ADSs and our ordinary shares and service any debt we may incur. If our subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us.

With respect to our PRC subsidiaries, under PRC laws and regulations, wholly foreign-owned enterprises in the PRC, such as Conew Network and Zhuhai Juntian Electronic Technology Co., Ltd., or Zhuhai Juntian, may pay dividends only out of its accumulated 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. At the discretion of the board of directors of the wholly foreign-owned enterprise, it may allocate a portion of its after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to staff welfare and bonus funds. These reserve funds and staff welfare and bonus funds are not distributable as cash dividends. Any limitation on the ability of 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.

In addition, the EIT Law and its implementation rules provide that withholding tax rate of 10% will be applicable to dividends payable by Chinese companies to non-PRC-resident enterprises unless otherwise exempted or reduced according to treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and governments of other countries or regions where the non-PRC-resident enterprises are incorporated.

Fluctuations in exchange rates could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.

The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions and China's foreign exchange policies. In July 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-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 July 2008 and June 2010, the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar had been stable and traded within a narrow band. Since June 2010, the RMB has fluctuated against the U.S. dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably, and in recent years the RMB has depreciated significantly against the U.S. dollar. Since October 1, 2016, the RMB has joined the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s basket of currencies that make up the Special Drawing Right (SDR), along with the U.S. dollar, the Euro, the Japanese yen and the British pound. In the fourth quarter of 2016, the RMB has depreciated significantly in the backdrop of a surging U.S. dollar and persistent capital outflows of China. 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 there is no guarantee that the RMB 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 the RMB and the U.S. dollar in the future.

Our revenues and costs are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars and Renminbi. Any significant revaluation of Renminbi may materially and adversely affect our revenues, earnings and financial position, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, the ADSs in U.S. dollars. To the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into

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Renminbi for financial reporting, capital expenditures and working capital and other business purposes, appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the Renminbi amount we would receive from the conversion. Conversely, a significant depreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar may significantly reduce the U.S. dollar equivalent of our earnings, which in turn could adversely affect the price of our ADSs.

Very limited hedging options are available in China to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. As of the date of this annual report, we have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. While we may decide to enter into hedging transactions in the future, the availability and effectiveness of these hedges may be limited and we may not be able to adequately hedge our exposure or at all. In addition, our currency exchange losses may be magnified by PRC exchange control regulations that restrict our ability to convert Renminbi into foreign currency. As a result, fluctuations in exchange rates may have a material adverse effect on your investment.

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

The PRC government imposes control on the convertibility of the Renminbi into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. We receive part of our revenues in Renminbi. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior SAFE approval by complying with certain procedural requirements. Therefore, our PRC subsidiaries are able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to us without prior approval from the SAFE. However, approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where Renminbi is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions in the future. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders, including holders of the ADSs.

Increases in labor costs in the PRC may adversely affect our business and our profitability.

China has experienced increases in labor costs in recent years. China's overall economy and the average wage in China are expected to continue to grow. The average wage level for our employees has also increased in recent years.

In addition, we have been subject to stricter regulatory requirements in terms of entering into labor contracts with our employees and paying various statutory employee benefits, including pensions, housing allowance, medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, unemployment insurance and maternity insurance to designated government agencies for the benefit of our employees. Pursuant to the PRC Labor Contract Law, or the Labor Contract Law, which became effective in January 2008 and its implementation rules effective as of September 2008, employers are subject to stricter requirements in terms of signing labor contracts, minimum wages, paying remuneration, determining the term of employees' probation and unilaterally terminating labor contracts. In the event that we decide to terminate some of our employees or otherwise change our employment or labor practices, the Labor Contract Law and its implementation rules may limit our ability to effect those changes in a desirable or cost-effective manner, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. On October 28, 2010, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the PRC Social Insurance Law, or the Social Insurance Law, which became effective on July 1, 2011. According to the Social Insurance Law, employees must participate in pension insurance, work-related injury insurance, medical insurance, unemployment insurance and maternity insurance and the employers must, together with their employees or separately, pay the social insurance premiums for such employees.

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We expect that our labor costs, including wages and employee benefits, will continue to increase. Unless we are able to pass on these increased labor costs to our users by increasing prices for our products or services, our profitability and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. Also, as the interpretation and implementation of labor-related laws and regulations are still evolving, we cannot assure you that our employment practices do not and will not violate labor-related laws and regulations in China, which may subject us to labor disputes or government investigations. If we are deemed to have violated relevant labor laws and regulations, we could be required to provide additional compensation to our employees, and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

If the custodians or authorized users of controlling non-tangible assets of our company, including our corporate chops and seals, fail to fulfill their responsibilities, or misappropriate or misuse these assets, our business and operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Under PRC law, legal documents for corporate transactions are executed using the chops or seals of the signing entity, or with the signature of a legal representative whose designation is registered and filed with the relevant branch of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or the SAIC which has been restructured and named to the State Administration for Market Regulation, or the SAMR.

Although we usually utilize chops to enter into contracts, the designated legal representatives of each of our PRC entities have the apparent authority to enter into contracts on behalf of such entities without chops and bind such entities. Some designated legal representatives of our PRC entities are members of our senior management team who have signed employment undertaking letters with us or our PRC entities under which they agree to abide by various duties they owe to us. In order to maintain the physical security of our chops and the chops of our PRC entities, we generally store these items in secured locations accessible only by the authorized personnel of each of our PRC entities. Although we monitor such authorized personnel, there is no assurance such procedures will prevent all instances of abuse or negligence. Accordingly, if any of our authorized personnel misuse or misappropriate our corporate chops or seals, we could encounter difficulties in maintaining control over the relevant entities and experience significant disruption to our operations. If a designated legal representative obtains control of the chops in an effort to obtain control over any of our PRC entities, we or our PRC entities would need to pass a new shareholder or board resolution to designate a new legal representative and we would need to take legal action to seek the return of the chops, apply for new chops with the relevant authorities, or otherwise seek legal redress for the violation of the representative's fiduciary duties to us, which could involve significant time and resources and divert management attention away from our regular business. In addition, the affected entity may not be able to recover corporate assets that are sold or transferred out of our control in the event of such a misappropriation if a transferee relies on the apparent authority of the representative and acts in good faith.

Our auditor, like other independent registered public accounting firms operating in China, is not permitted to be subject to inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and, as such, investors may be deprived of the benefits of such inspection.

Our independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit reports included in our annual reports filed with the SEC, as an auditor of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), or PCAOB, is required by the laws of the United States to undergo regular inspections by PCAOB to assess its compliance with the laws of the United States and professional standards. Because our auditor is located in China, a jurisdiction where PCAOB is currently unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the PRC authorities, our auditor, like other independent registered public accounting firms operating in China, is currently not inspected by PCAOB. In May 2013, PCAOB announced that it had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on Enforcement Cooperation with the CSRC and the Ministry of

Finance, which establishes a cooperative framework between the parties for the production and exchange of audit documents relevant to investigations undertaken by PCAOB, the CSRC or the Ministry of Finance in the United States and the PRC, respectively. PCAOB continues to be in discussions

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with the CSRC and the Ministry of Finance to permit joint inspections in the PRC of audit firms that are registered with PCAOB and audit Chinese companies that trade on U.S. exchanges. On December 7, 2018, the SEC and the PCAOB issued a joint statement highlighting continued challenges faced by the U.S. regulators in their oversight of financial statement audits of U.S.-listed companies with significant operations in China. The joint statement reflects a heightened interest in an issue that has vexed U.S. regulators in recent years. However, it remains unclear what further actions the SEC and PCAOB will take to address the problem.

Inspections of other firms that PCAOB has conducted outside of China have identified deficiencies in those firms' audit procedures and quality control procedures, which may be addressed as part of the inspection process to improve future audit quality. The inability of PCAOB to conduct inspections of independent registered public accounting firms operating in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our auditor's audit procedures or quality control procedures. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB inspections.

Proceedings instituted recently by the SEC against five PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, could result in financial statements being determined to not be in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act.

In December 2012, the SEC brought administrative proceedings against five accounting firms in China, including our independent registered public accounting firm, alleging that they had refused to produce audit work papers and other documents related to certain other China-based companies under investigation by the SEC. On January 22, 2014, an initial administrative law decision was issued, censuring these accounting firms and suspending four of these firms from practicing before the SEC for a period of six months. The decision is neither final nor legally effective unless and until reviewed and approved by the SEC. On February 12, 2014, four of these PRC-based accounting firms appealed to the SEC against this decision. In February 2015, each of the four PRC-based accounting firms agreed to a censure and to pay a fine to the SEC to settle the dispute and avoid suspension of their ability to practice before the SEC. The settlement requires the firms to follow detailed procedures to seek to provide the SEC with access to Chinese firms' audit documents via the CSRC. If the firms do not follow these procedures, the SEC could impose penalties such as suspensions, or it could restart the administrative proceedings.

In the event that the SEC restarts the administrative proceedings, depending upon the final outcome, listed companies in the United States with major PRC operations may find it difficult or impossible to retain auditors in respect of their operations in the PRC, which could result in financial statements being determined to not be in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, including possible delisting. Moreover, any negative news about the proceedings against these audit firms may cause investor uncertainty regarding China-based, United States-listed companies and the market price of our ADSs may be adversely affected.

If our independent registered public accounting firm were denied, even temporarily, the ability to practice before the SEC and we were unable to timely find another registered public accounting firm to audit and issue an opinion on our consolidated financial statements, our consolidated financial statements could be determined not to be in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act. Such a determination could ultimately lead to our delisting from the NYSE or deregistration from the SEC, or both, which would substantially reduce or effectively terminate the trading of our ADSs in the United States.

Risks Relating to the ADSs

The trading price of our ADSs has been volatile and may continue to be volatile regardless of our operating performance.

The trading price of our ADSs has been and may continue to be subject to wide and sudden fluctuations due to factors including the following:

variations in our revenues, earnings and cash flow;

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announcements of new investments, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, or joint ventures by us or our competitors;

announcements of new services and expansions by us or our competitors;

changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;

fluctuations in our user or other operating metrics;

fluctuations in the stock price of Kingsoft Corporation, one of our principal shareholders, or news about Kingsoft Corporation that has an impact on us;

failure on our part to realize monetization opportunities as expected;

changes in revenues generated from our top customers;

additions or departures of key personnel;

detrimental negative publicity about us, our management, our competitors or our industry;

short seller reports that make allegations against us or our affiliates, even if unfounded;

regulatory developments affecting us or our industry; and

potential litigation or regulatory investigations.

In addition, the price of the ADSs may fluctuate due to broad market and industry factors, such as the performance and fluctuation in the market prices or the underperformance or deteriorating financial results of other similarly situated companies in China that have listed their securities in the United States in recent years. The securities of some of these companies have experienced significant volatility since their initial public offerings, including, in some cases, substantial declines in trading price. The trading performance of these Chinese companies' securities after their offerings, including the securities of companies in the mobile and PC internet businesses, may affect the attitudes of investors toward Chinese companies listed in the United States, which consequently may impact the trading performance of the ADSs, regardless of our actual operating performance. In addition, any negative news or perceptions about inadequate corporate governance practices or fraudulent accounting or other practices at other Chinese companies may also negatively affect the attitudes of investors towards Chinese companies in general, including us, regardless of whether we have engaged in such practices. In addition, securities markets may from time to time experience significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to our operating performance, such as

the large decline in share prices in the United States, China and other jurisdictions between late 2008 and 2012, which may have a material adverse effect on the market price of the ADSs.

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 may 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.

The sale or perceived sale of substantial amounts of our ADSs or ordinary shares could adversely affect their market price.

Sales of substantial amounts of our ADSs in the public market, sales of our ordinary shares, or the perception that these sales could occur, could adversely affect the market price of the ADSs and could materially

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impair our ability to raise capital through equity offerings in the future. Ordinary shares held by our pre-IPO shareholders may be sold in the public market subject to the restrictions in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. In addition, ordinary shares issued pursuant to our share incentive plans are eligible for sale in the public market subject to restrictions of Rule 144 under the Securities Act or through registration under the Securities Act, as applicable. In addition, we have granted certain shareholders Form F-3 registration rights and the piggyback registration rights. Registration of these shares under the Securities Act may result in these shares becoming freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act immediately upon the effectiveness of the registration. Any market sales of securities held by our significant shareholders or any other shareholder may have an adverse impact on the market price of the ADSs.

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

Our currently effective fourth amended and restated 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. For example, 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, represented by ADSs or otherwise. 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.

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 with limited liability incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, as amended from time to time, the Companies Law (2018 Revision) of the Cayman Islands and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against our directors, actions by 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 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 or to obtain copies of lists of shareholders of these companies. Our directors have discretion under our existing articles of association to determine whether or not, and under what conditions, our corporate records may be inspected by our shareholders, but are not obliged to make them available to our shareholders. This

may make it more difficult for you to obtain the information needed to establish any facts necessary for a shareholder motion or to solicit proxies from other shareholders in connection with a proxy contest.

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Certain corporate governance practices in the Cayman Islands, which is our home country, differ significantly from requirements for companies incorporated in other jurisdictions such as the United States. Currently, we do not plan to rely on home country practice with respect to any corporate governance matter. However, if we choose to follow home country practice in the future, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they otherwise would under rules and regulations applicable to U.S. domestic issuers.

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

Judgments obtained against us by our shareholders may not be enforceable in our home jurisdiction.

We are an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and a substantial majority of our assets are located outside of the United States. A significant percentage of our current operations are conducted in China. In addition, a significant majority 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 United States federal securities laws or otherwise. Even if you are successful in bringing an action of this kind, the laws of the Cayman Islands and of China may render you unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and officers.

There are uncertainties as to whether Cayman Islands courts would:

recognize or enforce against us judgments of courts of the United States based on certain civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws; and

impose liabilities against us, in original actions brought in the Cayman Islands, based on certain civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws that are penal in nature.

There is no statutory recognition in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, although the courts of the Cayman Islands will in certain circumstances recognize and enforce a non-penal judgment of a foreign court of competent jurisdiction without retrial on the merits.

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 how the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs are voted.

Holders of ADSs do not have the same rights as our registered shareholders. As a holder of our 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 which are carried by the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by your ADSs indirectly by giving voting instructions to the depositary in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Under the deposit agreement, you may vote only by giving voting instructions to the depositary. Upon receipt of your voting instructions, the depositary will vote the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs in accordance with these instructions. You will not be able to directly exercise your right to vote with respect to the underlying ordinary shares unless you withdraw the shares and become the registered holder of such shares prior to the record date for the general meeting. Under our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, the minimum notice period required to be given by our company to our registered shareholders to

convene a general meeting is fourteen calendar days. When a general meeting is convened, you may not receive sufficient advance notice of the meeting to permit you to withdraw the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs and become the registered holder of such shares to allow you to attend the general meeting and to cast your vote directly with respect to any specific matter or resolution to be considered and voted upon at the general meeting. Furthermore, under our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, 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

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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 Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs and 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. If we ask for your instructions, the depositary 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 depositary to vote the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs. 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 Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs are voted, and you may have no legal remedy if the Class A ordinary shares underlying 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.

The depositary for the ADSs will give us a discretionary proxy to vote the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs if you do not give voting instructions to the depositary to direct how the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs are voted, except in limited circumstances, which could adversely affect your interests.

Under the deposit agreement for the ADSs, if you do not give voting instructions to the depositary to direct how the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs are voted, the depositary will give us a discretionary proxy to vote the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs at shareholders' meetings unless:

we have failed to timely provide the depositary with notice of meeting and related voting materials;

we have instructed the depositary that we do not wish a discretionary proxy to be given;

we have informed the depositary that there is substantial opposition as to a matter to be voted on at the meeting;

a matter to be voted on at the meeting would have a material adverse impact on shareholders; or

the voting at the meeting is to be made on a show of hands.

The effect of this discretionary proxy is that if you do not give voting instructions to the depositary to direct how the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs are voted, you cannot prevent the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs from being voted, except under the circumstances described above. This may make it more difficult for shareholders to influence the management of our company. Holders of our Class A and Class B ordinary shares are not subject to this discretionary proxy.

Because we do not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future, you must rely on price appreciation of the ADSs for return on your investment.

We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings 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 the ADSs as a source for any future dividend income.

Our board of directors has discretion as to whether to distribute dividends, subject to applicable laws. In addition, our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our board of directors. Under Cayman Islands law, a Cayman Islands 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 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, among other things, 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.

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

You may not receive dividends or other distributions on our Class A ordinary shares and you may not receive any value for them, if it is illegal or impractical to make them available to you.

The depository of the ADSs has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on Class A ordinary shares or other deposited securities underlying the ADSs, after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of Class A ordinary shares your ADSs represent. However, the depository is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. For example, it would be unlawful to make a distribution to a holder of ADSs if it consists of securities that require registration under the Securities Act but that are not properly registered or distributed under an applicable exemption from registration. The depository may also determine that it is not feasible to distribute certain property through the mail. Additionally, the value of certain distributions may be less than the cost of mailing them. In these cases, the depository may determine not to distribute such property. We have no obligation to register under U.S. securities laws any ADSs, ordinary shares, rights or other securities received through such distributions. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, ordinary shares, rights or anything else to holders of ADSs. This means that you may not receive distributions we make on our Class A ordinary shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for us to make them available to you. These restrictions may cause a material decline in the value of the ADSs.

You may not be able to participate in rights offerings and may experience dilution of your holdings.

We may, from time to time, distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire securities. Under the deposit agreement, the depository 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 depository may, but is not required to, attempt to sell these undistributed rights to third parties, and may allow the rights to lapse. We may be unable to establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act, and we are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to these rights or underlying securities or to endeavor to have a registration statement declared effective. Accordingly, holders of ADSs may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution of their holdings as a result.

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 the ADSs may view as beneficial.

Our ordinary shares are divided into Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Holders of Class A ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share, while holders of Class B ordinary shares are entitled to ten votes per share. 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. Save for certain limited exceptions, upon any transfer of Class B ordinary shares by a holder thereof to any person or entity which is not an affiliate of such holder, such Class B ordinary shares shall be automatically and immediately converted into the equal number of Class A ordinary shares. All of the ordinary shares held by our shareholders prior to the completion of the initial public offering were redesignated as Class B ordinary shares upon completion of the offering. Kingsoft Corporation, one of our principal shareholders, and Mr. Sheng Fu, directly or through their holding vehicles,

beneficially own an aggregate of 53.9% of our total outstanding shares, representing 73.1% of our total voting power as of March 31, 2019, which give them considerable influence over matters requiring shareholders' approval, including election of directors and

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significant corporate transactions, such as a merger or sale of our company or our assets. 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.

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

Your ADSs are transferable on the books of the depository. However, the depository 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 depository 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 depository needs to maintain an exact number of ADSs on its books for a specified period. The depository may also close its books in emergencies, and on weekends and public holidays. The depository may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our share register or the books of the depository are closed, or at any time if we or the depository thinks that 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 in accordance with the terms of the deposit agreement. As a result, you may be unable to transfer your ADSs when you wish to.

We have incurred increased costs as a result of being a public company, and the costs may continue to increase in the future.

As a public company, we have incurred significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, and the NYSE, impose various requirements on the corporate governance practices of public companies. These rules and regulations increase our legal and financial compliance costs and some corporate activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, in comparison with a private company, we need an increased number of independent directors and have to adopt policies regarding internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures. In addition, we incur additional costs associated with our public company reporting requirements. We expect to continue 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 and the NYSE.

We may from time to time be subject to various legal or administrative claims and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. We and certain of our current and former officers have been named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on November 30, 2018 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York: *Marcu v. Cheetah Mobile Inc., et al.*, Case No. 1:18-cv-11184. The action was purportedly brought on behalf of a class of persons who allegedly suffered damages as a result of their trading in the Company's ADRs between April 21, 2015 and November 27, 2018. The action alleges that the Company made false or misleading statements regarding the Company's business and operations in violation of the Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. On February 8, 2019, the court entered an order appointing lead plaintiffs in this action. On February 13, 2019, the court approved a scheduling stipulation for the filing of the plaintiffs' amended complaint and defendants' responsive pleadings. On March 28, 2019, an amended complaint was filed. The action remains in its preliminary stages. Such lawsuit could divert a significant amount of our management's attention and other resources from our business and operations, which could harm our results of operations and require us to incur significant expenses to defend the lawsuit. Any such lawsuit, 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.

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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 the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares to significant adverse United States income tax consequences.

We will be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, if, in the case of any particular taxable year, either (a) 75% or more of our gross income for such year consists of certain types of passive income or (b) 50% or more of the average quarterly value of our assets (as determined on the basis of fair market value) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income (the asset test). Although the law in this regard is unclear, we treat our VIEs and each of their subsidiaries 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, and, as a result, we consolidate their results of operations in our consolidated financial statements. Assuming that we are the owner of our VIEs and each of their subsidiaries for United States federal income tax purposes, and based upon our income and assets and market price of our ADSs, we do not believe we were a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2018 but no assurances can be given with respect to our PFIC status for the current taxable year or any future taxable year.

The determination of whether we are or will become a PFIC is uncertain, because it is a fact-intensive inquiry made on an annual basis that depends, in part, on the composition of our income and assets. The determination of whether we will be or become a PFIC will also be affected by how, and how quickly, we use our liquid assets. Under circumstances where we determine not to deploy significant amounts of cash for active purposes or if we were treated as not owning our VIEs for United States federal income tax purposes, our risk of being a PFIC may substantially increase. Because the value of our assets for purposes of the asset test may be determined by reference to the market price of the ADSs, fluctuations in the market price of the ADSs may cause us to become a PFIC for the current or subsequent taxable years. Because there are uncertainties in the application of the relevant rules and 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 a PFIC for the current taxable year or any future taxable year.

If we are a PFIC in any taxable year, a U.S. holder (as defined in Item 10. Additional Information E. Taxation United States Federal Income Taxation) may incur significantly increased United States income tax on gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares and on the receipt of distributions on the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares to the extent such gain or distribution is treated as an excess distribution under the United States federal income tax rules and such holders may be subject to burdensome reporting requirements. Further, if we are a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. holder holds the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares, we generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which such U.S. holder holds the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares. For more information see Item 10. Additional Information E. Taxation United States Federal Income Taxation Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations.

Item 4. Information on the Company**A. History and Development of the Company**

Our company is a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands in July 2009 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kingsoft Corporation, a Cayman Islands company publicly listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 3888) since October 2007. We changed our name from the previous Kingsoft Internet Software Holdings Limited to Cheetah Mobile Inc. in March 2014.

In August 2009, we established our wholly-owned Hong Kong subsidiary, Cheetah Technology Corporation Limited, or Cheetah Technology. Following our incorporation in July 2009, we underwent a series of restructuring transactions in 2009 and 2010. After the restructuring, Zhuhai Juntian, which was originally a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kingsoft Corporation in China, became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cheetah Technology in December 2009. Zhuhai Juntian incorporated Beijing Security as its wholly-owned subsidiary in

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China in November 2009. Through a series of VIE contractual arrangements established in January 2011, Beijing Cheetah Mobile Technology Co., Ltd., or Beijing Mobile, an entity previously consolidated in Kingsoft Corporation's group, became our VIE. We established Cheetah Mobile America, Inc. in the United States in November 2012.

In October 2010, we acquired 100% equity interest in Conew.com Corporation, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands in October 2008. As part of the acquisition, we acquired 100% equity interest in Conew Network and obtained effective control over Beijing Conew through contractual arrangements among Conew Network, Beijing Conew and Beijing Conew's shareholders.

Beijing Cheetah Network Technology Co., Ltd., or Beijing Network, was incorporated in China in July 2012 as our VIE and has been consolidated in our financial statements since its incorporation. We exercise effective control over our VIEs, such as Beijing Mobile and Beijing Network, through contractual arrangements among them, their shareholders and our applicable PRC subsidiaries, Beijing Security and Conew Network. For a detailed description of our contractual arrangements with the VIEs, see C. Organizational Structure Contractual Arrangements with Our VIEs.

Beijing Mobile incorporated a subsidiary, Suzhou Jiangduoduo Technology Co., Ltd., or Suzhou Jiangduoduo, in China in January 2014, through which we started to conduct online lottery sales in April 2014. In March 2015, we suspended our online lottery sales in response to the PRC government's regulatory measures. In May 2016, we sold a majority interest in, and ceased to consolidate, Suzhou Jiangduoduo.

In May 2014, we completed our initial public offering, in which we offered and sold 138,000,000 Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs. The ADSs are listed on the NYSE under the symbol CMCM.

Since September 2016, we have incorporated Live.me Inc., a Cayman Islands company, and several subsidiaries including Hong Kong Live.Me Corporation Limited, to operate our live streaming business LiveMe. In December 2016, Live.me Inc. entered into an agreement to issue certain number of shares to one of its management members. In April 2017, Live.me Inc. raised an aggregate of US\$60 million from a group of investors as well as our company. In November 2017, Live.me Inc. raised US\$50 million from Bytedance Ltd. as its Series B financing. Following the foregoing transactions, we hold approximately 52.1% equity interest in Live.me Inc., and have retained control over the LiveMe business.

During 2017, we completed a business combination, which we expected to enhance our expertise in hardware services. The total purchase consideration was RMB41.5 million.

In September 2017, Beijing Security completed capital injection into Beijing OrionStar, an artificial intelligence company incorporated in China and controlled by Mr. Sheng Fu, the chief executive officer and director of our company. As a result, we, through Beijing Security, hold approximately 30% of then equity interest in Beijing OrionStar and have a two-year warrant to subscribe to additional equity interests amounted to US\$62 million at the same valuation of our capital injection in September 2017. In July and September 2018, Beijing Security acquired additional equity interest in Beijing OrionStar through exercising part of the foregoing warrant. Subsequent to the transaction, we, through Beijing Security, hold 41.5% equity interest in Beijing OrionStar.

Since July 2018, we have incorporated Cheetah Mobile Seal Inc., a Cayman Islands company, and several subsidiaries including Zhuhai Baohaowan Technology Co., Ltd., to operate our PC business. In August 2018, Cheetah Mobile Seal Inc. entered into an agreement to issue certain number of shares to several management members who run such PC business.

Since January 2019, we established CheePop Holding Inc., a Cayman Islands company, together with its subsidiaries to focus on certain games developed and operated by one of our game teams. In February 2019,

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CheePop Holding Inc. entered into an agreement to issue certain number of shares to the management members and key employees of that team.

We have grown organically and through acquisitions, partnerships and investments in recent years. For example, we acquired Hongkong Zoom Interactive Network Marketing Technology Limited, or Hongkong Zoom, a mobile advertising company, in July 2014, and MobPartner SAS, or MobPartner, a mobile advertising company based in San Francisco, London, Paris and Beijing, in April 2015. In May 2015, we started to consolidate Moxiu Technology, a provider of mobile launchers, upon acquisition of an aggregate 52.1% equity interest. In June 2016, we acquired News Republic SAS, a global mobile news service operator which operates the news application News Republic. In December 2017, we entered into an agreement with Bytedance to dispose 100% share of News Republic for a total consideration of US\$85.8 million, among which US\$50 million was in the form of equity interests in Bytedance. News Republic SAS since became a wholly owned subsidiary of Bytedance. In October 2018, we entered into an agreement to dispose 24.8% share of Youloft HK to a shareholder, for a total consideration of RMB97.5 million. Subsequent to the transaction, we owned 21.9% equity interests of Youloft HK on a fully diluted basis. In November 2018, we entered into an agreement to sell a certain portion of our equity ownership in Bytedance Ltd, which resulted in a disposal gain of approximately US\$43.3 million in 2018. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, we have paid for investments and acquisitions in an aggregate amount of RMB684.7 million, RMB462.0 million and RMB529.5 million (US\$77.0 million), respectively.

Our principal executive offices are located at Building No. 8, Hui Tong Times Square, Yaojiayuan South Road, Beijing 100123, People's Republic of China. Our telephone number at this address is +86-10-6292-7779. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited at PO Box 309, Uglund House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Law Debenture Corporate Services Inc., of 801 Second Avenue, Suite 403, New York, NY 10017.

Voting Proxy Agreement between Kingsoft Corporation and Mr. Fu

On February 12, 2017, Kingsoft Corporation entered into a voting proxy agreement with Mr. Sheng Fu, our chief executive officer and director, pursuant to which Kingsoft Corporation agreed to delegate voting rights pertaining to up to 399,445,025 Class B ordinary shares of our company that it owns to Mr. Fu. Upon Kingsoft Corporation's shareholder approval and signing of a definitive agreement between Mr. Fu and our company in relation to our acquisition of equity interest in Beijing OrionStar, Kingsoft Corporation have delegated approximately 38%, which increased to 39.7% as of March 31, 2019, voting power of our company held by Kingsoft Corporation to Mr. Sheng Fu, effective October 1, 2017. The voting proxy agreement also provides for additional rights and obligations of Kingsoft Corporation and Mr. Fu, including, among other things, (i) prohibitions on Mr. Fu from participation or investment in any businesses competing with the principal businesses of our company and Kingsoft Corporation, (ii) Mr. Fu's obligation to use best efforts to retain our core management team, (iii) Kingsoft Corporation's right to revoke the voting proxy in the event that Mr. Fu breaches the aforementioned undertakings, and (iv) agreement to increase the size and change the composition of our then nine-member board of directors, such that there would be 11 directors, including three directors from our management, one director designated by Kingsoft Corporation, one director designated by Tencent Holdings Limited, and six independent directors.

The voting proxy agreement may be terminated upon (i) revocation by Kingsoft Corporation based on a breach of the aforementioned undertakings by Mr. Fu, (ii) mutual agreement by both parties, or (iii) disposal by Kingsoft Corporation of all of its equity interest in our company.

Table of Contents**B. Business Overview**

We are a leading mobile internet company with strong global vision. We have attracted hundreds of millions of monthly active users through an array of mobile utility products such as Clean Master released in 2012 and Cheetah Keyboard released in 2016. Leveraging our success on utility products, we launched mobile entertainment products in late 2015, including live streaming platform LiveMe and mobile games such as Piano Tiles 2 and Bricks n balls.

Our proprietary cloud-based data analytics engines form the core of our utility products. For users of our utility applications, the data analytics engines perform real time analysis of mobile applications, program files and websites on their devices for behavior that may impair system performance or impose security risks.

Over the past years, we had made significant investments in artificial intelligence and, together with Beijing OrionStar, one of our invested companies, we have accumulated deep knowledge in image recognition, voice recognition, natural language processing, text to speech and other AI related technologies. In 2018, we launched our own AI-driven smart speaker, Cheetah Voicepod, AI-driven voice translation device, Cheetah Translator and deployed Cheetah GreetBot, a reception robot that focuses on the business-to-business market in many customer locations. Cheetah Mobile is a distributor and application developer of Cheetah GreetBot.

Although substantially all of our mobile and PC applications are free to our users, our large user base presents monetization opportunities for us and our customers. We generate revenues from our utility products and related services primarily by providing advertising services to advertisers worldwide, and also by selling advertisements and referring user traffic on our mobile and PC platforms. We also generate revenues from mobile entertainment business, primarily from selling virtual items on LiveMe platform and operating mobile games. Our portfolio of mobile games has attracted a massive user base, which also provides ample advertising revenue opportunities. In addition, users of our games can purchase in-game virtual items.

Our Core Offerings for Mobile Users

The table below sets forth some basic information of our core mobile and PC offerings for users.

Name	Operating System	Date of Launch or Acquisition	Google Play Rating on December 31, 2018
Utility Products			
Clean Master	Android	September 2012(L)	4.7
Security Master (Formerly known as CM Security)	Android	January 2014(L)	4.7
Battery Doctor	Android	September 2011 (L)	4.5
	iOS	July 2011 (L)	
Cheetah Browser / CM Browser*	Windows	June 2012(L)	4.6
	Android	June 2013 (L)	
	iOS	June 2013 (L)	
CM Launcher	Android	December 2014(L)	4.7
Cheetah Keyboard	Android	December 2016(L)	4.6
Photo Grid	Android	May 2013(A)	4.7
	iOS	May 2013 (A)	
CM Locker	Android	December 2014(L)	4.6

Duba Anti-virus

Windows

November 2000(L)

N/A

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Name	Operating System	Date of Launch or Acquisition	Google Play Rating on December 31, 2018
Mobile Entertainment Products			
<i>Live Broadcasting and Short Video Products</i>			
LiveMe	Android	November 2015 (L)	4.4
	iOS	March 2016(L)	
<i>Self-developed Games</i>			
Piano Tiles 2	Android	Late 2015 (L)	4.7
	iOS		
Rolling Sky	Android	Early 2016 (L)	4.5
	iOS		
Dancing Line	Android	Late 2017 (A)	4.8
	iOS		
Arrow.io	Android	September 2016 (L)	4.5
	iOS		
<i>Licensed Games</i>			
Tap Tap Fish	Android	October 2016 (P)	4.6
	iOS		
Tap Tap Dash	Android	October 2016 (P)	4.5
	iOS		
Bricks n Balls	Android	January 2018 (P)	4.4
	iOS		
Others			
<i>AI-driven Products</i>			
Cheetah Voicepod		March 2018	N/A
Cheetah Translator		April 2018	N/A
Cheetah GreetBot		November 2018	N/A

L: date of launch; A: date of acquisition; P: date of publish.

* CM Browser was officially launched in June 2014.

Utility Products***Clean Master***

Clean Master is a junk file cleaning, memory boosting and privacy protection tool we launched in September 2012 for mobile devices. Clean Master also features application management functions.

Clean Master utilizes our cloud-based application behavior library to identify junk files associated with the applications installed on users' end devices. Our data analytics engine can also identify junk files generated by unknown applications, which allow Clean Master to effectively clean these junk files.

As our cloud-based data analytics engines continue to evolve, Clean Master becomes more precise in identifying and cleaning junk files.

Security Master

Security Master, an upgraded version of CM Security launched in January 2014 on the Android platform, is an anti-virus and security application for mobile devices. It also features junk file cleanup and unwanted call blocking functions.

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Powered by the dual-mode local and cloud-based application behavior library and our security threats library, CM Security is able to efficiently identify junk files and threats installed on users' mobile devices. Our data analytics engines also enable CM Security to identify threats not previously indexed in our application behavior and security threats libraries.

Battery Doctor

Battery Doctor is a power optimization tool for mobile devices we launched in July 2011. Battery Doctor optimizes battery usage by utilizing our cloud-based application behavior library that contains power consumption characteristics of a number of mobile applications. Our data analytics engine can also identify power consumption characteristics of unknown applications, which allows Battery Doctor to effectively manage the power settings for these applications.

Cheetah Browser and CM Browser

Cheetah Browser is our high speed, safe web browser available for both PCs and mobile devices. We launched the PC edition in June 2012 and the mobile edition in June 2013. Cheetah Browser PC edition is a dual-core web browser, integrating the functionality of both the Chromium open-source rendering engine and the Internet Explorer rendering engine. The integrated Internet Explorer rendering engine provides maximum compatibility with pages across the internet, while the Chromium browser kernel operates at higher speeds. Cheetah Browser's intelligent core switching engine analyzes each web page visited and selects the fastest and most compatible rendering engine for that page.

CM Browser is a light and fast mobile browser that we officially launched in June 2014, targeting overseas markets. CM Browser can protect users from malicious threats without compromising browsing speed.

CM Launcher

CM Launcher was released in December 2014 on the Android platform that provides personalized experience in using smart phones. For example, it offers tens of thousands of different themes for mobile phones, which allow users to choose their favorite styles and preferences. It also has imbedded security features that protect users' personal info and app data and block viruses and malware.

Cheetah Keyboard

Cheetah Keyboard was launched in December 2016 on the Android platform and is an artificial intelligence-enabled application. It makes typing more efficient and fun by suggesting words, phrases and even sentences according to the context of the conversation, creating 3D key stroke effects, and introducing thousands of keyboard themes. It was featured four times by Google Play on its global homepage in the second half of 2017.

Photo Grid

Photo Grid is an easy-to-use photo collage application for mobile devices that we acquired in May 2013. Photo Grid allows users to quickly create professional looking collages of photos through an intuitive interface. Photos can be selected from users' phones or from Facebook, Instagram, Flickr, Dropbox, or Google+ and then edited and arranged according to a variety of pre-defined or self-designed layouts. Users can then apply photo enhancement tools such as filters, backgrounds, stickers and text labels, making the creation of beautiful collages a simple and enjoyable experience. Users can conveniently save and share their creations through social networks such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram or emails.

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CM Locker

CM Locker was launched in December 2014 on the Android platform. It is a lightweight lock screen with prompt notifications and maximum security. CM Locker enables users to access essential phone functions easily and quickly.

Duba Anti-virus

Duba Anti-virus is an internet security application offered free for both PC and mobile devices. It incorporates anti-virus, anti-malware, anti-phishing, malicious website blocking and secure online shopping in a single lightweight installation package and leverages the power of our cloud-based data analytics engines to protect our users against known and unknown security threats and malicious applications.

Anti-virus and anti-malware. Duba Anti-virus can perform periodic or on-demand scan of program files and processes present on our users' devices and test them against our cloud-based whitelisted and blacklisted security threats library. Program files that match the blacklist will be removed or quarantined automatically by Duba Anti-virus.

Program files that do not match any of the samples included in the cloud-based security threats library will be further analyzed using our cloud-based data analytics engines which can effectively identify unknown threats by employing a heuristic, or experience-based, approach to analyze the code and behavior of the unknown program files. By functioning as a sensor for our cloud-based data analytics engines, Duba Anti-virus can leverage the discovery of an unknown security threat on a single user's device to protect the devices of our entire user community.

K+ defense. Duba Anti-virus includes a K+ defense system that integrates with our analytic engines and provides multi-layer comprehensive protection against a broad range of security threats to users' computers.

System protection. The K+ defense system protects against malicious alteration of system configurations, prevents remote intrusion by hackers, blocks malicious websites, automatically scans downloaded files for malwares and protects web browsers from unauthorized alternation.

Online shopping protection. The K+ defense system blocks phishing and malicious shopping websites, prevents online shopping webpages from being altered or login information being intercepted by Trojan horses installed on users' computers and provides security module plug-in to enhance browser security. Critical processes such as online payments can be conducted in a secure virtual environment free of interference by malware.

Vulnerability fixing. Duba Anti-virus provides a one-click solution to scan and fix vulnerabilities in computer configurations that could create an elevated risk level of system intrusions.

Mobile Entertainment Products

Live Broadcasting and Short Video Products

LiveMe

Developed internally and launched in late 2015, LiveMe is a popular live video streaming application serving overseas users especially in the developed countries. Currently most of the users on LiveMe are young adults in their twenties.

We are working to build LiveMe into a positive social community by making it easier and more fun for users to share their lifestyles and activities with other users via live video streaming. In the second quarter of 2016, we introduced a virtual gift feature to LiveMe which enables our users to show support and appreciation to their favorite broadcasting hosts. Users can purchase virtual items using virtual currencies we sell on our platform.

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Mobile Games

Piano Tiles 2

Launched in late 2015, Piano Tiles 2 is a music-based casual mobile game. With newly launched swipe-tile gameplay and racing modes, Piano Tiles 2 brings users dual audio-visual experience. In the two years since its launch, Piano Tiles 2 has covered more than 700 music pieces by over 200 composers.

Rolling Sky

Launched in early 2016, Rolling Sky is a fast-paced casual game. Rolling Sky challenges the limits of user's speed and reaction time with 3D visuals, which enables users to experience the imaginary traps and barriers.

Dancing Line

Acquired in late 2017, Dancing Line is a rhythm-based casual game featuring original music to help users break through each level while exploring the infinite unknown. Dancing Line combines fast-paced gameplay with a carefully selected soundtrack. Featuring different worlds of increasing difficulty, each one paints a unique picture and evokes different emotions.

Arrow.io

Launched in September 2016, Arrow.io is an online multiplayer game with a rich line of characters to choose from as users conquer the world with their bow and arrows.

Tap Tap Fish

Tap Tap fish is a relaxing yet addictive casual game in which players build an aquarium ecosystem and collect thousands of fish. Cheetah Mobile became the exclusive publisher of Tap Tap Fish in October 2016.

Tap Tap Dash

Tap Tap dash is a fast-paced casual game featuring a simple style and easy gameplay that trains users' reaction speed and reflexes. Cheetah Mobile became the exclusive publisher of Tap Tap Dash in October 2016.

Bricks n Balls

Bricks n Balls is a classic casual elimination game, that help reminds users' childhood. Cheetah Mobile became the exclusive publisher of Bricks n Balls since January 2018.

Others

AI-driven Products

Cheetah Voicepod

Cheetah Voicepod is an AI-based smart speaker that built top of Orion OS, a voice interactive operating system developed by OrionStar. Cheetah Voicepod features precise voice recognition, superior sound and content from top

providers such as Tencent Music. Through voice instructions, the smart speaker can play various music, news and other audio programs, check time and weather conditions, set up alarms and voice reminders, and facilitate online shopping.

Cheetah Translator

Cheetah Translator is a portable hand-held voice translation device, powered by dual translation engines from OrionStar and Microsoft. It enables translations with a single touch from Simplified Chinese into English, Japanese, Korean and certain other languages, and vice versa.

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Cheetah GreetBot

Cheetah GreetBot is a reception robot that focuses on the business-to-business market. Cheetah GreetBot is developed by Beijing OrionStar. Cheetah Mobile became a distributor and application developer of Cheetah GreetBot in 2018. Recently, we have found more use cases for Cheetah GreetBot to serve customers in diverse verticals in China, including as guides in museums, receptionists in hospitals or schools, and sales assistant in convenience stores.

Products and Services for Our Customers

Mobile advertising publisher

Our portfolio of utility and entertainment products attracted a massive user base, which enabled us to become one of the leading mobile advertising publishers. We aggregated ads from Facebook, Google, Yahoo, Baidu, Tencent and more than 20 global mobile advertising networks on our mobile advertising operations. Our ad serving technology helps determine the best available ad to show based on comparison of bids from different ad networks.

Duba.com personal start page

Our *duba.com* personal start page provides a convenient starting point for the online experience of our users. It aggregates a large collection of popular online resources and provides users quick access to most of their online destinations such as online shopping, video, online game, travel and local information. It also incorporates search functions provided by our customers. Our large user base has turned our *duba.com* personal start page into a hub of third-party search traffic to e-commerce companies and search engine providers.

Users can click on links on the *duba.com* start page to access our customers' websites or search information using their selected search engine. We charge fees to our customers based on different criteria such as cost per sale, cost per click, cost over a time period and cost per installation for transactions or other activities that originate from our *duba.com* start page. The unit price is subject to negotiation based on the traffic we bring to the customers.

Our Cloud-Based Data Analytics Engines

Our cloud-based data analytics engines are critical for the development and enhancement of our mobile and PC applications serving both our users and customers. Data analytics engines power our applications for users.

For our users, our data analytics engines enable our utility applications to access our most up-to-date security threat and application behavior libraries in the cloud to optimize system performance and to protect against both known and unknown security threats.

Our security threat library contains blacklisted and whitelisted sample program files and blacklisted and whitelisted sample website addresses, which grows with time.

We have developed a mobile application behavior library encompassing a number of mobile applications. A wide range of application behavior such as junk file creation, power usage and invasion of privacy is collected in the library.

We can perform an automatic or on-demand scan to identify known security threats or behavior of known applications on users' devices in a fraction of a second.

We can automatically identify abnormal behavior of unknown applications or security threats with a minimal false identification rate, through performing a heuristic, or experience-based, analysis with our data analytics engines.

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Our security threats and application behavior libraries continuously expand with new samples exchanged with other security services providers and collected by search spiders. In addition, devices with our applications installed acts as sensors for our cloud-based data analytics engines. The behavior of new third-party applications installed on these devices are analyzed to establish a risk profile and enrich our security threats library.

Our Artificial Intelligence Technologies

We have made significant investments in artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies. In 2018, we further strengthened our capacity in AI by investing in Beijing OrionStar, an artificial intelligence tech company. We have utilized image recognition technologies to monitor live streaming videos broadcasted on LiveMe platform to filter out obscene or other inappropriate content. In 2018, we released an AI-based smart speaker that utilizes Orion OS, a voice interactive operating system developed by Beijing OrionStar and Cheetah Translator, a voice translation device powered by dual translation engines from Beijing OrionStar and Microsoft.

Our Customers

Our customers primarily comprise of customers who place advertisements on our application offerings and individual customers who purchase and recharge virtual currencies used in our game applications and LiveMe. For our advertising services, our customers comprise direct advertisers including mobile application developers, mobile game developers and e-commerce companies, search engines and our partnering mobile advertising networks through which advertisers place advertisements on our applications, such as Google, Facebook, Baidu, Yahoo and Tencent. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, our five largest customers in aggregate contributed approximately 47.9%, 44.7% and 41.3% of our revenues, respectively. Google has been our largest customer since 2017, and contributed 14.4% of our total revenues in 2018, compared to 15.2% in 2017. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry Because a limited number of customers contribute to a significant portion of our revenues, our revenues and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected if we were to lose a significant customer or a significant portion of its business.

Marketing

We remain focused on driving organic growth for our products and services by improving user experience. We use social networks, online campaigns and offline events to promote our brand, products and services. We promote our brand, products and services across major social platforms such as Facebook, Weibo, WeChat and DouYin. Over the past years, our creative team has produced a number of product and branding videos for video sharing sites such as DouYin, Youku and YouTube.

We closely track user growth in key countries across the United States, Europe, India and China. We currently acquire users through continued online promotion. We also grow our traffic organically through cross-promotion.

We have implemented a number of marketing initiatives designed to promote our brand among potential users and customers globally. For example, we hosted an AI-themed product launch event: A Night of Robots in Beijing where it unveiled a series of AI-powered smart devices and robotics products that leverage Cheetah Mobile and Beijing OrionStar's AI technologies and product experience. In addition, for the past several years, we have offered complimentary Cheetah Orange Bus Service, helping people make their way back from Beijing to their hometowns for the Chinese New Year holiday.

Our LiveMe platform has attracted a number of American online celebrities to conduct live broadcasting and they have accumulated hundreds of thousands of fans.

Table of Contents**Competition**

We face intense competition in all lines of our business. For our utility products and related service, we generally compete with other mobile utility application developers that offer products claiming to perform similar functions as our utility applications, such as Clean Master, Security Master and CM Launcher. For our mobile entertainment business, we generally compete with other livestreaming platforms and short-form video applications, in particular Chinese companies that promote their livestreaming and short-form video applications in the overseas markets. For our mobile game business, we compete with other game publishers that focus on mobile casual games. We also compete with other companies providing AI-driven products and services in China.

In the internet space, we mainly compete with 360 in China's internet security and anti-virus market. In the mobile utility product space, we mainly compete with CooTek (Cayman) Inc., a global mobile Internet company that offering mobile utility applications in the overseas markets. In the mobile games space, we mainly compete with Voodoo, a French-based global mobile casual game publisher. In the livestreaming space, we mainly compete with Chinese livestreaming companies and short-video companies that offer similar application in the overseas markets. In the artificial intelligence space, we compete with other companies offering similar product offerings in China. In addition, we compete with all major internet companies for user attention and advertising spend.

Intellectual Property

Our trademarks, patents, copyrights, domain names, proprietary technology, know-how and other intellectual property are vital to the success of our business. We protect our intellectual property rights through patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection laws in the PRC, Hong Kong, Japan, the United States and other jurisdictions. In addition, we enter into confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements with our employees and customers. The agreements we enter into with our employees also provide that all software, inventions, developments, works of authorship and trade secrets created by them during the course of their employment are our property.

Patents. As of March 31, 2019, we had 1,494 patents in China and 45 patents outside China relating to our software and other proprietary technology. Of such total 1,539 patents, 957 patents were either independently or jointly held by Zhuhai Juntian, Beijing Security, Conew Network, Beijing Antutu Technology Co., Ltd., or Beijing Antutu, Guangzhou Network, and our other wholly-owned or controlled subsidiaries. 482 patents were either independently or jointly held by Beijing Mobile, Beijing Network, and our other VIEs, and 100 patents were jointly owned by our wholly-owned subsidiaries and VIEs. The 1,539 patents will expire between December 2023 and January 2038. In addition to the aforementioned patents, as of March 31, 2019, we had a total of 2,260 patent applications in China and 343 patents applications outside China. Among such patent applications, in relation to the proprietary technologies that are essential to the operations of our platform and important to our business, our wholly-owned or controlled subsidiaries, had independently filed 2,103 patent applications, and our VIEs, had independently or jointly filed 407 patent applications and had jointly filed an additional 93 patent applications together with our wholly-owned or controlled subsidiaries. Once approved, depending on the type of patents, the patents that are in the process of application by our VIEs will expire 10 or 20 years after the date of application.

Copyrights. As of March 31, 2019, we had registered 361 copyrights, including 338 software copyrights and 23 artwork copyrights. In relation to our core proprietary technologies, Beijing Mobile and Beijing Network, our VIEs, independently or jointly owned 54 software copyrights, and jointly owned an additional 47 software copyrights together with Cheetah Technology, Zhuhai Juntian, Beijing Security, Conew Network or Guangzhou Network. All the software copyrights owned by our VIEs (excluding Beijing Conew) have been published between January 2003 and March 2019. Software copyrights are protected until the end of the 50th calendar year starting from the date of first publication.

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Trademarks. As of March 31, 2019, we had registered 1,387 trademarks in China. In addition, we currently had filed 421 trademark applications in China. We had 1,422 registered trademarks outside China, and we had filed 783 trademark applications outside China.

Domain names. As of March 31, 2019, we had registered 411 domain names, including *www.cmcm.com*, *www.duba.com*, *www.ijinshan.com*, *liebao.cn*, *9724.com* and *liveme.com*.

As our VIEs hold a significant amount of patents and copyrights essential to our business operations, if we lose control over any of them or if any of them goes bankrupt, our business operations may be severely interrupted. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure We may lose the ability to use and enjoy vital assets held by our VIEs if they go bankrupt or become subject to a dissolution or liquidation proceeding.

We have established policies and procedures to monitor certain key patents and trademarks for infringement or other unauthorized use, and a team of dedicated employees from the intellectual property, legal and marketing groups conduct daily searches and monitor our patents, as well as third-party patents and distribution platforms, for infringing technology and software. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Business and Industry We may not be able to prevent unauthorized use of our intellectual property, which could harm our business and competitive position and Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to our Business and Industry We may be subject to intellectual property infringement lawsuits which could result in our payment of substantial damages or license fees, disruption to our product and service offerings and reputational harm.

Regulations

We are subject to a number of PRC and foreign laws and regulations that affect companies conducting business on the internet. We are subject to a variety of laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions that involve matters central to our business, including privacy and data protection, rights of publicity, content, intellectual property, advertising, marketing, distribution, data security, data retention and deletion, personal information, national security, electronic contracts and other communications, virtual currencies, competition, protection of minors, consumer protection, telecommunications, taxation, and economic or other trade prohibitions or sanctions. These foreign laws and regulations are constantly evolving and can be subject to significant change. As a result, the application, interpretation, and enforcement of these laws and regulations are often uncertain, particularly in the new and rapidly evolving industry in which we operate, and may be interpreted and applied inconsistently from country to country and inconsistently with our current policies and practices. For further details, see Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry Our business is subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations regarding privacy, data protection, and other matters both within and outside China. Many of these laws and regulations are subject to change and uncertain interpretation, and could result in claims, changes to our business practices, monetary penalties, increased cost of operations, or declines in user growth or engagement, or otherwise harm our business.

As a significant portion of our business operations are conducted in China, we are materially affected by the laws and regulations in China. This section summarizes the principal PRC laws and regulations relevant to our current businesses, including online marketing, online game (including online mobile and PC games) operations and advertising agency, as well as foreign currency exchange and dividend distributions.

Regulations on Telecommunications Services and Foreign Ownership Restrictions

The Telecommunications Regulations, which became effective on September 25, 2000 and were respectively amended on July 29, 2014 and on February 6, 2016, and Administrative Measures on Telecommunications Business

Permits (2017), which became effective since September 1, 2017, are the core regulations on telecommunications services in China. The Telecommunications Regulations set out basic

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guidelines on different types of telecommunications business activities, including the distinction between basic telecommunications services and value-added telecommunications services. Administrative Measures on Telecommunications Business Permits (2017) set out the standards regarding the application, examination and approval, use and administration of telecommunications business permits in China. According to the Classified Catalog of Telecommunications Business (2015 Version), implemented on March 1, 2016 and attached to the Telecommunications Regulations, internet information services are deemed a type of value-added telecommunications services. The Telecommunications Regulations require the operators of value-added telecommunications services to obtain value-added telecommunications business operation licenses from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, or MIIT, or its provincial delegates prior to the commencement of such services.

The Regulations on the Administration of Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises, or the FITE Regulations, which took effect on January 1, 2002 and were respectively amended on September 10, 2008 and on February 6, 2016, are the major rules on foreign investment in telecommunications companies in China. The FITE Regulations stipulate that the foreign investor of a telecommunications enterprise is prohibited from holding more than 50% of the equity interest in a foreign-invested enterprise that provides value-added telecommunications services, including internet information services. Moreover, such foreign investor shall demonstrate a good track record and experience in operating value-added telecommunications services when applying for the value-added telecommunications business operation license from the MIIT.

On July 13, 2006, the MIIT issued the Circular on Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Investment in Value-added Telecommunications Services, or the MIIT Circular 2006, which requires that (a) foreign investors can only operate a telecommunications business in China through establishing a telecommunications enterprise with a valid telecommunications business operation license; (b) domestic license holders are prohibited from leasing, transferring or selling telecommunications business operation licenses to foreign investors in any form, or providing any resources, sites or facilities to foreign investors to facilitate the unlicensed operation of telecommunications business in China; (c) value-added telecommunications service providers or their shareholders must directly own the domain names and registered trademarks they use in their daily operations; (d) each value-added telecommunications service provider must have the necessary facilities for its approved business operations and maintain such facilities in the geographic regions covered by its license; and (e) all value-added telecommunications service providers should improve network and information security, enact relevant information safety administration regulations and set up emergency plans to ensure network and information safety. The provincial communications administration bureaus, as local authorities in charge of regulating telecommunications services, (a) are required to ensure that existing qualified value-added telecommunications service providers will conduct a self-assessment of their compliance with the MIIT Circular 2006; and (b) may revoke the value-added telecommunications business operation licenses of those that fail to comply with the above requirements or fail to rectify such non-compliance within specified time limits. Due to the lack of any additional interpretation from the regulatory authorities, it remains unclear what impact MIIT Circular 2006 will have on us or the other PRC internet companies with similar corporate and contractual structures.

To comply with such foreign ownership restrictions, we operate our businesses in China through Beijing Mobile and Beijing Network and other companies, our VIEs. Our VIEs are directly or indirectly owned by PRC citizens. Each of these entities is controlled by Beijing Security, Conew Network or Beijing Lewo, our wholly-owned subsidiaries, through a series of contractual arrangements. See Item 4. Information on the Company C. Organizational Structure Contractual Arrangements with Our VIEs. Based on our PRC legal counsel, Global Law Office's understanding of the current PRC laws, rules and regulations, our corporate structure complies with all applicable PRC laws, and does not violate, breach, contravene or circumvent or otherwise conflict with any applicable PRC laws. However, we were further advised by our PRC legal counsel that there are substantial uncertainties with respect to the interpretation and application of existing or future PRC laws and regulations and thus there is no assurance that Chinese governmental authorities would take a view consistent with the opinions of our PRC legal counsel.

Table of Contents*Internet Information Services*

The Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services, or the ICP Measures, issued by the State Council on September 25, 2000 and amended on January 8, 2011, regulate the provision of internet information services. According to the ICP Measures, internet information services refer to services that provide internet information to online users, and are categorized as either commercial services or non-commercial services. Pursuant to the ICP Measures, internet information commercial service providers shall obtain an ICP License, a sub-category of the value-added telecommunications business operation license, from the relevant local authorities before engaging in the provision of any commercial internet information services in China. In addition, if the internet information services involve provision of news, publication, education, medicine, health, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment and other services that statutorily require approvals from other additional governmental authorities, such approvals must be obtained before applying for the ICP License.

We currently, through Beijing Mobile and Beijing Network, our VIEs, hold valid ICP Licenses, covering the provision of internet information services, issued by the Beijing branch of the MIIT. Besides, the ICP Measures and other relevant measures also ban the internet activities that constitute publication of any content that propagates obscenity, pornography, gambling and violence, incite the commission of crimes or infringe upon the lawful rights and interests of third parties, among others. If an internet information service provider detects information transmitted on their system that falls within the specifically prohibited scope, such provider must terminate such transmission, delete such information immediately, keep records and report to the governmental authorities in charge. Any provider violation of these prescriptions will lead to the revocation of its ICP License and, in serious cases, the shutting down of its internet systems.

The Administrative Regulations on Internet Forum Community Services, or the Forum Regulations, issued by CAC on August 25, 2017 and being effective since October 1, 2017, regulates the provision of internet forum community services within the PRC territory. Pursuant to the Forum Regulations, internet forum community services refers to services to provide an interactive community platform on the Internet to the users for releasing information, by means of forums, post bars or online communities. We currently, provide forums such as <http://bbs.cmcm.com/> and <http://bbs.duba.net/>, as online interactive platforms for users to release information relating to our products. According to the Forum Regulations, the internet forum community services provider shall strengthen the management of the information released by users. If it discovers any information that is prohibited by laws and regulations, the internet forum community services provider should immediately stop the transmission, delete such information and report to the state or local CAC in a timely way. Besides, the internet forum community services provider shall file and verify the real identity information of the initiators or managers of the forum sections, and shall not provide information releasing services for users who fail to provide real identity information. The users' real identity information, when kept by the internet forum community services provider, shall not be disclosed, distorted, destroyed or illegally sold or provided to others.

On November 27, 2017, MIIT promulgated Notice of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology on Regulating the Use of Domain Names for Internet Information Services, which became effective on January 1, 2018. The notice provides that the domain name used by an Internet information service provider for providing Internet information services shall be a domain name registered and owned thereby pursuant to laws and regulations. Where an entity provides Internet information services, the domain name registrant shall be the entity (including a company shareholder), or the primary person in charge of, or a senior management person of, the entity. When providing access services for Internet information service providers, an Internet access service provider shall examine and verify the real identity information of domain name registrants via the Record-filing System, and shall not provide access services for those who fail to provide real identity information or whose identity information provided is inaccurate or incomplete. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to domain names that have already been record-filed in the

Record-filing System prior to the effective date hereof. Nevertheless, abovementioned regulations do not prescribe any legal liability of violating such regulations.

Table of Contents*Internet News Information Services*

Under currently effective rules and regulations in the PRC, to provide internet news information services in China, including the relevant news reporting and commentary on politics, economy, military affairs, diplomacy, public emergencies and other public affairs, the service provider is required to obtain an internet news information service license, or an INIS License. Pursuant to the Provisions on the Administration of Internet News Information Services, which were jointly promulgated by the SCIO and the then Ministry of Information Industry (the predecessor of the MIIT) in September 2005 and were repealed in October 2017, internet news information service providers which are established by non-news work units and which republish news information, provide current event electronic bulletin services, and transmit to the public current event news report information are required to apply for an INIS License in order to provide internet news information services on current affairs and politics. On May 2, 2017, the Cyberspace Administration of China, or the CAC, promulgated Provisions on Administration over the Internet News Information Services Internet News Provisions, or the Internet News Provisions, which became effective on June 1, 2017. Pursuant to the Internet News Provisions, INIS License shall be obtained for providing to the public Internet news information services, including providing Internet news information collection and editing services, reprinting services and communication platform services, through the Internet website, application program, forum, blog, microblog, public account, instant messaging tool, Internet live streaming and other methods. It is prohibited to conduct Internet news information service activities without license or beyond the licensed scope. The collection and editing business and operational business of an Internet news information service provider shall be separated and non-public assets shall not be involved in the Internet news information collection and editing business. Any violation of the Internet News Provisions may result in penalties, including discontinuation of operations, warnings, orders to make correction within the prescribed time period, and imposition of fines and even criminal liabilities.

The CAC promulgated the Implementation Rules for the Administration of the Licensing for Internet News Information Services on May 22, 2017 and Administrative Measures on Content Management Practitioners in Internet News Information Service Providers on October 30, 2017, further prescribing more details regarding the application and administration of the INIS License.

Internet Publication and Cultural Activities

The Tentative Measures for Internet Publication Administration, or Internet Publication Measures, were jointly promulgated by the GAPP and the MIIT on June 27, 2002 and became effective on August 1, 2002. The Internet Publication Measures imposed a license requirement for any company that engages in internet publishing, which means any act by an internet information service provider to select, edit and process works (including books, newspaper, magazines, audio/video products, or edited literature, art or works on natural science, social science, engineering etc.) produced by such provider or others, and make such works publicly available on the internet or send such works to the end users through internet, so that the public can browse, read, use or download such works. The Internet Publication Measures also require the professional editorial personnel of an Internet publishing entity to examine the published content to ensure that it complies with applicable laws. Failure to do so may subject us to fines and other penalties. The provision of online games is deemed an internet publication activity; therefore, an online game operator must (i) obtain an Internet Publishing License so that it can directly offer its online games to the public in the PRC, or (ii) publish its online games through a qualified press entity by entering into an entrustment agreement. On February 4, 2016, the SARFT and the MIIT jointly promulgated the Administrative Measures on Internet Publication, which took effect on March 10, 2016 and superseded the Internet Publication Measures. The Administrative Measures on Internet Publication further strengthened and expanded the supervision and management of internet publication activities.

The Rules for the Administration of Electronic Publication, or the Electronic Publication Rules, was issued by the GAPP on February 21, 2008 and became effective on April 15, 2008 and amended on August 28, 2015. Under the Electronic Publication Rules and other regulations issued by the GAPP, online games are classified as

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a kind of electronic publication, and publishing of online games is required to be conducted by licensed electronic publishing entities that have been issued standard publication codes.

On May 10, 2003, the Ministry of Culture, or the MOC, promulgated the Tentative Measures for the Administration of Online Culture, or the Online Cultural Measures, which became effective on July 1, 2003 and subsequently amended on July 1, 2004, on April 1, 2011 and on December 15, 2017 respectively. According to the Online Cultural Measures, internet information services providers engaging in online cultural activities, which include the dissemination and operation of gaming products, shall either obtain a license from the provincial branches of the MOC if such activities are commercial, or complete a filing of records with the provincial branches of the MOC if such activities are non-commercial. Specifically, entities are required to obtain online cultural operating licenses from the provincial branches of the MOC if they intend to commercially engage in any of the following activities: (a) production, duplication, import, publishing or broadcasting of online cultural products; (b) publishing of online cultural products on the internet or transmission thereof via the internet or mobile telecommunication networks to computers, fixed-line or mobile phones, television sets, gaming consoles or Internet café for online users to browse, review, use or download such products; or (c) exhibitions or contests related to online cultural products. If internet information services providers engage in commercial online cultural activities but fail to obtain online cultural operating licenses, they may be ordered to shut down their websites and subject to fines and penalties of confiscating illegal gain. On February 15, 2007, the MOC, the People's Bank of China, or the PBOC and other relevant government authorities jointly issued the Notice on Strengthening the Administration of Internet Cafes and Online Games, or Circular 10. The Circular 10 authorizes PBOC to strengthen the administration of virtual currency in web games in order to avoid any adverse impact on the economy and financial system. This notice strictly limits the total amount of virtual currency that a web game operator can issue and an individual game player can purchase. It also distinguishes virtual transactions from real transactions through electronic commerce and that specifies virtual currency should only be used to purchase virtual items. The Notice on Strengthening the Administration of Online Game Virtual Currency, or the Virtual Currency Notice, jointly issued by the MOC and the MOFCOM in June 2009, defines the meaning of the term "virtual currency" and places a set of restrictions on the trading and issuance of virtual currency. The Virtual Currency Notice also states that online game operators are not allowed to give out virtual items or virtual currency through lottery-base activities, such as lucky draws, betting or random computer sampling, in exchange for cash or virtual money of the players.

We, through Beijing Mobile and Beijing Network, have obtained the Internet Culture Operation Licenses from the Beijing branch of the MOC, which collectively cover the business scope of operating gaming products through the internet (including the issuance of virtual currency).

Regulations on Online Games and Foreign Ownership Restrictions

On June 3, 2010, the MOC promulgated the Provisional Administration Measures of Online Games, or the Online Game Measures, which came into effect on August 1, 2010 and were subsequently amended on December 15, 2017. The Online Game Measures governs the research, development and operation of online games. It specifies that the MOC is responsible for the censorship of imported online games and the filing of records of domestic online games. The procedures for the filing of records of domestic online games must be conducted with the MOC within 30 days after the commencement date of the operation of such online games.

All operators of online games, or Online Game Business Operators, are required by the Online Game Measures to obtain Internet Culture Operation Licenses. An Internet Culture Operation License is valid for three years and in case of renewal, the renewal application should be submitted 30 days prior to the expiry date of such license. An Online Game Business Operator should request the valid identity certificate of game users for registration, and notify the public 60 days ahead of the termination of any online game operations or the transfer of online game operational

rights. Online Game Business Operators are also prohibited from (a) setting compulsory combat in the online games without game users' consent; (b) advertising or promoting the online

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games in a way that contains prohibited content, such as anything that compromises state security or divulges state secrets; and (c) inducing game users to input legal currencies or virtual currencies to gain online game products or services, by way of random draw or other incidental means. Pursuant to the Online Game Measures, the service agreements between the Online Game Business Operators and users shall contain all the clauses of a standard online game service agreement, which was issued by MOC on July 29, 2010, with no conflicts with the rest of clauses in such service agreements. We, through Beijing Mobile and Beijing Network, have obtained Internet Culture Operation Licenses from the Beijing branch of the MOC, which collectively cover the business scope of operating gaming products through the internet, including the issuance of virtual currency.

On July 11, 2008, the General Office of the State Council promulgated the Regulation on Main Functions, Internal Organization and Staffing of the GAPP, or the Regulation on Three Provisions. On September 7, 2009, the Central Organization Establishment Commission issued the corresponding interpretations, or the Interpretations on Three Provisions. The Regulation on Three Provisions stipulates that the MOC is authorized to regulate the online game industry, while the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television, or SARFT, is authorized to approve the publication of online games before their launch on the internet. The Interpretation on Three Provisions further provides that once an online game is launched on the internet, it will be completely under the administration of the MOC, and that if an online game is launched on the internet without obtaining prior approval from the SARFT, the MOC, instead of the SARFT, is directly responsible for investigation and punishment. On July 11, 2013, the General Office of the State Council promulgated the Provisions on the Main Responsibilities, Internal Institutions and Staffing of GAPP, or the Three-Decision Provisions, which reiterates the restrictions stipulated in the Regulation on Three Provisions.

On September 28, 2009, the GAPP, the National Copyright Administration, or the NCA, and the Office of the National Working Group for Combating Pornography and Illegal Publications jointly issued a Notice on Implementing the Provisions of the State Council on Three Determinations and the Relevant Explanations of the State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform and Further Strengthening the Administration of the Pre-approval of Online Games and Examination and Approval of Imported Online Games, or Circular 13. Circular 13 explicitly prohibits foreign investors from directly or indirectly engaging in online gaming business in China, including through variable interest entity structures, or VIE Structures. Foreign investors are not allowed to indirectly control or participate in PRC operating companies' online games (including online mobile and PC games) operations, whether (a) by establishing other joint ventures, entering into contractual arrangements or providing technical support for such operating companies; or (b) in a disguised form such as by incorporating or directing user registration, user account management or game card consumption into online gaming platforms that are ultimately controlled or owned by foreign companies. Violations of Circular 13 will result in severe penalties. However, it is uncertain whether the above prohibitions imposed by SARFT are within its authorization as stipulated in the Regulation on Three Provisions and its interpretations. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Doing Business in China We may be adversely affected by the complexity of, and uncertainties and changes in, PRC regulation on mobile and PC internet businesses and companies.

Regulations on Anti-fatigue Compliance System and Real-name Registration System

On April 15, 2007, in order to curb addictive online game-playing by minors, eight PRC government authorities, including the GAPP, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Security and the MIIT, jointly issued a circular requiring the implementation of an anti-fatigue compliance system and a real-name registration system by all PRC online games (including online mobile and PC games) operators. Under the anti-fatigue compliance system, three hours or less of continuous playing by minors, defined as game players under 18 years of age, is considered to be healthy, three to five hours is deemed fatiguing, and five hours or more is deemed unhealthy. Game operators are required to reduce the value of in-game benefits to a game player by half if it discovers that the amount of a time a

game player spends online has reached the fatiguing level, and to zero in the case of the unhealthy level.

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To identify whether a game player is a minor and thus subject to the anti-fatigue compliance system, a real-name registration system should be adopted to require online games (including online mobile and PC games) players to register their real identity information before playing online games. Pursuant to the Notice on the Commencement of Anti-fatigue and Real-name Registration of Online Games, issued by the relevant eight government authorities on July 1, 2011, which came into effect on October 1, 2011, online games (including online mobile and PC games) operators must submit the identity information of game players to the National Citizen Identity Information Center, a subordinate public institution of the Ministry of Public Security, for verification.

Pursuant to the Administrative Measures on Usernames of Internet Users Accounts promulgated by the CAC on February 4, 2014, which became effective on March 1, 2015, users of internet information services are required to have their identity information authenticated in order to register user accounts. The internet information service providers are required to (i) improve user service agreement, clearly indicating users not to include any illegal or malicious information in account names, head portraits, profiles or any other registration information, and (ii) be equipped with the professionals and examine the account names, head portraits and other registration information submitted by the internet users. We cannot assure you that PRC regulators would not require us to implement much stricter real-name registration in the future. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Doing Business in China We may be adversely affected by the complexity of, and uncertainties and changes in, PRC regulation on mobile and PC internet businesses and companies. In addition, we require our mobile and PC game developers to comply with the requirements under the PRC law, but we cannot assure you that such commercial partners will effectively implement the anti-fatigue rules, and any noncompliance on the part of such commercial partners may cause potential liabilities to us and in turn disrupt our operations. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry Non-compliance on the part of third parties with whom we conduct business could disrupt our business and adversely affect our results of operations.

On December 1, 2016, the MOC promulgated the Circular on Regulating the Operation of Online Games and Strengthening the Interim and Ex Post Supervision, or Circular 32, which became effective on May 1, 2017. The Circular 32 sets requirements in relation to the following aspects of online games: (i) clarifying the scope of online game operation; (ii) regulating services for issuance of virtual props of online games; (iii) strengthening the protection of the rights and interests online game users; (iv) strengthening the interim and ex post supervision of online game operation; and (v) seriously investigating and punishing illegal operating activities. According to the Circular 32, online game publishers shall require online game users to register their real names with valid identity documents, and keep user registration information, and shall not provide recharge or consumer services in game for online game users who login as visitors and also requires that the online game publishers shall fully comply with the relevant provisions of the Parents Guardian Project for Minors Playing Online Games, based on which, online game operators shall impose money and time limits for minor users in game and take technical measures to screen the scenes and functions not appropriate for minors.

Regulations on Computer Information System Security Special Products

Pursuant to the Provisions for Security Protection of Computer Information Systems promulgated by the State Council on February 18, 1994 and subsequently amended in 2011, and the Measures for Administration of Detection and Sales Permits for Computer Information System Security Special Products promulgated by the MPS on December 12, 1997, producers of security special products, including hardware and software products, shall have such products detected and recognized by qualified institutions, and obtain a sales license. A new sales license is required if an approved security product has any functional changes. Security special products refers to special hardware and software that is used for protecting the security of computer information system. The valid term of each sales permit is two years and the extension application shall be submitted to the competent branches of the Ministry of Public Security 30 days prior to the expiration of such term. Besides, as the upgrades of our software become more frequent and such examination

and approval by the MPS may be time-consuming,

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we may not be able to obtain such permits for all upgrades in a timely manner, which may subject us to various penalties and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Regulations on Mobile Application Information Services

On June 28, 2016, the CAC, promulgated the Administrative Provisions on Information Services of Mobile Internet Application Programs, or the Mobile Application Provisions, which became effective on August 1, 2016. The Mobile Application Provisions were promulgated to strengthen the administration of information services provided by mobile applications.

Pursuant to the Mobile Application Provisions, mobile applications refer to application software obtained through pre-installation, download or other means and which operate on smart mobile devices to provide information services to users. Mobile application information service providers shall be responsible for the supervision and administration of mobile application information required by laws and regulations and implement the information security management responsibilities strictly, including but not limited to: (i) authenticating the identity information of the registered users based on mobile phone numbers and other identity information; (ii) protecting user information and using users' personal information in a lawful and proper manner, and obtaining users' consents for collection of personal information; (iii) establishing information content audit and management mechanism, and taking measures against any users who publish information content in violation of laws or regulations depending on circumstances, such as issuing warnings and suspension of users' accounts; (iv) allowing users to opt out from certain functions on mobile applications, and obtaining users' consents before accessing users' locations, address books, cameras and recordings; (v) protecting the intellectual property rights of others and shall not develop and publish mobile applications that infringe upon the intellectual property rights of others; and (vi) recording users' log information and keep it for 60 days.

Regulations on Advertising Business

State Administration for Market Regulation, or the SAMR, which is the successor of SAIC, is the primary governmental authority regulating advertising activities in China. Regulations that apply to advertising business and foreign ownership in advertisement business primarily include:

Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalog, issued by the former National Development and Reform Commission and other departments, the latest version of which went effective on July 28, 2017;

Special Administrative Measures for Foreign Investment Access, or the Negative List 2018, jointly issued by the NDRC and the MOFCOM on 28 June 2018 and being effective on 28 July 2018, which narrowed the scope of industries in which foreign investments are restricted or prohibited as specified in the Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue.

Advertisement Law of the People's Republic of China, promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on October 27, 1994 and effective since February 1, 1995, the latest version of which became effective on October 26, 2018;

Administrative Regulations for Advertising, promulgated by the State Council on October 26, 1987 and effective since December 1, 1987;

Interim Measures for the Administration of Internet Advertisements, promulgated by the SAIC on July 4, 2016 and effective on September 1, 2016; and

Administrative Provisions on Registration of Advertisement Publication, promulgated by the SAIC on November 1, 2016 and effective on December 1, 2016.

According to the above regulations, companies that engage in advertising activities including those conducted through the internet must each obtain, from the SAIC or its local branches, a business license which specifically includes operating an advertising business in its business scope. An enterprise engaging in

advertising business within the specifications in its business scope does not need to apply for an advertising

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operation registration, provided that such enterprise is not a radio station, television station, newspaper or periodical publisher. Enterprises conducting advertising activities without such a license may be subject to penalties, including fines, confiscation of advertising income and orders to cease advertising operations pursuant to Advertisement Law. The business license of an advertising company is valid for the duration of its existence, unless the license is suspended or revoked due to a violation of any relevant laws or regulations. For the enterprise which is not a radio station, television station, newspaper or periodical publisher, the term of validity of the registration of advertisement publication shall be consistent with the term of validity of the approval document for relevant media.

PRC advertising laws and regulations set certain content requirements for advertisements in China, including, among other things, prohibitions on false or misleading content, superlative wording, socially destabilizing content or content involving obscenities, superstition, violence, discrimination or infringement of the public interest. Advertisers, advertising agencies and advertising distributors are required to ensure that the content of the advertisements they prepare or distribute is true and in complete compliance with applicable laws. In providing advertising services, advertising operators and advertising distributors must review the supporting documents provided by advertisers for advertisements and verify that the content of the advertisements complies with applicable PRC laws and regulations. Prior to distributing advertisements that are subject to government censorship and approval, advertising distributors are obligated to verify that such censorship has been performed and approval has been obtained. The Interim Measures for the Administration of Internet Advertisements set new requirements for internet advertising, which refers to commercial advertising that directly or indirectly promotes goods or services through websites, webpages, internet applications or other internet media in text, picture, audio, video or other forms. The Interim Measures require internet advertising publishers and advertising operators to, among other things, (i) clearly identify all internet advertising as such and distinguish paid search results from natural search results; (ii) refrain from interrupting normal internet use with advertisements, or inducing users to open an advertisement in a deceptive manner; and (iii) establish an advertising business management system and review advertisement content as required by applicable laws. The following activities are prohibited under the Interim Measures: (a) providing or using applications and hardware to block, filter, skip over, tamper with, or cover up lawful advertisements provided by others; (b) using network access, network equipment and applications to disrupt the normal transmission of lawful advertisements provided by others or adding or uploading advertisements without permission; and (c) harming the interests of others by using fake statistics or traffic data. Violation of these regulations may result in penalties, including fines, confiscation of advertising income, orders to cease dissemination of the advertisements and orders to publish an advertisement correcting the misleading information. Where serious violations occur, the SAIC or its local branches may revoke such offenders licenses or permits for their advertising business operations.

On February 9, 2018, the SAIC issued a Notice on Launching Special Rectification on Internet Advertising, the rectification priorities specified therein are: (i) illegal internet advertisement relating to orientation administration, politically sensitive problems or harming national interests; (ii) internet advertisement for food, dietary supplements, medical care, drugs, and medical devices, which contain false or illegal content that may harm personal safety; (iii) false and illegal Internet advertising for financial investment, business attraction, and collections, among others, containing content deceiving or misleading consumers; (iv) false and illegal Internet advertising interfering with public order, contrary to the good social customs, having an adverse social impact, or harming the physical and mental health of minors.

Regulations on Broadcasting Audio/Video Programs through the Internet

SARFT is the primary governmental authority regulating activities involving broadcasting audio/video programs and services in China. Regulations that apply to broadcasting audio/video programs primarily include:

Administrative Measures for Broadcasting Audio/Video Programs through the Internet and Other Information Networks, or the Audio/Video Broadcasting Measures, issued by SARFT on July 6, 2004, effective since October 11, 2004 and updated in August 2015 (SARFT Order [2015] No. 3), which

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were superseded by Administrative Measures for Private Network and Directional Broadcast Audio/Video Program Service (SARFT Order [2016] No. 6 or Order 6), which was promulgated on April 25, 2016 and became effective on June 1, 2016;

Administrative Provisions for Internet Audio/Video Program Service, commonly known as Circular 56, jointly promulgated by the SARFT and the MIIT on December 20, 2007, effective since January 31, 2008 and updated in August 2015 (SARFT Order [2015] No. 3);

Notice on Issuing the Catalogue of Classification of Internet Audio/Video Program Services (Provisional) , or the Classification Catalogue, promulgated by the SARFT on April 4, 2010, effective since then and updated in March 2017 (SARFT Announcement [2017] No. 1); and

Notice on Strengthening the Administration of Internet Audio/Video Content, or the Internet Audio/Video Content Notice, promulgated by SARFT on August 25, 2009 and effective since then.

Pursuant to the Classification Catalogue, category I internet audio/video program services relate to internet audio/video program services operated through radio stations or television stations. Category II internet audio/video program services relate to the transmission of audio/video programs on current political news and the hosting, production, reporting and broadcasting of audio/video programs on literature and art, entertainment, science and technology, finance and economics, sports, education and other topics. Category III internet audio/video program services refer to the activities of editing or arranging the information pertaining to audio/video programs broadcasted on the Internet on the same website and providing the public with the service of program searching or viewing or refer to the service of providing users with a special channel for uploading programs or information so that users can pass their source or others' source of programs to the public via the information broadcasting system or viewing interface of the website for on-demand broadcasting to the public. Category IV internet audio/video program services relate to the transmission of radio or television program channels, internet audio/video program channels, or live streaming of online audio/video programs.

According to the above regulations, companies that engage in services relating to internet audio/video programs, which refer to the production, editing and aggregation of audio/video programs, the supply of audio/video programs to the public via the internet, and the provision of services to third parties for upload and transmission of audio/video programs, are required to obtain an internet audio/video program transmission license issued by the SARFT and to operate the relevant business within the scope as provided in such license. Order 6 explicitly provided that foreign invested enterprises (including wholly foreign owned enterprises, joint ventures and cooperative joint ventures) shall not engage in such business in China. Pursuant to Circular 56 and the Internet Audio/Video Content Notice, internet audio/visual program service providers shall examine and ensure that the contents that they publish comply with applicable laws. Violation of these regulations may result in penalties, including warnings, orders compelling modification of operations or imposition of fines, or even criminal liabilities.

Intellectual Property Rights

Software Registration. The State Council and the NCA have promulgated various rules and regulations and rules relating to protection of software in China, including the Regulations on Protection of Computer Software promulgated by State Council on January 30, 2013 and effective since March 1, 2013, and the Measures for Registration of Copyright of Computer Software promulgated by SARFT on February 20, 2002, amended on June 18, 2004 and effective since the same date. According to these rules and regulations, software owners, licensees and

transferees may register their rights in software with the NCA or its local branches and obtain software copyright registration certificates. Although such registration is not mandatory under PRC law, software owners, licensees and transferees are encouraged to go through the registration process and registered software rights may be entitled to better protections.

Patent. The National People's Congress adopted the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China in 1984 and amended it in 1992, 2000 and 2008, respectively. A patentable invention, utility model or design must meet

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three conditions: novelty, inventiveness and practical applicability. Patents cannot be granted for scientific discoveries, rules and methods for intellectual activities, methods used to diagnose or treat diseases, animal and plant breeds or substances obtained by means of nuclear transformation. The Patent Office under the State Intellectual Property Office is responsible for receiving, examining and approving patent applications. A patent is valid for a twenty-year term for an invention and a ten-year term for a utility model or design, starting from the application date. Except under certain specific circumstances provided by law, any third-party user must obtain consent or a proper license from the patent owner to use the patent, or else the use will constitute an infringement of the rights of the patent holder.

Copyright. The Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China, promulgated in 1990 and amended in 2001 and 2010, or the Copyright Law, and its related implementing regulations, promulgated in 1991 and amended in 2013 are the principal laws and regulations governing the copyright related matters. The amended Copyright Law covers internet activities, products disseminated over the internet and software products, among the subjects entitled to copyright protections. Registration of copyright is voluntary, and is administrated by the China Copyright Protection Center.

On December 20, 2001, the State Council promulgated the new Regulations on Computer Software Protection, effective from January 1, 2002 and amended in March 2013, which are intended to protect the rights and interests of the computer software copyright holders and encourage the development of software industry and information economy. In the PRC, software developed by PRC citizens, legal persons or other organizations is automatically copyright protected immediately after its development, without an application or approval. Software copyright may be registered with the designated agency and if registered, the certificate of registration issued by the software registration agency will be the primary evidence of the ownership of the copyright and other registered matters. On February 20, 2002, the National Copyright Administration of the PRC introduced the Measures on Computer Software Copyright Registration, which outline the operational procedures for registration of software copyright, as well as registration of software copyright license and transfer contracts. The Copyright Protection Center of China, or the CPCC, is mandated as the software registration agency under the regulations. The Measures on Computer Software Copyright Registration was subsequently amended on June 18, 2004, which allows the CPCC to establish local branches for software registration.

To address the problem of copyright infringement related to content posted or transmitted on the internet, the NCA and the MIIT jointly promulgated the Measures for Administrative Protection of Copyright Related to Internet on April 29, 2005. These measures, which became effective on May 30, 2005, apply to acts of automatically providing services such as uploading, storing, linking or searching works, audio or video products, or other contents through the internet based on the instructions of internet users who publish contents on the internet, or the Internet Content Providers, without editing, amending or selecting any stored or transmitted content.

On May 18, 2006, the State Council issued the Regulations on Protection of the Right of Communication through Information Network, which took effect on July 1, 2006 and was amended on January 30, 2013.

Since 2005, the NCA, together with certain other PRC governmental authorities, have jointly launched annual campaigns specifically aimed to crack down on internet copyright infringement and piracy in China; these campaigns normally last for three to four months every year. According to the Notice of 2013 Campaign to Crack Down on Internet Infringement and Piracy promulgated by the NCA, the Ministry of Public Security and the MIIT on July 19, 2013, the 2013 campaign mainly targeted key internet publications such as literature, music, movies and TV series, games, cartoons, software in key areas, to strengthen the supervision of audio and video websites and e-commerce platforms and strictly crack down all kinds of internet piracy.

Domain Name. In September 2002, the CNNIC issued the Implementing Rules for Domain Name Registration setting forth detailed rules for registration of domain names, which were amended on May 29, 2012. On November 5, 2004, the MIIT promulgated the Measures for Administration of Domain Names for the

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Chinese Internet, which were subsequently superseded by Administrative Measures for Internet Domain Names, effective on November 1, 2017, or the Domain Name Measures. The Domain Name Measures shall apply to Internet domain name services and related operation, maintenance, supervision and management, and other related activities that are carried out within the territory of the People's Republic of China. According to the Domain Name Measures, the registration of domain names in PRC is on a first-apply-first registration basis. A domain name applicant will become the domain name holder upon the completion of the application procedure. In February 2006, the CNNIC issued the Measures on Domain Name Dispute Resolution, which were subsequently amended in June 2012 and in November 2014, and relevant implementing rules, pursuant to which the CNNIC can authorize a domain name dispute resolution institution to decide disputes.

Trademark. The PRC Trademark Law, adopted in 1982 and amended in 1993, 2001 and 2013, with its implementation rules adopted in 2002 and amended in 2014, protects registered trademarks. The Trademark Office of the SAIC handles trademark registrations and grants a protection term of ten years to registered trademarks. Trademark license agreements must be filed with the Trademark Office for record.

Internet Infringement

On December 26, 2009, the Standing Committee of National People's Congress promulgated the Tort Law of the People's Republic of China, or the Tort Law, which became effective on July 1, 2010. Under the Tort Law, an internet user or an internet service provider that infringes upon the civil rights or interests of others through using the internet assumes tort liability. If an internet user infringes upon the civil rights or interests of another through using the internet, the person being infringed upon has the right to notify and request the internet service provider whose internet services are facilitating the infringement to take necessary measures including the deletion, blocking or disconnection of an internet link. If, after being notified, the internet service provider fails to take necessary measures in a timely manner to end the infringement, it will be jointly and severally liable for any additional harm caused by its failure to act. According to the Tort Law, civil rights and interests include the personal rights and rights of property, such as the right to life, right to health, right to name, right to reputation, right to honor, right of portraiture, right of privacy, right of marital autonomy, right of guardianship, right to ownership, right to usufruct, right to security interests, copyright, patent right, exclusive right to use trademarks, right to discovery, right to equity interests and right of heritage, among others.

On May 8, 2017, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate released an Interpretation on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Handling of Criminal Cases Involving Infringement of Citizens' Personal Information, or the Interpretation. The Interpretation clarified several concepts, including citizen's personal information, provision, and unlawful acquisition, in relation to the crime of infringement of citizens' personal information stipulated in the Criminal Law. Pursuant to the Interpretation, citizen's personal information refers to all kinds of information recorded in electronic form or any other form, which can be used, independently or in combination with other information, to identify a specific natural person's personal identity or reflect a specific natural person's activities, including the natural person's name, identity certificate number, communication and contact information, address, account password, property status, and whereabouts, among others.

Regulations of Internet Content and Network Security

The PRC government has promulgated measures relating to internet content through a number of governmental agencies, including the MIIT, the MOC and the SARFT. These measures specifically prohibit internet activities, such as the operation of online games, that result in the publication of any content which is found to contain, among others, propagate obscenity, gambling or violence, instigate crimes, undermine public morality or the cultural traditions of the PRC, or compromise state security or secrets. If an ICP License holder violates these measures, its ICP License may

be revoked and its websites may be shut down by the relevant government agencies.

Table of Contents*Information Security and Censorship*

Internet content in China is regulated and restricted from a state security standpoint. Internet companies in China are required to complete security filing procedures and regularly update information security and censorship systems for their websites with local public security bureau. The PRC Law on Preservation of State Secrets, which became effective on October 1, 2010 requires an internet information services providers to immediately stop disseminating any information that may be deemed to be leaked state secrets and to report such incidents in a timely manner to the state security and public security authorities. Failure to do so in a timely and adequate manner may subject the internet information services providers to liability and certain penalties given by the Ministry of State Security, the Ministry of Public Security and/or the MIIT or their respective local branches.

On December 13, 2005, the Ministry of Public Security promulgated Provisions on Technological Measures for Internet Security Protection, or the Internet Protection Measures, which took effect on March 1, 2006. The Internet Protection Measures require all internet information services operators to take proper measures including anti-virus, data back-up and other related measures, and keep records of certain information about their users (including user registration information, log-in and log-out time, IP address, content and time of posts by users) for at least 60 days and submit the above information as required by laws and regulations.

The National People's Congress, China's national legislative body, enacted the Decisions on the Maintenance of Internet Security on December 28, 2000, pursuant to which the following types of conduct may subject persons to criminal liabilities in China: (a) conduct that may pose a threat to security of internet, including gaining improper entry into a computer or system of strategic importance, or disseminate virus and similar destructive programs; (b) conduct that may adversely affect national security and social stability, including disseminate politically disruptive information and leaking state secrets; (c) conduct that may disrupt economic and social administrative order, including spreading false commercial information and infringing upon intellectual property rights; and (d) conduct that may violate the legal interests of any other person, including infringing upon privacy.

On December 11, 1997, the State Council approved the Measures for Administration of Security Protection of Internet and Computer Information Network, and the measures took effect on December 30, 1997. The measures require internet service providers to provide a monthly report of certain user information to the public security authority and assist the public security authority in investigating incidents involving breach of laws and regulations on the Internet security. In 1997, the Ministry of Public Security issued the Administration Measures on the Security Protection of Computer Information Network with Internationally Connections, which prohibits using the internet in ways which, among others, result in a leakage of state secrets or a spread of socially destabilizing content. The Ministry of Public Security has supervision and inspection powers in this regard, and relevant local security bureaus may also have jurisdiction. If an ICP License holder violates these measures, the PRC government may revoke its ICP License and shut down its websites.

In February 2015, the CAC promulgated the Provisions on the Administration of Usernames of Internet Users Accounts, which require internet operators like us to censor usernames, icons and profiles provided by internet users and to refuse registration of non-compliant usernames or icons.

Measures for Security Review of Network Products and Services (Trial Implementation), or the Security Review Measures, was promulgated by CAC on May 2, 2017, and effective on June 1, 2017, pursuant to which important network products and services purchased for the network and information system concerning national security shall go through network security review by the Cyber Security Review Committee. Network security review shall focus on the review of the security and controllability of network products and services, mainly including: (i) security risks of the products and services and the risks of their being illegally controlled, interfered with and interrupted from

operation; (ii) security risks in the supply chain of products and key components in the course of their production, testing, delivery and technical support; (iii) risks of illegal collection, storage, process

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or use of relevant information of users by product and service providers taking advantage of the convenient conditions in providing products and services; (iv) risks of product and service providers impairing the network security and the interests of users by taking advantage of the reliance of users on the products and services, and etc. Besides, network security review office shall release the security evaluation reports for network products and services on non-scheduled basis.

To comply with the above laws and regulations, we have implemented measures and regularly updated our information security and content-filtering systems with newly issued content restrictions as required by the relevant laws and regulations.

Privacy Protection

On July 16, 2013, the MIIT promulgated the Regulations of Protection of Personal Information of Telecommunication Users and Internet Users, which came into effect on September 1, 2013. The regulations do not prohibit internet content providers from collecting and analyzing their users' personal information if appropriate authorizations are obtained and if in a way that is legal, reasonable and necessary. We require our users to accept a user agreement whereby they agree to provide certain personal information to us. PRC laws and regulations prohibit internet content providers from disclosing any information transmitted by users through their networks to any third parties without the users' authorization unless otherwise permitted by law. If an internet content provider violates these regulations, the MIIT or its local bureaus may impose penalties and the internet content provider may be liable for damages caused to its users.

On August 21, 2014, the Supreme People's Court promulgated the Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Application of Laws to Cases Involving Civil Disputes over Infringement upon Personal Rights and Interests by Using Information Networks, pursuant to which if a network service provider discloses genetic information, medical records, health examination data, criminal record, home address, private events and or other personal information of a natural person online, causing damage to the person, the People's Court should support a claim by the infringed party for recovery of damages from the infringing network service provider.

On January 5, 2015, the SAIC promulgated the Measures on Punishment for Infringement of Consumer Rights, pursuant to which business operators collecting and using personal information of consumers must comply with the principles of legitimacy, propriety and necessity, specify the purpose, method and scope of collection and use of the information, and obtain the consent of the consumers whose personal information is to be collected. Business operators may not: (i) collect or use personal information of consumers without their consent; (ii) unlawfully divulge, sell or provide personal information of consumers to others; (iii) send commercial information to consumers without their consent or request, or when a consumer has explicitly declined to receive such information. Failure to comply with such rule may result in penalties, including warnings, order compelling modification of existing operations or imposition of fines, or revoking the business license.

On April 11, 2017, the CAC circulated Measure on Safety Assessment for Personal Information and Important Data Export (Draft for Comment), or the Assessment Measures, pursuant to which all of the personal information and important data collected and generated by network operators within the territory of the People's Republic of China shall be stored within the territory of China. If it is necessary to transmit such data abroad due to business needs, security assessment must be conducted in accordance with Assessment Measures. The Assessment Measures sets out two assessment procedures, self-assessment and regulatory assessment (assessment by regulatory authorities), based on the importance of the data. An Internet operator shall apply for regulatory assessment in any of the following circumstances: (i) the data to be transmitted abroad contains or contains in aggregate the personal information of more than 500,000 users; (ii) the quantity of the data to be transmitted abroad is more than 1,000 gigabytes; (iii) data

involving areas such as nuclear facilities, chemical biology, defense industry, population and health, and data of large-scale project activities, marine environment and sensitive geographic information; (iv) data contains system vulnerabilities, security protection and other

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network security information of critical information infrastructures; and (v) personal data and important data provided by a critical information infrastructure operator. The CAC is still soliciting public comments on the Assessment Measures, and we cannot assess how it will affect our business operation in the future.

Network Security

On November 7, 2016, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China promulgated the Network Security Law of the People's Republic of China, or the Network Security Law, which became effective on June 1, 2017. The Network Security Law governs the construction, operation, maintenance and use of networks as well as the supervision and administration of network security within China. As a network operator and a provider of network products and services, we are required to take measures to assure the security of network operations. For example, we are required to (a) protect our networks from disturbance, damage or unauthorized access, and to prevent our network data from being divulged, stolen or tampered with; (b) refrain from setting up malicious programs and, in the event of identifying security defects, loopholes or other risks in our network products or services, to promptly take remedial measures, notify users and report to competent authorities; (c) formulate emergency plans for network security incidents and combat any system loopholes, computer virus, network attack, network intrusion and any other security risks in a timely manner; and (d) refrain from engaging in activities that endanger network security. In addition, we are required to take measures to ensure network security. For example, we are required to (a) keep user information strictly confidential and establish and improve user information protection system; (b) collect and use user information only if it is legal, necessary and just to do so, and only with relevant users' consents; and (c) refrain from divulging, tampering with or damaging the user personal information that we have collected, or providing such personal information to third parties without the relevant users' consents. Failure to comply with the Network Security Law may result in penalties, including warnings, order compelling modification of existing operations or imposition of fines, or even criminal liabilities.

The MIIT issued the Measures for Monitoring and Handling Threat to Network Security of the Public Internet, or the Monitoring Measures, on August 9, 2017, and became effective from January 1, 2018. Under the Monitoring Measures, the threat to network security of the public internet refers to any network resource, malicious program, hidden security danger or security accident that exists or is spread on the public internet and is likely to do or has done harm to the public, including the Trojan virus, worm, bot process and malicious mobile code. The Monitoring Measures requires the basic telecommunications enterprises, internet-based enterprises, domain name registries and registrars, etc. to provide technical support and assistance to competent telecommunications authorities when they are inquiring into owners of IP addresses, domain name registration information, etc. Failure to comply with such requirements may result in penalties, including warnings and imposition of fines.

Regulations on Outbound Investment

The PRC government imposes supervisions on the outbound investments. The NDRC, MOFCOM and SAFE are the primary governmental authority regulating activities involving the outbound investments in China. Regulations that apply to outbound investments primarily include:

Administrative Measures for the Verification and Approval and Record-Filing of Outbound Investment Projects, or the NDRC Order No. 9, promulgated by the NDRC on April 8, 2014, effective since May 8, 2014 and updated in December 27, 2014 (NDRC Order No. 20), which was repealed by Administrative Measures for Outbound Investment by Enterprises, or the NDRC Order No. 11, promulgated by NDRC on December 26, 2017, effective since March 1, 2018 (NDRC Order No. 11);

Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission on Issues Concerning the Implementation of the Administrative Measures for the Verification and Approval and Record-Filing of Outbound Investment Projects, promulgated by the NDRC on May 14, 2014, effective since then;

Catalogue of Investment Projects Subject to Government Verification and Approval (2016 Version), promulgated by the State Council on December 12, 2016, effective since then;

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Administrative Measures for Outbound Investment, issued by the MOFCOM on September 6, 2014, effective since October 6, 2014; and

Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Simplifying and Improving the Policies of Foreign Exchange Administration Applicable to Direct Investment, promulgated by the SAFE on February 13, 2015, effective since then.

According to abovementioned regulations, outbound investment projects involving sensitive countries and regions or sensitive industries shall be subject to the verification and approval by the NDRC and MOFCOM respectively. Outbound investment projects other than those involving sensitive countries and regions or sensitive industries shall be managed by record-filing by the NDRC and MOFCOM respectively. Pursuant to NDRC Order 9, sensitive countries and regions shall include: countries with no diplomatic relations with China, countries subject to international sanctions, countries and regions affected by wars, civil strife, etc., and sensitive industries shall include basic telecommunications operations, cross-border development and utilization of water resources, large-scale land development, main power transmission lines and power grids, news media and other industries. After the completion of the NDRC and MOFCOM procedures, the domestic enterprises (including all types of legal persons) can at their discretion, choose the banks in their respective places of incorporation to go through Foreign Exchange Registration of Outbound Direct Investment, and may handle subsequent formalities for opening relevant accounts, fund exchange and other services (including the inflow of profits and dividends) under outbound direct investment only after Foreign Exchange Registration of outbound direct investment is completed.

On December 6, 2016, the NDRC, MOFCOM, PBOC and SAFE (collectively, Four Departments), responded to media inquiries with respect to tightening outbound investment regulations. In particular, Four Departments specified closer attention shall be paid to the recent tendency of irrational oversea investment in real estate, hotel, film studio, entertainment, sports club and other fields, and the risks underlying certain types of outbound investments, such as investments of considerable amount unrelated to the domestic enterprise major business and investments made by limited partnerships. In addition, closer attention shall be paid to any domestic enterprises whose capitalization or value of assets are considerably smaller than the outbound subsidiaries to be established or acquired, and any domestic enterprise that applies for outbound direct investment immediately after its formation.

On August 4, 2017, General Office of the State Council promulgated Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guiding Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Commerce, the PBOC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Further Guiding and Regulating the Directions of Outbound Investment, which further guides and regulates the directions of outbound investment.

On December 26, 2017, the NDRC promulgated the Administrative Measures for Outbound Investment by Enterprises, or the NDRC Order 11, which became effective on March 1, 2018 and superseded NDRC Order 9. According to NDRC Order 11, the outbound direct investment projects carried out by the all types of legal persons shall still subject to the verification and approval or record-filing by the NDRC, as it is required by NDRC Order 9. Besides that, NDRC Order 11 shall apply to outbound investment projects carried out by the overseas enterprises that control by the domestic enterprises and PRC natural person. Under NDRC Order 11, control shall mean holding, directly or indirectly, more than half of the voting rights of an enterprise, or being able to dominate the operations, finance, personnel, technology or other important matters of an enterprise despite not holding more than half of the voting rights.

With respect to those domestic enterprises and natural persons newly covered by NDRC Order 11 who conduct outbound investment projects through controlled overseas enterprises (instead of making direct capital or interests investment, or providing direct financing or guarantee), (i) outbound investment projects involving sensitive countries

and regions or sensitive industries will be subject to a verification and approval procedure; (ii) for outbound investment projects other than those involving sensitive countries and regions or sensitive industries, if the total investment from Chinese investor via overseas enterprise under its control exceeds

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US\$300 million (inclusive), investors shall only submit a report to NDRC before the implementation of the project; if the total investment amount from Chinese investor via overseas enterprise under its control is less than US\$300 million, then no pre-transaction verification, record-filing or reporting is required. According to NDRC Order 11 and Catalogue on Sensitive Industries in Outbound Investment (2018 Edition), sensitive countries and regions shall mainly include countries and regions which have not established diplomatic relations with China, or where war or civil unrest has broken out, or in which investment by enterprises shall be restricted pursuant to the international treaties, agreements, etc. concluded or acceded to by China; and sensitive industries shall include (i) research, production and maintenance of weaponry and equipment; (ii) development and utilization of cross-border water resources; (iii) news media; (iv) real estate, (v) hotel, (vi) film studio, (vii) entertainment, (viii) sports club and (ix) establishment of an equity investment fund or investment platform without specific industrial projects abroad.

In addition to the pre-transaction regulation, NDRC Order 11 strengthens interim and ex post supervision. NDRC Order 11 provides mechanisms for major adverse situation reports, project completion reports, major matters inquiries and reports in order to achieve control over outbound investments; and further improved the disciplinary measures to achieve the after-regulation of overseas investment.

Violations of the regulations regarding outbound investment may result in the imposition of fines and other administrative penalties. For serious violations, criminal liability may arise.

On January 18, 2018, MOFCOM, PBOC, State-owned Assets, Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, China Banking Regulatory Commission, China Securities Regulatory Commission, China Insurance Regulatory Commission, State Administration of Foreign Exchange (collectively Seven Departments) promulgated Interim Measures for the Record-filing (Verification and Approval) and the Reporting of Outbound Investment Projects, or the Order No. 24. In particular, Seven Departments specified the procedure of record-filing and verification and approval of outbound investment. According to Order No. 24, Competent commerce departments and finance administrative departments shall be responsible for administration of the outbound investment projects of domestic investors either by record-filing or verification and approval according to their respective duties. Competent departments shall, according to their respective duties, formulate and improve corresponding measures for the record-filing (verification and approval) of outbound investment projects under the model of ten negative lists for encouraging development .

Order No. 24 requires that a competent department shall conduct relevant examination according to the materials submitted by a domestic investor for record-filing (verification and approval), formally accept such materials if they meet relevant requirements, and take measures pursuant to relevant provisions. The materials that shall be submitted by domestic investors for outbound investment projects shall be prescribed by competent departments. After going through the procedures for record-filing (verification and approval) of outbound investment projects, domestic investors shall handle foreign exchange registration in accordance with the requirements of foreign exchange administrations.

Violations of the regulations regarding outbound investment may result in the imposition of fines and other administrative penalties. For serious violations, criminal liability may arise.

Regulations of Foreign Investment

On March 15, 2019, the Foreign Investment Law of the PRC or the FIL , was approved and deliberated the Second Session of the 13th National People's Congress of China, which will come into force on January 1, 2020. The FIL, upon taking effect, will replace the three existing laws on foreign investment (collectively Three FDI law), namely, the Law on Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures, the Law on Sino-Foreign Contractual Joint Ventures and the Law on

Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprises, and become a fundamental law of China in the foreign investment area, setting forth the basic legal framework in this regard.

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The FIL clearly sets forth that foreign investment may be conducted through the following four ways: (i) foreign investor, independently or jointly with other investors, set up foreign-invested enterprises in China (the Greenfield Investment), (ii) foreign investors obtain shares, equities, property shares or other similar rights and interests of Chinese domestic enterprises (the M&A), (iii) foreign investor, independently or jointly with other investors, invests in a new project (the Project Investment) and (iv) other approach stipulated under laws, administrative regulations and provisions of the State Council. In this way, it is made clear that, in addition to the Greenfield Investments, foreign investments via M&A, Project Investment and other permitted approach shall all fall within the jurisdiction of FIL. Besides, the FIL clearly specifies that foreign investment includes direct foreign investment and indirect foreign investment. However, there is no further explanation about what would constitute an indirect foreign investment .

For the management of foreign investment, the FIL officially abolishes the case-by-case approval system established by Three FDI law, and instead establishes the administration system for foreign investment, amongst others, (i) the negative list the negative list consists of a list of industry sectors where foreign investments are prohibited (the Prohibited Sectors) and a list of industry sectors in which foreign investments are restricted (the Restricted Sectors); (ii) the information reporting system foreign investors or foreign investment entities (FIEs) are required to submit investment information to the competent authorities through the system of enterprises registration and enterprise credibility disclosure; and (iii) the national security review, which will be conducted over foreign investments that affects or may affect the state security. The FIL further stipulates the legal liabilities for foreign investment in the Prohibited or Restricted Sectors and failing to report in accordance with the requirements. Failure to comply with the FIL may result in penalties, including order the foreign investor to stop the investment activities, dispose of the shares or assets or take other necessary measures within a specified time limit, or confiscation of illegal gains.

The VIE structure we adopt is commonly used by foreign investors to invest in China in the Prohibited Sectors or Restricted Sectors. The draft Foreign Investment Law, promulgated on January 19, 2015, attempted to cover the VIE structure as a form of foreign investment. However, the FIL leaves it blank and it is vague whether the VIE structure will be interpreted and regulated to fall into the scope of the FIL. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure Substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation and implementation of the PRC Foreign Investment Law and how it may impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and business operations.

Regulations of Foreign Currency Exchange and Dividend Distribution

Foreign Currency Exchange. The core regulations governing foreign currency exchange in China are the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulations, as amended in August 2008, or the FEA Regulations. Under the FEA Regulations, the Renminbi is freely convertible for current account items subject to certain rules and procedures, including the distribution of dividends, and trade- and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not for capital account items, such as direct investments, loans, repatriation of investments and investments in securities outside of China, unless the prior approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or the SAFE, is obtained and prior registration with the SAFE is made.

On August 29, 2008, the SAFE promulgated the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of the Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, or Circular 142, to regulate the conversion of foreign currency into Renminbi by a foreign-invested enterprise by restricting the ways in which the converted Renminbi may be used. Circular 142 stipulates that the registered capital of a foreign-invested enterprise that has been settled in Renminbi converted from foreign currencies may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the applicable governmental authority and cannot be used for equity investments within the PRC. Meanwhile, the SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the registered capital of a foreign-invested enterprise settled in Renminbi converted from foreign

currencies. The use of such Renminbi capital may not be changed without the SAFE's approval, and may not in any case be repayment of Renminbi loans if the proceeds of such loans have

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not been used. Such requirements are also known as payment-based foreign currency settlement system established under the SAFE Circular 142. Violations of Circular 142 may lead to severe penalties including heavy fines. On November 9, 2010, the SAFE promulgated the Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning the Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Exchange Operations, or Circular 59, and another supplemental circular on July 18, 2011, known as Circular 88, which both tighten the examination of the authenticity of settlement of foreign currency capital or net proceeds from overseas offerings like our initial public offering and requires that the settlement of net proceeds shall be in accordance with the description in the prospectus in connection with the offering. The SAFE further promulgated the Circular on Further Clarification and Regulation of the Issues Concerning the Administration of Certain Capital Account Foreign Exchange Businesses, or Circular 45, on November 9, 2011, which expressly prohibits foreign-invested enterprises from using registered capital settled in Renminbi converted from foreign currencies to grant loans through entrustment arrangements with a bank, to repay inter-company loans or repay bank loans that have been transferred to a third party. As a result, Circular 142, Circular 59, Circular 88 and Circular 45 may significantly limit our ability to transfer the net proceeds from our initial public offering to our other PRC subsidiaries through Beijing Security and Conew Network, our wholly-owned subsidiaries in China, and thus may adversely affect our business expansion in China. We may not be able to convert the net proceeds into Renminbi to invest in or acquire any other PRC companies, or establish other VIEs in the PRC.

Furthermore, on March 30, 2015, the SAFE promulgated the Circular on the Reform of the Administrative Method of the Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, or Circular 19, which became effective as of June 1, 2015. This Circular 19 is to implement the so-called conversion-at-will of foreign currency in capital account, which was established under a circular issued by the SAFE on August 4, 2014, or Circular 36, and was implemented in 16 designated industrial parks as a reform pilot. The Circular 19 now implements the conversion-at-will of foreign currency settlement system nationally, and it abolished the application of Circular 142, Circular 88 and Circular 36 since June 1, 2015. Among other things, under Circular 19, foreign-invested enterprises may either continue to follow the payment-based foreign currency settlement system or select to follow the conversion-at-will of foreign currency settlement system. Where a foreign-invested enterprise follows the conversion-at-will of foreign currency settlement system, it may convert any or 100% amount of the foreign currency in its capital account into RMB at any time. The converted RMB will be kept in a designated account known as Settled but Pending Payment Account, and if the foreign-invested enterprise needs to make further payment from such designated account, it still needs to provide supporting documents and go through the review process with its bank. If under special circumstances the foreign-invested enterprise cannot provide supporting documents in time, Circular 19 grants the banks the power to provide a grace period to the enterprise and make the payment before receiving the supporting documents. The foreign-invested enterprise will then need to submit the supporting documents within 20 working days after payment. In addition, foreign-invested enterprises are now allowed to use their converted RMB to make equity investments in China under Circular 19. However, foreign-invested enterprises are still required to use the converted RMB in the designated account within their approved business scope under the principle of authenticity and self-use. It remains unclear whether a common foreign-invested enterprise, other than such special types of enterprises as holding companies, venture capital or private equity firms, can use the converted RMB in the designated account to make equity investments if equity investment or the like is not within their approved business scope. The SAFE promulgated the Circular on the Reform and Standard of the Administrative Policy of the Capital Account Foreign Exchange Settlement, or Circular 16, effective on June 9, 2016, which reiterates some of the rules set forth in Circular 19, to relax the control over using the RMB funds converted from foreign exchange earnings under capital account to offer loans by solely prohibiting offering loans to non-associated enterprises, while setting no prohibition on loans to associated enterprises.

Dividend Distribution. The Foreign Invested Enterprise Law, promulgated in 1986 and amended in 2000 and 2016 respectively, and the Implementation Rules of the Foreign Invested Enterprise Law, promulgated in 1990 and amended in 2001 and 2014, are the key regulations governing distribution of dividends of foreign-invested enterprises.

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Under these regulations, a wholly foreign-invested enterprise in China, or a WFOE, may pay dividends only out of its accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, a WFOE is required to allocate at least 10% of its accumulated profits each year, if any, to statutory reserve funds unless its reserves have reached 50% of the registered capital of the enterprises. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. The proportional ratio for withdrawal of rewards and welfare funds for employees shall be determined at the discretion of the WFOE. Profits of a WFOE shall not be distributed before the losses thereof before the previous accounting years have been made up. Any undistributed profit for the previous accounting years may be distributed together with the distributable profit for the current accounting year.

Regulations on Foreign Debt

A loan made by a foreign entity as direct or indirect shareholder in a FIE is considered to be foreign debt in China and is regulated by various laws and regulations, including the Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Foreign Exchange Administration, the Interim Provisions on the Management of Foreign Debts, the Statistical Monitoring of Foreign Debts Tentative Provisions, the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Provisional Regulations on Statistics and Supervision of External Debt, and the Administrative Measures for Registration of Foreign Debts. Under these rules and regulations, a shareholder loan in the form of foreign debt made to a PRC entity does not require the prior approval of SAFE. However, such foreign debt must be registered with and recorded by SAFE or its local branches within 15 business days after entering into the foreign debt contract. Pursuant to these rules and regulations, the maximum amount of the aggregate of (i) the outstanding balance of foreign debts with a term not longer than one year, and (ii) the accumulated amount of foreign debts with a term longer than one year, of a foreign-invested enterprise shall not exceed the difference between its registered total investment and its registered capital, or Total Investment and Registered Capital Balance. In addition, on January 11, 2017, the PBOC promulgated the Notice of the People's Bank of China on Full-coverage Macro-prudent Management of Cross-border Financing, or PBOC Circular 9, which sets forth an upper limit for PRC entities, including FIEs and domestic-invested enterprises, regarding their foreign debts. Pursuant to PBOC Circular 9, the limit of foreign debts for enterprises shall be calculated based on the following formula: the limit of foreign debt (the Net Assets Limit) = net assets * cross-border financing leverage ratio * macro-prudent regulation parameter. Net assets is calculated as the net assets value stated in the relevant entity's latest audited financial statement. The cross-border financing leverage ratio for enterprises is two (2). The macro-prudent regulation parameter is one (1). The PBOC Circular 9 does not supersede the Interim Provisions on the Management of Foreign Debts, but rather serves as a supplement to it. PBOC Circular 9 provided for a one year transitional period, or the Transitional Period, from its promulgation date for FIEs, during which period foreign-invested enterprise could choose to calculate their maximum amount of foreign debt based on either (i) the Total Investment and Registered Capital Balance, or (ii) the Net Assets Limit. After the Transition Period, the maximum amount applicable to foreign-invested enterprises is to be determined by PBOC and SAFE separately. However, although the Transitional Period ended on January 10, 2018, as of the date of this annual report, neither PBOC nor SAFE has issued any new regulations regarding the appropriate means of calculating the maximum amount of foreign debt for FIEs. Domestic-invested enterprises have only been subject to the Net Assets Limit in calculating the maximum amount of foreign debt they may hold from the date of promulgation of PBOC Circular 9.

Circular 37. In July 2014, the SAFE promulgated the Circular on Relevant Issues Relating to Domestic Resident's Investment and Financing and Round-trip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 37, in July 2014, which repealed SAFE Circular 75 effective from July 4, 2014. SAFE Circular 37 regulates foreign exchange matters in relation to the use of special purpose vehicles, or SPVs, by PRC residents to seek offshore investment and financing and conduct round trip investment in China. Under SAFE Circular 37, an SPV refers to an offshore entity established or controlled, directly or indirectly, by PRC residents for the purpose of seeking offshore financing or making offshore investment, using legitimate domestic or offshore assets or interests, while round trip investment refers to the direct investment in China by PRC residents through SPVs, namely, establishing foreign-invested

enterprises to obtain the ownership, control rights and

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management rights. SAFE Circular 37 requires that, before making contribution into an SPV, PRC residents are required to complete foreign exchange registration with the SAFE or its local branch. SAFE Circular 37 further provides that option or share-based incentive tool holders of a non-listed SPV can exercise the options or share incentive tools to become a shareholder of such non-listed SPV, subject to registration with SAFE or its local branch. However, in practice, different local SAFE branch may have different views and procedures on the interpretation and implementation of the SAFE regulations, and since Circular 37 was the first regulation to regulate the foreign exchange registration of a non-listed SPV's option or share incentives granted to PRC residents, there remains uncertainty with respect to its implementation.

PRC residents who have contributed legitimate domestic or offshore interests or assets to SPVs but have yet to obtain SAFE registration before the implementation of the SAFE Circular 37 shall register their ownership interests or control in such SPVs with the SAFE or its local branch. An amendment to the registration is required if there is a material change in the SPV registered, such as any change of basic information (including change of such PRC residents, name and operation term), increases or decreases in investment amount, transfers or exchanges of shares, or mergers or divisions. If the PRC residents fail to complete the SAFE registration, our PRC subsidiaries may be prohibited from distributing their profits and proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to us, and we may be restricted in our ability to contribute additional capital to our PRC subsidiaries. Moreover, failure to comply with the SAFE registration and amendment requirements described above could result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions.

To our knowledge, all our significant individual PRC shareholders have completed foreign exchange registration in connection with our initial public offering.

Stock Option Rules. The Administration Measures on Individual Foreign Exchange Control were promulgated by the PBOC on December 25, 2006, and their Implementation Rules, issued by the SAFE on January 5, 2007, became effective on February 1, 2007. Under these regulations, all foreign exchange matters involved in employee stock ownership plans and stock option plans participated in by onshore individuals, among others, require approval from the SAFE or its authorized branch. Furthermore, the Notices on Issues concerning the Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Stock Incentive Plans of Overseas Publicly-Listed Companies, or the Stock Option Rules, were promulgated by the SAFE on February 15, 2012, that replaced the Application Procedures of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Ownership Plans or Stock Option Plans of Overseas Publicly-Listed Companies issued by the SAFE on March 28, 2007. Pursuant to the Stock Option Rules, PRC residents who are granted shares or stock options by companies listed on overseas stock exchanges based on the stock incentive plans are required to register with the SAFE or its local branches, and PRC residents participating in the stock incentive plans of overseas listed companies shall retain a qualified PRC agent, which could be a PRC subsidiary of such overseas publicly-listed company or another qualified institution selected by such PRC subsidiary, to conduct the SAFE registration and other procedures with respect to the stock incentive plans on behalf of these participants. Such participants must also retain an overseas entrusted institution to handle matters in connection with their exercise of stock options, purchase and sale of corresponding stocks or interests, and fund transfer. In addition, the PRC agents are required to amend the SAFE registration with respect to the stock incentive plan if there is any material change to the stock incentive plan, the PRC agents or the overseas entrusted institution or other material changes. The PRC agents shall, on behalf of the PRC residents who have the right to exercise the employee share options, apply to the SAFE or its local branches for an annual quota for the payment of foreign currencies in connection with the PRC residents' exercise of the employee share options. The foreign exchange proceeds received by the PRC residents from the sale of shares under the stock incentive plans granted and dividends distributed by the overseas listed companies must be remitted into the bank accounts in the PRC opened by the PRC agents before distribution to such PRC residents. In addition, the PRC agents shall file each quarter the form for record-filing of information of the Domestic Individuals Participating in the Stock

Incentive Plans of Overseas Listed Companies with the SAFE or its local branches.

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We and our PRC citizen employees who have been granted share options, or PRC optionees, have become subject to the Stock Option Rules after we became a public company in the United States. If we or our PRC optionees fail to comply with the Individual Foreign Exchange Rule and the Stock Option Rules, we and/or our PRC optionees may be subject to fines and other legal sanctions. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Doing Business in China PRC regulations relating to offshore investment activities by PRC residents may limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to increase their registered capital or distribute profits to us or otherwise expose us to liability and penalties under PRC law.

In addition, the State Administration for Taxation has issued circulars concerning employee share options, under which our employees working in the PRC who exercise share options will be subject to PRC individual income tax. Our PRC subsidiaries have obligations to file documents related to employee share options 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 if we fail to withhold their income taxes as required by relevant laws and regulations, we may face sanctions imposed by the PRC tax authorities or other PRC government authorities.

Regulation on Tax***PRC Enterprise Income Tax***

The PRC enterprise income tax is calculated based on the taxable income determined under the applicable Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the EIT Law and its implementation rules. On March 16, 2007, the National People's Congress of China enacted the EIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008. On December 6, 2007, the State Council promulgated the implementation rules to the EIT Law, which also became effective on January 1, 2008. The EIT Law imposes a uniform enterprise income tax rate of 25% on all resident enterprises in China, including foreign-invested enterprises and domestic enterprises, unless they qualify for certain exceptions, and terminates most of the tax exemptions, reductions and preferential treatment available under the previous tax laws and regulations. According to the EIT Law and relevant regulations, subject to the approval of competent tax authorities, the income tax of an enterprise that has been determined to be a high and new technology enterprise shall be reduced to a preferential rate of 15%. An enterprise holding a valid certificate of new software enterprise is entitled to an exemption of enterprise income tax for the first two years and a 50% reduction of enterprise income tax for the subsequent three years, commencing from the first profit-making year, while an enterprise qualified as key software enterprise can enjoy a preferential EIT rate of 10%.

Moreover, under the EIT Law, enterprises organized under the laws of jurisdictions outside China with their de facto management bodies located within China may be considered PRC resident enterprises and are therefore subject to PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on their worldwide income. Though the implementation rules of the EIT Law define de facto management bodies as establishments that carry out substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel, accounting, properties, etc. of an enterprise, the only detailed guidance currently available for the definition of de facto management body as well as the determination of offshore incorporated PRC tax resident status and its administration are set forth in the Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Overseas Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Tax Resident Enterprise on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies, or Circular 82, and the Administrative Measures for Enterprise Income Tax of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Incorporated Resident Enterprises (Trial), or SAT Bulletin No. 45, both issued by the SAT, which provide guidance on the administration as well as determination of the tax residency status of a Chinese-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprise, defined as an enterprise that is incorporated under the law of a foreign country or territory and that has a PRC company or PRC corporate group as its primary controlling shareholder.

According to Circular 82, a Chinese-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprise will be regarded as a PRC tax resident by virtue of having its de facto management body in China and will be subject to PRC enterprise income tax on its global income only if all of the following conditions set forth in Circular 82 are met:

the primary location of the day-to-day operational management and the places where they perform their duties are in the PRC;

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decisions relating to the enterprise's financial and human resource matters are made or are subject to approval of organizations or personnel in the PRC;

the enterprise's primary assets, accounting books and records, company seals and board and shareholder resolutions are located or maintained in the PRC; and

50% or more of voting board members or senior executives habitually reside in the PRC.

In addition, Bulletin No. 45 provides clarification on the resident status determination, post-determination administration, and competent tax authorities. With respect to the determination of competent tax authorities, the Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Revising the Administrative Measures for Income Tax Assessment and Collection for Non-Resident Enterprises and Other Documents, or Bulletin No. 22, further provides that only tax authorities located in the places of incorporation of major Chinese investors of a resident Chinese-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprises are qualified as the competent tax authorities. Bulletin No. 45 also specifies that when provided with a copy of PRC resident determination certificate from a resident Chinese-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprise, the payer should not withhold 10% income tax when paying certain PRC-sourced income such as dividends, interest and royalties to the Chinese-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprise.

In the event that we are considered a PRC resident enterprise, we would be subject to the PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on our worldwide income.

In addition, although the EIT Law provides that dividend income between qualified resident enterprises is exempted income, and the implementation rules refer to qualified resident enterprises as enterprises with direct equity interest, it is unclear whether dividends we receive from our PRC subsidiaries are eligible for exemption.

According to the Notice on Strengthening Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfers by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises issued by the PRC State Administration of Taxation on December 10, 2009, with retroactive effect from January 1, 2008, or SAT Circular 698, where a non-resident enterprise transfers the equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise indirectly through a disposition of equity interests in an overseas holding company (other than a purchase and sale of shares issued by a PRC resident enterprise in public securities market), PRC tax reporting and payment obligations may be triggered. On February 6, 2015, SAT issued a new guidance (Bulletin [2015] No. 7), or SAT Bulletin 7, on the PRC tax treatment of an indirect transfer of assets by a non-resident enterprise. SAT Bulletin 7 is the latest regulatory instrument on indirect transfers, extending to not only the indirect transfer of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises but also to assets attributed to an establishment in China and immovable property in China or, collectively, Chinese Taxable Assets. Further, on October 17, 2017, SAT issued the Matters Regarding Withholding Corporate Income Tax at Source from Non-resident Enterprises (Bulletin [2017] No. 37), or SAT Bulletin 37, which replaced SAT Circular 698 and specified the withhold obligation of the transferees. According to SAT Bulletin 7 and SAT Bulletin 37, when a non-resident enterprise engages in an indirect transfer of Chinese Taxable Assets, or Indirect Transfer, through an arrangement that does not have a bona fide commercial purpose in order to avoid paying enterprise income tax, the transaction should be re-characterized as a direct transfer of the Chinese assets and becomes taxable in China under the EIT Law, and gains derived from such indirect transfer may be subject to the PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%, and the party who is obligated to make the transfer payments has the withholding obligation. SAT Bulletin 7 and 37 have replaced SAT Circular 698 in its entirety. They provide more comprehensive guidelines on a number of issues. Among other things, SAT Bulletin 7 substantially changes the reporting requirements in SAT Circular 698, provides more detailed guidance on how to determine a bona fide commercial purpose, and also provides for a safe harbor for certain situations, including purchase and sale of

shares in an offshore listed enterprise on a public market by a non-resident enterprise, which may not be subject to the PRC enterprise income tax. In addition, SAT Circular 698 has been abolished by Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Concerning the Withholding of Non-resident Enterprise Income Tax at Source issued by the PRC State Administration of Taxation on October 17, 2017, with retroactive effect from

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December 1, 2017, or SAT Circular 37. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Doing Business in China We face uncertainties with respect to indirect transfer of assets or equity interests in PRC resident enterprises by their non-PRC holding companies.

Moreover, the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law requires every enterprise in China to submit its annual enterprise income tax return together with a report on transactions with its affiliates or related parties to the relevant tax authorities. These transactions may be subject to audit or challenge by the PRC tax authorities within ten years after the taxable year during which the transactions are conducted. In addition, on March 18, 2015, the State Administration of Taxation, or the SAT, issued the Bulletin Regarding the Enterprise Income Tax Matter in Relation to Enterprise's Payment of Fees to Overseas Affiliated Parties, or Bulletin 16, to further regulate the transfer pricing issues in relation to the fees payment to affiliated parties. Among other things, Bulletin 16 makes it clear that the fees paid to overseas affiliated parties in the following situations cannot be deducted from the taxable income when determining a PRC company's enterprise income tax: (a) the fees paid to an overseas affiliated party which has no substantial operating activities; (b) the fees paid to an overseas affiliated party for labor service that would bring direct or indirect economic interests; (c) royalties paid for intangible properties to which the affiliated party that charges the fees only has legal title but has made no contribution to the creation of the value of such properties; and (d) the fees paid under arrangements made for listing or financing purposes. Furthermore, on March 17, 2017, the SAT promulgated the Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Promulgating the Administrative Measures for Special Tax Investigation Adjustments and Mutual Agreement Procedures, or Bulletin 6, which became effective as of May 1, 2017. The Bulletin 6 specifies further the provisions in Bulletin 16, regulating the basic rules about the income distribution of intangible properties, payments for labor service and no substantial operating activities and so on. Meanwhile, it abolished the application of Bulletin 16 since May 1, 2017. We may be subject to adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities were to determine that the contracts between us and our VIEs were not on an arm's length basis and therefore constituted improper transfer pricing arrangements. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure Our contractual arrangements with our VIEs may result in adverse tax consequences to us.

PRC Business Tax and Value-added Tax (VAT)

On January 1, 2012, the Chinese State Council officially launched a pilot VAT reform program, or Pilot Program, applicable to businesses in selected industries. Businesses in the Pilot Program would pay VAT instead of business tax. The Pilot Industries in Shanghai included industries involving the leasing of tangible movable property, transportation services, research and development and technical services, information technology services, cultural and creative services, logistics and ancillary services, certification and consulting services. Revenues generated by advertising services, a type of cultural and creative services, are subject to the VAT tax rate of 6%. According to official announcements made by competent authorities in Beijing and Guangdong province, Beijing launched the same Pilot Program on September 1, 2012, and Guangdong province launched it on November 1, 2012. On May 24, 2013, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation issued the Circular on Tax Policies in the Nationwide Pilot Collection of Value Added Tax in Lieu of Business Tax in the Transportation Industry and Certain Modern Services Industries, or the Pilot Collection Circular. The scope of certain modern services industries under the Pilot Collection Circular extends to the inclusion of radio and television services. In August 2013, the Pilot Program was implemented throughout China. The Pilot Program replacing business tax with VAT was expanded to cover industries including construction, real estate, finance and consumer services in May 2016, and was later extended to all industries throughout China. With respect to all of our PRC entities for the period prior to the implementation of the Pilot Program, revenues from utility products and related services, mobile entertainment services and other licensing services were subject to a 5% PRC business tax. On November 19, 2017, the Chinese State Council promulgated the Decisions on Abolishing the Provisional Regulations of the PRC on Business Tax and Amending the Provisional Regulations of the PRC on VAT, or the Order 691. All of our PRC entities were subject to the Pilot

Program as of December 31, 2018, or specifically, VAT of 6% in lieu of business tax for utility products and related services and mobile entertainment services that are deemed by the relevant tax authorities to be within the pilot industries.

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On April 4, 2018, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation issued the Circular on Adjustment of VAT Rates, or Circular 32, which became effective as of May 1, 2018. According to the Circular 32, VAT rates of 17% and 11% applicable to the taxpayers who have VAT taxable sales activities or imported goods are adjusted to 16% and 10%, respectively. According to the Report on the Work of the Government delivered at the Second Session of the 13th National People's Congress of China on March 5, 2019, VAT reform in PRC will be deepened in 2019, which includes that the current VAT rate of 16% in manufacturing and other industries will be reduced to 13%, and the VAT rate in the transportation, construction, and other industries will be adjusted from 10% to 9%. With respect to revenues from sales of goods, including sales of software products, licensing software without transferring its copyright and sales of other goods, they are still subject to a 16% VAT pursuant to Chinese tax law in 2018, and will be adjusted to 13% since April 1, 2019. In addition, sales of self-developed software products or license fees from self-developed software are entitled to a VAT refund with respect to the part whose actual VAT burden exceeds 3%.

Cultural Development Fee

According to applicable PRC tax regulations or rules, advertising service providers are generally required to pay a cultural development fee at the rate of 3% on the revenues (a) which are generated from providing advertising services and (b) which are also subject to the business tax or value-added tax after the Pilot Program.

Dividend Withholding Tax

Under the old EIT Law that was effective prior to January 1, 2008, dividends paid to foreign investors by foreign-invested enterprises, such as dividends paid to us by Zhuhai Juntian and Conew Network, our PRC subsidiaries, were exempt from PRC withholding tax. Pursuant to the EIT Law and its implementation rules, dividends from income generated after January 1, 2008 and distributed to us by our PRC subsidiaries are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10%, unless non-resident enterprise investor's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty or arrangements with China that provides for a reduced withholding tax rate or an exemption from withholding tax. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects A. Operating Results Taxation.

As uncertainties remain regarding the interpretation and implementation of the EIT Law and its implementation rules, we cannot assure you that, if we are deemed a PRC resident enterprise, any dividends to be distributed by us to our non-PRC shareholders and ADS holders would not be subject to any PRC withholding tax. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Doing Business in China Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, we may be classified as a PRC resident enterprise, 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.

Labor Laws and Social Insurance

The principal laws that govern employment include:

Labor Law of the People's Republic of China, promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on July 5, 1994, effective since January 1, 1995 and amended on August 27, 2009 and December 29, 2018;

Labor Contract Law of the People's Republic of China, promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on June 29, 2007 and effective since January 1, 2008 and amended on

December 28, 2012;

Implementation Rules of the PRC Labor Contract Law, promulgated by the State Council on September 18, 2008 and effective since September 18, 2008;

Work-related Injury Insurance Regulations, promulgated by the State Council on April 27, 2003 and effective since January 1, 2004 and amended on December 20, 2010;

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Interim Provisions on Registration of Social Insurance, promulgated by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (formerly the Ministry of Labor and Social Security) on March 19, 1999 and effective since March 19, 1999;

Interim Regulations on the Collection and Payment of Social Insurance Fees, promulgated by the State Council on January 22, 1999 and effective since January 22, 1999; and

Social Insurance Law promulgated by the National People's Congress on October 28, 2010, effective since July 1, 2011 and amended on December 29, 2018.

According to the Labor Law and Labor Contract Law, employers must execute written labor contracts with full-time employees. All employers must compensate their employees with wages equal to at least the local minimum wage standards. All employers are required to establish a system for labor safety and workplace sanitation, strictly comply with state rules and standards and provide employees with workplace safety training. Violations of the PRC Labor Contract Law and the PRC Labor Law may result in the imposition of fines and other administrative penalties. For serious violations, criminal liability may arise.

In addition, pursuant to the Social Insurance Law promulgated by the National People's Congress on October 28, 2010, which came into effect on July 1, 2011 and amended on December 29, 2018, employers in China are required to provide employees with welfare schemes covering pension insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance, work-related injury insurance, medical insurance and housing funds.

M&A Regulations and Overseas Listings

On August 8, 2006, six PRC governmental agencies jointly promulgated the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the 2006 M&A Rules, which became effective on September 8, 2006 and amended on June 22, 2009. The 2006 M&A Rules require offshore special purpose vehicles formed to pursue overseas listing of equity interests in PRC companies and controlled directly or indirectly by PRC companies or individuals to obtain the approval of the Chinese Securities Regulatory Commission, or the CSRC, prior to the listing and trading of such special purpose vehicle's securities on any stock exchange overseas.

The application of the 2006 M&A Rules remains unclear. Based on the understanding on the current PRC laws, rules and regulations and the 2006 M&A Rules of our PRC legal counsel, Global Law Office, prior approval from the CSRC is not required under the 2006 M&A Rules for the listing and trading of the ADSs on NYSE because the CSRC approval requirement applies to SPVs that acquired equity interests of any PRC company that are held by PRC companies or individuals controlling such SPV and seek overseas listing, and our PRC subsidiaries were incorporated as wholly foreign-owned enterprises by means of direct investment rather than by merger or acquisition by our company of the equity interest or assets of any domestic company as defined under the 2006 M&A Rules, and no provision in the 2006 M&A Rules classifies the contractual arrangements between our company, our PRC subsidiaries and any of our VIEs, either by each agreement itself or taken as a whole, as a type of acquisition transaction falling under the 2006 M&A Rules. However, as there has been no official interpretation or clarification of the 2006 M&A Rules, there is uncertainty as to how this regulation will be interpreted or implemented.

Considering the uncertainties that exist with respect to the issuance of new laws, regulations or interpretation and implementing rules, the opinion of Global Law Office, summarized above, is subject to change. If the CSRC or another PRC regulatory agency subsequently determines that prior CSRC approval was required, we may face regulatory actions or other sanctions from the CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies.

C. Organizational Structure

Foreign ownership of internet-based and mobile-based businesses is subject to significant restrictions under current PRC laws and regulations. The PRC government regulates internet access, distribution of online

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information, online advertising and distribution and operation of online games through strict business licensing requirements and other government regulations. These laws and regulations also limit foreign ownership of PRC companies that provide internet information services to no more than 50%. In addition, foreign investors are prohibited from investing in or operating, among other things, any entities that operate internet cultural activities such as online games.

As a Cayman Islands company, in order for us to be able to carry on our business in China, we conduct part of our operations in China through our VIEs including but not limited to Beijing Mobile and Beijing Network. Each of Beijing Mobile (which is owned as to 35% by Mr. Sheng Fu and 65% by Ms. Weiqin Qiu) and Beijing Network (which is owned as to 50% by Mr. Kun Wang and 50% by Mr. Wei Liu) holds the requisite ICP Licenses. We have been and are expected to continue to be dependent on our VIEs to operate our business in China if the then PRC law does not allow us to directly operate such business in China. We believe that under these contractual arrangements, we have sufficient control over our VIEs and their respective shareholders to renew, revise or enter into new contractual arrangements prior to the expiration of the current arrangements on terms that would enable us to continue to operate our business in China validly and legally.

Our contractual arrangements with each of our VIEs and their shareholders enable us to:

exercise effective control over our VIEs;

receive substantially all of the economic benefits of our VIEs in consideration for the services provided by Beijing Security and Conew Network, our wholly-owned subsidiaries in China; and

have an exclusive option to purchase all of the equity interests in our VIEs, when and to the extent permitted under PRC law, regulations or legal proceedings.

The following diagram summarizes our corporate structure and identifies our significant subsidiaries and VIEs as of the date of this annual report.

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Notes:

- (1) In April and November 2017, Live.me, we and certain investors mainly including Matrix Partners, Evolution Media China and Bytedance, etc. (collectively, the Investors) entered into share subscription and purchase agreements and certain other investment agreements to issue Series A Preferred Shares and B Preferred Shares (collectively as the Live.me Preferred Shares) for an aggregate cash consideration of US\$45 million and US\$50 million respectively. After the issuance of the Live.me Preferred Shares, we still held approximately 52.1% equity interests in Live.me on a fully-diluted, post-investment basis.
- (2) We exercise effective control over Beijing Network through contractual arrangements with Beijing Network and Mr. Kun Wang and Mr. Wei Liu, who owns 50% and 50% equity interests in Beijing Network, respectively.
- (3) We exercise effective control over Beijing Mobile through contractual arrangements with Beijing Mobile and Mr. Sheng Fu and Ms. Weiqin Qiu, who owns 35% and 65% equity interests in Beijing Mobile, respectively.
- (4) We exercise effective control over Beijing Conew through contractual arrangements with Beijing Conew and Mr. Sheng Fu and Mr. Kun Wang, who owns 62.73% and 37.27% equity interests in Beijing Conew, respectively.

Pursuant to the latest version of Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries, Zhuhai Juntian is currently engaged in the business of (i) development of system software, which is an encouraged foreign investment industry, and (ii) sale of system software, which is a permitted foreign investment industry.

Beijing Security is currently engaged in the business of technology promotion, technology development, technology service and technology consultancy, sale of computers, software, auxiliary devices and AI hardware, computer animation design, investment consultancy and advertisement design, production, agency and publication, all of which are permitted foreign investment industries under the latest version of Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries.

Conew Network is currently engaged in the business of research and development of digital technology, telecommunication technology and relevant products, self-technology transfer, technology service, technology consultancy and computer technology training, sale of self-developed products, graphic design, business consultancy and investment consultancy, all of which are permitted foreign investment industries under the latest version of Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries.

Contractual Arrangements with Our VIEs

The following is a summary of the currently effective contracts among our subsidiary Beijing Security, our VIE Beijing Mobile, and the shareholders of Beijing Mobile. We have entered into substantially similar contractual arrangements with our other VIE, namely, Beijing Network.

Agreements that provide us with effective control over Beijing Mobile

Business operation agreement. Pursuant to the business operation agreement by and among Beijing Security, Beijing Mobile and its shareholders, Beijing Mobile and its shareholders agreed to accept and follow Beijing Security's suggestions on their daily operations and financial management. The shareholders of Beijing Mobile must appoint candidates designated by Beijing Security to its board of directors and appoint candidates designated by Beijing Security as senior executives of Beijing Mobile. In addition, the shareholders of Beijing Mobile confirm, agree and jointly guarantee that Beijing Mobile shall not engage in any transaction that may materially affect its assets, business, employment, obligations, rights or operations without the prior written consent of Beijing Security. The shareholders

of Beijing Mobile also agree to unconditionally pay or transfer to Beijing Security any bonus, dividends, or any other profits or interests (in whatever form) that they are entitled to as shareholders of Beijing Mobile, and waives any consideration connected therewith. The agreement has a term

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of ten years, unless terminated at an earlier date by Beijing Security. Neither Beijing Mobile nor its shareholders may terminate this agreement.

Shareholder voting proxy agreement. Under the shareholder voting proxy agreement by and among Beijing Security, Beijing Mobile and its shareholders, each of Beijing Mobile's shareholders irrevocably nominates, appoints and constitutes any person designated by Beijing Security as its attorney-in-fact to exercise on such shareholder's behalf any and all rights that such shareholder has in respect of its equity interests in Beijing Mobile (including but not limited to the voting rights and the right to nominate executive directors of Beijing Mobile). This proxy agreement has a term of ten years unless terminated at an earlier date by a written agreement among the signing parties. Unless Beijing Security notifies the other parties to this agreement not to renew this agreement, the term of this agreement will automatically extend on a yearly basis.

Equity pledge agreement. Under the equity pledge agreement between Beijing Security, Beijing Mobile and its shareholders, the shareholders of Beijing Mobile have pledged all of their respective equity interests in Beijing Mobile to Beijing Security to guarantee (i) the performance of all the contractual obligations of Beijing Mobile and its shareholders under this agreement, the exclusive technology development, support and consultancy agreement, business operation agreement, loan agreement, exclusive equity option agreement, and the shareholder voting proxy agreement, and (ii) the repayment of all liabilities that may be incurred under all of the aforementioned agreements. Beijing Security has the absolute right to appoint any attorney-in-fact to exercise its rights and powers under this agreement. In the event of default, Beijing Security has the first priority to be compensated through the sale or auction of the equity interests pledged. The shareholders of Beijing Mobile agreed to waive their dividend rights in relation to all of the equity interests pledged until such pledge has been lawfully discharged. This pledge will remain effective until all the guaranteed obligations have been performed or all the guaranteed liabilities have been repaid. We have completed the registration of equity pledge relating to each of our VIEs with the relevant government authorities in China.

Agreement that transfers economic benefits to us

Exclusive technology development, support and consultancy agreement. Under the exclusive technology development, support and consultancy agreement between Beijing Security and Beijing Mobile, Beijing Security has the exclusive right to provide Beijing Mobile with services related to Beijing Mobile's business, including but not limited to technology development, support and consulting services. Beijing Security has the sole right to determine the service fees and settlement cycle, and the service fees shall in no event be less than 30% of the pre-tax revenue of Beijing Mobile in relation to the relevant service. Beijing Security will exclusively own any intellectual property arising from the performance of this agreement. This agreement will be effective unless terminated according to the terms of the agreement or otherwise terminated by mutual agreement of the signing parties.

Agreements that provide us with the option to purchase the equity interest in Beijing Mobile

Loan agreements. Under the loan agreements by and among Beijing Security and the shareholders of Beijing Mobile, Beijing Security will make interest-free loans in an aggregate amount of RMB6.5 million to the two individual shareholders of Beijing Mobile, for the sole purpose of contributing to the registered capital of Beijing Mobile. The loans have no definite maturity date. Beijing Security may request repayment at any time, and either shareholder of Beijing Mobile may offer to repay part or all of the loan at any time. The shareholders of Beijing Mobile shall, subject to the PRC laws, repay the loans by transferring the equity interest they hold in Beijing Mobile to Beijing Security or a third party that it designates.

Exclusive equity option agreement. Under the exclusive equity option agreement by and among Beijing Security, Beijing Mobile and its shareholders, Beijing Security was granted an irrevocable exclusive option to acquire, or designate a third party to acquire, all or part of the equity interest owned by the shareholders in

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Beijing Mobile at any time at an exercise price that is equal to the minimum price permitted under the PRC laws. Any amount in excess of the corresponding loan amount shall be refunded by the shareholders of Beijing Mobile to Beijing Security, or Beijing Security may deduct the excess amount from the consideration to be paid. The agreement will remain effective until all the equity interests in Beijing Mobile has been lawfully transferred to Beijing Security or a designated third party pursuant to the terms of this agreement.

Financial support undertaking letter. Beijing Security has executed a financial support undertaking letter addressed to Beijing Mobile, pursuant to which Beijing Security irrevocably undertakes to provide unlimited financial support to Beijing Mobile to the extent permissible under the applicable PRC laws and regulations, regardless of whether Beijing Mobile has incurred an operational loss. The form of financial support includes but is not limited to cash, entrusted loans and borrowings. Beijing Security will not request repayment of any outstanding loans or borrowings from Beijing Mobile if Beijing Mobile or its shareholders do not have sufficient funds or are unable to repay such loans or borrowings. The letter is effective from the date of full execution of the other agreements in connection with the VIE structure until the earlier of (i) the date on which all of the equity interests of Beijing Mobile have been acquired by Beijing Security or its designated representative(s), and (ii) the date on which Beijing Security in its sole and absolute discretion unilaterally terminates this letter.

In addition to the above contracts, the spouses of certain shareholders of our VIEs have executed spousal consent letters. Pursuant to the spousal consent letters, the spouses acknowledged that certain equity interests in the respective VIEs held by and registered in the name of his or her spouse will be disposed of pursuant to relevant arrangements under the shareholder voting proxy agreement, the exclusive equity option agreement, the equity pledge agreement and the loan agreement. These spouses undertake not to take any action to interfere with the disposition of such equity interests, including, without limitation, claiming that such equity interests constitute communal marital property.

As a result of these contractual arrangements, we are considered the primary beneficiary of the VIEs as we have the power to direct activities of these entities and can receive substantially all economic interests in these entities even though we do not necessarily receive all of the VIEs' revenues. Accordingly, we treat them as our VIEs under U.S. GAAP and have consolidated the results of operation of the VIEs and the then subsidiaries of our VIEs in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The VIEs and the then subsidiaries of our VIEs together contributed 11.3%, 7.4% and 10.2% of our revenues for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

In the opinion of our PRC legal counsel, Global Law Office:

the corporate structure of our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs does not result in any violation of all existing PRC laws and regulations;

each of the VIE agreements among either Beijing Security or Conew Network or Beijing Lewo, each of our VIEs and its respective shareholders (as the case may be) governed by PRC law is valid and binding, and does not result in any violation of PRC laws or regulations currently in effect; and

each of our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs has all necessary corporate power and authority to conduct its business as described in its business scope under its business license. The business licenses of each of our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs are in full force and effect. Each of our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs is capable of

suing and being sued and may be the subject of any legal proceedings in PRC courts. To the best of our PRC legal counsel's knowledge after due inquiries, none of our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs or their respective assets is entitled to any immunity, on the grounds of sovereignty, from any action, suit or other legal proceedings, or from enforcement, execution or attachment.

We have been advised by our PRC legal counsel, Global Law Office, however, 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 above opinion of our PRC legal counsel. We have been further advised by our PRC legal counsel that if the PRC government finds that the

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agreements that establish the structure for operating our business do not comply with PRC government restrictions on foreign investment in the aforesaid business we engage in, we could be subject to severe penalties including being prohibited from continuing operations. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Corporate Structure for If the PRC government finds that the structure we have adopted for our business operations does not comply with PRC governmental restrictions on foreign investment in internet businesses, or if these laws or regulations or interpretations of existing laws or regulations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties, including the shutting down of our platform and our business operations and Substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the enactment timetable, interpretation and implementation of draft PRC Foreign Investment Law and how it may impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and business operations.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

As of March 31, 2019, our principal executive offices were located on leased premises comprising approximately 40,487 square meters in Beijing, China. This facility accommodates our management headquarters, principal development, engineering, legal, finance and administrative activities. We also have offices and research and development centers in Zhuhai, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Zhengzhou, Changsha, Shenzhen, Guiyang and Dalian of China, and offices in the United States, France, Germany, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Brazil, Taiwan, India, Malaysia, Egypt and Indonesia.

Our products and services are mainly deployed on various cloud service providers such as Amazon, Microsoft, Tencent, Kingsoft and Alibaba. We believe these arrangements are more cost-effective than acquiring our own servers. We believe that our existing facilities are sufficient for our current needs and we expect to obtain additional facilities, principally through leasing, to accommodate our future expansion plans.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. This discussion and analysis may contain forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors or in other parts of this annual report.

A. Operating Results**Overview**

We are a leading mobile internet company with strong global vision. We have attracted hundreds of millions of monthly actively users through an array of mobile utility products such as Clean Master released in 2012 and Cheetah Keyboard released in 2016. Leveraging our success on utility products, we launched mobile entertainment products in late 2015, including live streaming platform LiveMe and mobile games such as Piano Tiles 2 and Bricks n Balls. Over the past years, we had made significant investments in artificial intelligence and, together with Beijing OrionStar, one

of our invested companies, we have accumulated deep knowledge in image recognition, voice recognition, natural language processing, text to speech and other AI related technologies. In 2018, we launched our own AI-driven smart speaker, Cheetah Voicepod, AI voice translation device, Cheetah Translator and started to deploy Cheetah GreetBot, a reception robot that focuses on the business-to-business market in many customer locations. Cheetah Mobile is a distributor and application developer of Cheetah GreetBot.

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In the second quarter of 2017, we reorganized our operating segments from one operating segment into three operating segments, namely utility products and related services, mobile entertainment business, and others. The primary reason for such reorganization is that we increasingly assess the performance of our company and makes decisions in respect of the allocation of company resources by analyzing the operational results of these three business units separately. We will continually assess the reasonableness of our operating segments because we operate in a rapidly evolving internet industry with technology trend shifted, and there may be changes in our business strategy accordingly.

We generate revenues from our utility products and related services by providing mobile advertising services to our advertising customers worldwide, as well as selling advertisements and referring user traffic on our mobile and PC platforms. We recognize revenues after users purchase and consume virtual items on the LiveMe platform. In addition, our portfolio of mobile games has attracted a massive user base, which also provides ample advertising revenue opportunities. In addition, users can also purchase in-game virtual items.

On the corporate level, driven by increased revenues from mobile entertainment business, our revenues increased from RMB4,564.7 million in 2016 to RMB4,974.8 million in 2017, representing a 9.0% year over year growth, and further to RMB4,981.7 million (US\$724.6 million) in 2018. Our net income attributable to Cheetah Mobile shareholders was RMB1,166.9 million (US\$169.7 million) 2018, compared to a net income attributable to Cheetah Mobile shareholders was RMB1,348.2 million in 2017 and a net loss attributable to Cheetah Mobile shareholders of RMB80.5 million in 2016.

We have invested heavily in research and development and selling and marketing to grow our mobile business. In 2019, we expect to continue to invest in our mobile platform, primarily mobile entertainment business and AI technologies. We expect to further increase our marketing spending to enhance user engagement for our mobile entertainment applications. Although we expect our operating expenses will continue to increase in absolute amount in 2019, we remain focused on establishing a sustainable and profitable business model for the long term.

Selected Statement of Operations Items**Revenues**

We generate revenues from utility products and related services, mobile entertainment business and others. The following table sets forth the principal components of our revenues by amount and as a percentage of our revenues for the periods presented.

	2016 ⁽¹⁾		Year Ended December 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾			2018 ⁽²⁾	
	RMB	% of Revenues	RMB	% of Revenues	RMB	US\$	% of Revenues
Utility products and related services	3,870,995	84.8	3,439,563	69.1	3,119,483	453,711	62.6
Mobile entertainment business	693,195	15.2	1,496,443	30.1	1,778,867	258,725	35.7
Others	460	0.0	38,751	0.8	83,355	12,123	1.7
Revenues	4,564,650	100.0	4,974,757	100.0	4,981,705	724,559	100.0

- (1) VAT is presented in cost of revenues rather than net against revenues in accordance with the legacy revenue accounting standard (ASC 605)
- (2) VAT is presented as net against revenues rather than in cost of revenues in accordance with the new revenue accounting standard (ASC 606)

Table of Contents*Utility Products and Related Services*

Revenues from utility products and related services accounted for 84.8%, 69.1%, and 62.6% of our revenues in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Our portfolio of utility products has attracted a massive user base, which enabled us to provide mobile advertising services to advertisers worldwide, as well as refer user traffic and sell advertisements on our mobile and PC platforms. We charge fees for our online marketing services generally based on three general pricing models, which include cost over a time period, cost for performance basis and cost per impression basis. Cost for performance basis refers to, among others, cost per click, cost per installation, cost per activation and cost per sale that originate from our platform, while cost per impression refers to cost based on the number of impressions over a period. We believe that the most significant factors affecting revenues from online marketing include:

User base and user engagement in key markets. We believe a large, loyal and engaged user base in key markets would help us retain existing customers and attract more customers and business partners for our utility products and related services business and at the same time gives us more pricing power. It also results in more user impressions, clicks, installations, or other actions that generate more fees for performance-based marketing. In particular, a large and engaged mobile user base is crucial for the sustainability of our utility product and related services. We plan to further improve our products and introduce more products to increase our mobile users' engagement with our products.

Fee arrangements with our significant customers. A small number of advertising platform customers have contributed a significant portion of revenues for our utility products and related services business. In overseas markets, advertising platforms provide bids to us for displaying advertisements on our apps, and the bid prices we receive may fluctuate significantly depending on who are the bidders, the type of our advertising inventories, seasonality, and supply and demand balance. In domestic market, we have revenue sharing arrangements with advertising platforms, and the portion of revenue we receive from these customers is also subject to fluctuation due to similar factors. The fee arrangements with these significant customers and the mix of these arrangements can have a significant impact on our revenues, and some of these impact may be beyond our control.

Ability to provide targeted advertising. We believe that data analytics is a key factor affecting our online marketing revenues. Data analytics enable us to map our users' interests and distribute targeted advertising to our users. Our ability to effectively conduct user profiling and provide targeted advertising affects advertising engagement and conversion, which affects our online marketing revenues.

Development of online advertising industries in emerging markets. We have a large user base for our mobile utility products in emerging markets such as India and some countries in south eastern Asia. Currently, the online advertising industries in these emerging markets are still in their early stages of development. We expect that we can benefit from the growth of the online advertising industries in these markets as internet and smartphones gain deeper market penetration.

Mobile Entertainment Business

Revenues from mobile entertainment business accounted for 15.2%, 30.1% and 35.7% of our revenues in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Our mobile entertainment business primarily includes LiveMe and mobile games business. In

2016, we started to monetize LiveMe by sale of virtual items in users' live broadcasting, which is subject to revenue-sharing arrangements with the hosting users. Our portfolio of mobile games has attracted a massive user base, which provides ample advertising revenue opportunities. Users can also purchase in-game virtual items.

We believe that the most significant factors affecting our mobile entertainment revenues include:

Popularity of games on our platform. Our revenues from game operations depend on our ability to develop, select and publish popular and engaging games. The popularity of the games we operate directly affects the number of users we attract and the revenues generated from such games.

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User base and user engagement for mobile games in key markets. Our mobile entertainment revenues are affected by our ability to grow our user base and increase user engagement in key markets as a large, loyal and engaged user base would help us retain existing customers and attract more customers and business partners seeking online marketing services and at the same time gives us more pricing power. It also results in more user impressions, clicks, installations, or other actions that generate more fees for performance-based marketing or in-game purchase of virtual items.

User base for LiveMe platform. Our LiveMe platform is a new form of entertainment. General audience can have engaging experience to interact with broadcasters in a healthy online social environment. They can also easily become broadcasters themselves to enjoy the attention and receive virtual gifts from other users. We are in the process of bring this form of entertainment to a broader user base so more people can participate in the interactions on the platform, which in turn can result in more consumption of virtual gifts.

Others

Revenue from other services accounted for 0.0%, 0.8% and 1.7% of our revenues in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Others revenues mainly include sales of AI hardware and air purifier products, as well as providing technical support services to others. We expect revenues from other services to continue to increase as we continue to diversify or improve our products or services.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues primarily consist of traffic acquisition costs associated with our Cheetah ad platform, bandwidth costs and cloud service costs, personnel costs, content and channel costs associated with our content-driven products, including LiveMe and mobile games, depreciation of equipment, amortization of intangible assets, cost of products sold.

Traffic acquisition costs represent the amounts paid or payable to third-party advertising publishers who distribute our customers' paid links through their advertisement products. We expect our traffic acquisition costs to increase as we continue to expand our third-party advertising publishing business on the Cheetah ad platform.

Bandwidth and cloud service costs consist of fees that we pay to telecommunication carriers, bandwidth fees that are directly related to our business operations and technical support, and fees that we pay to cloud service providers such as Amazon for the deployment of our apps. Bandwidth and cloud service costs are affected by the amounts of our user traffic worldwide and data analytics.

Personnel costs include salaries and benefits, including share-based compensation, for our employees involved in the operation of our utility products and related business, mobile entertainment business and other business and maintenance of servers. We expect personnel costs to increase as we hire additional operational employees in line with the expansion of our business.

Content and channel costs consist primarily of fees borne by us under third-party game publishing arrangements, revenue sharing with content providers, such as live video hosts and media partners, commission fees paid to distribution platforms and payment channels, and amortization of license fees paid for exclusively licensed games. As we plan to increasingly focus on mobile games and LiveMe, we expect that content-related costs will continue to increase.

Amortization of intangible assets primarily represents amortization of intangible assets through acquisitions or business combinations.

Table of Contents**Operating Income and Expenses**

Our operating income and expenses consist of (i) research and development expenses, (ii) selling and marketing expenses, (iii) general and administrative expenses, (iv) impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, and (v) other operating income. The following table sets forth the components of our operating income and expenses for the periods indicated, both in absolute amounts and as percentages of our revenues.

	2016		Year Ended December 31, 2017			2018	
	RMB	% of Revenues	RMB	% of Revenues	RMB	US\$	% of Revenues
	(in thousands, except percentages)						
Operating income and expenses:							
Research and development	(905,854)	(19.8)	(684,863)	(13.8)	(668,918)	(97,290)	(13.4)
Selling and marketing	(1,650,581)	(36.2)	(1,656,505)	(33.3)	(1,910,044)	(277,804)	(38.4)
General and administrative	(561,834)	(12.3)	(407,410)	(8.2)	(430,826)	(62,661)	(8.6)
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	(2,889)	(0.1)	(38,862)	(0.8)	(12,767)	(1,857)	(0.3)
Other operating income	87,877	1.9	39,852	0.8	48,705	7,084	1.0
Total operating income and expenses	(3,033,281)	(66.5)	(2,747,788)	(55.3)	(2,973,850)	(432,528)	(59.7)

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits, including share-based compensation expenses, for our research and development employees. These expenditures are generally expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses decreased by 2.3% year over year to RMB668.9 million (US\$97.3 million) in 2018, which primarily resulted from lower share-based compensation expenses. We will continue to develop and optimize our mobile entertainment related applications and further enhance our data analytics capabilities and artificial intelligence technologies.

Selling and Marketing Expenses. Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of general marketing and promotion expenses and salaries and benefits, including share-based compensation expenses, related to personnel involved in our selling and marketing efforts. We expect our selling and marketing expenses to increase as we plan to invest further to grow the user base for our mobile entertainment related applications.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits, including share-based compensation expenses, related to our general and administrative personnel, professional and legal service fees, and other administrative expenses.

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets. Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets consists primarily of impairment of goodwill associated with business acquisition and intangible assets relating to platform.

Other Operating Income. Other operating income consists primarily of government grants, subsidies and financial incentives that we received in connection with our operations not related to research and development projects.

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Taxation***Taxation in Different Jurisdictions***

The following summarizes the taxation in jurisdictions in which our company, significant subsidiaries and VIEs are incorporated.

Cayman Islands. 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. Additionally, upon payments of dividends by our company to its shareholders, no Cayman Islands withholding tax will be imposed.

United States. Our subsidiaries incorporated in the United States are subject to 35% for the federal income tax in United States and 8.84% for the state income tax in California for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2017. On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law H.R. 1 (introduced as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) (the New Tax Law). The corporate income tax is permanently reduced from 35% to 21% in the New Tax Law, which took effect from January 1, 2018.

Hong Kong. Our subsidiaries incorporated in Hong Kong were subject to Hong Kong profits tax rate of 16.5% for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Singapore. Our subsidiary incorporated in Singapore is subject to corporate income tax rate of 17%. In 2015, our subsidiary in Singapore obtained the Development and Expansion Incentive from the Singapore Economic Development Board, and is subject to 5% corporate income tax rate on qualifying income from 2016 to 2025.

Japan. Our subsidiary incorporated in Japan with paid-in capital in excess of JPY100 million was subject to national corporate income tax rate of 23.4% and 23.2% since April 1, 2016 and April 1, 2018, respectively. Our other subsidiary incorporated in Japan with paid-in capital of no more than JPY100 million was subject to national corporate income tax rate of 15% on the first JPY8 million of income earned and at 23.2% on any income earned in excess of JPY8 million from April 1, 2018. Local income taxes, which include local inhabitant tax and enterprise tax, are also imposed on corporate income.

France. Our subsidiary incorporated in France was subject to corporate income tax rate of 33.33% for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018.

Taiwan. Taiwan Cheetah is incorporated in Taiwan and is subject to corporate tax rate of 20%, with effect from 1 January 2018.

PRC.

Enterprise income tax. Our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs are subject to the statutory rate of 25% in accordance with the EIT Law, with exceptions for certain preferential tax treatments. Under relevant PRC government policies, enterprises qualified as new software enterprise are entitled to a two-year exemption and three-year 50% reduction on enterprise income tax commencing from the first profit-making year. Enterprises qualified as high and new technology enterprise are entitled to a preferential rate of 15%. One of our PRC subsidiaries, namely Guangzhou Cheetah Network Technology Co., Ltd., is qualified as new software enterprises. In addition, some of our PRC subsidiaries and

VIEs, including Zhuhai Juntian, Beijing Security, Beijing Mobile, Beijing Network, Conew Network, Lewo Wuxian, Beijing Kingsoft Cheetah Technology Co., Ltd., and Moxiu Technology have obtained high and new technology enterprise certificates. Our remaining PRC subsidiaries, VIEs and the subsidiaries of our VIEs were subject to enterprise income tax at a rate of 25% for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

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Withholding tax. Under the EIT Law and its implementation rules, dividends, interests, rents or royalties payable by a foreign-invested enterprise, such as our PRC subsidiaries, to any of its non-resident enterprise investors, and proceeds from any such non-resident enterprise investor's disposition of assets (after deducting the net value of such assets) shall be subject to 10% EIT, namely withholding tax, unless non-resident enterprise investor's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty or agreement with China that provides for a reduced withholding tax rate or an exemption from withholding tax. The Cayman Islands, where our company is incorporated, and the British Virgin Islands, where our subsidiary Conew.com Corporation was incorporated, do not have such tax treaties with China. None of our U.S. subsidiaries is an immediate holding company of our PRC subsidiaries. Under the Arrangement Between the PRC and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital, the dividend withholding tax rate may be reduced to 5%, if a Hong Kong resident enterprise that receives a dividend is considered a non-PRC tax resident enterprise and holds at least 25% of the equity interests in the PRC enterprise distributing the dividends, subject to approval of the PRC local tax authority. According to the Circular on Several Issues regarding the Beneficial Owner in Tax Treaties, which was issued on February 3, 2018 by the SAT, effective as of 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 its 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. This circular further provides that applicants who intend to prove his or her status of the beneficial owner shall submit the relevant documents to the relevant tax bureau according to the Announcement on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Non-Resident Taxpayers Enjoyment of the Treatment under Tax Agreements. However, if the Hong Kong resident enterprise is not considered to be the beneficial owner of such dividends under applicable PRC tax regulations, such dividends may remain subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10%. Accordingly, our Hong Kong subsidiaries may not be able to enjoy the 5% withholding tax rate for the dividends they receive from our PRC subsidiaries if they do not satisfy the relevant conditions under tax rules and regulations and obtain the approvals as required.

PRC business tax and VAT. On January 1, 2012, the Chinese State Council officially launched a pilot VAT reform program, or Pilot Program, applicable to businesses in selected industries. Businesses in the Pilot Program would pay VAT instead of business tax. The Pilot Program imposes VAT in lieu of business tax for certain modern service industries in certain regions and eventually expands to nation-wide in August 2013. According to the implementation circulars released by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on the Pilot Program, the modern service industries include industries involving the leasing of tangible movable property, research and development and technical services, information technology services, cultural and creative services, logistics and ancillary services, certification and consulting services, and radio and television services. The Pilot Program replacing business tax with VAT was expanded to cover industries including construction, real estate, finance and consumer services in May 2016, and was later extended to all industries throughout China. With respect to all of our PRC entities for the period prior to the implementation of the Pilot Program, revenues from utility products and related services, mobile entertainment services and other licensing services were subject to a 5% PRC business tax. On November 19, 2017, the Chinese State Council promulgated the Decisions on Abolishing the Provisional Regulations of the PRC on Business Tax and Amending the Provisional Regulations of the PRC on VAT, or the Order 691. All of our PRC entities were subject to the Pilot Program as of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, or specifically, VAT of 6% in lieu of business tax for utility products and related services and mobile entertainment services that are deemed by the relevant tax authorities to be within the pilot industries. In addition, cultural business construction fee is imposed at the rate of 3% on revenues derived from our advertising services.

On April 4, 2018, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation issued the Circular on Adjustment of VAT Rates, or Circular 32, which became effective as of May 1, 2018. According to the Circular

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32, VAT rates of 17% and 11% applicable to the taxpayers who have VAT taxable sales activities or imported goods are adjusted to 16% and 10%, respectively. According to the Report on the Work of the Government delivered at the Second Session of the 13th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on March 5, 2019, VAT reform in PRC will be deepened in 2019, which includes that the current VAT rate of 16% in manufacturing and other industries will be reduced to 13%, and the VAT rate in the transportation, construction, and other industries will be adjusted from 10% to 9%. With respect to revenues from sales of goods, including sales of software products, licensing software without transferring its copyright and sales of other goods, they are still subject to a 16% VAT pursuant to Chinese tax law in 2018, and will be adjusted to 13% since April 1, 2019. In addition, sales of self-developed software products or license fees from self-developed software are entitled to a VAT refund with respect to the tax burden over a tax rate of 3%. With the adoption of the Pilot Program, our revenues subject to VAT payable on goods sold or taxable services provided by a general VAT taxpayer for a taxable period is the net balance of the output VAT for the period after crediting the input VAT for the period. Hence, the amount of VAT payable does not result directly from output VAT generated from goods sold or taxable services provided. Therefore, we have adopted the net presentation of VAT.

Effect of Different Tax Rates in Different Jurisdictions

The following table sets forth our income (loss) before income tax and the effect of differing tax rates in different jurisdictions on our income tax expenses in each applicable jurisdiction, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

		Year Ended December 31,			
		2016	2017	2018	
		RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
		(in thousands)			
Cayman Islands	Income before income tax	20,376	6,780	605,774	88,107
	Income tax expenses computed at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25%	5,094	1,695	151,444	22,026
	Income tax expenses computed at Cayman Islands statutory tax rate of 0%				
	Effect of differing tax rates in different jurisdictions	(5,094)	(1,695)	(151,444)	(22,026)
USA	(Loss) Income before income tax	(36,126)	31,757	3,452	502
	Income tax expenses computed at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25%	(9,032)	7,939	863	126
	Income tax expenses computed at the U.S. statutory tax rate of 35% for 2016 and 2017, and 21% for 2018	(12,644)	11,115	725	105
	Effect of differing tax rates in different jurisdictions	(3,612)	3,176	(138)	(21)
Hong Kong	(Loss) Income before income tax	(99,277)	703,644	(213,138)	(31,000)
	Income tax expenses computed at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25%	(24,819)	175,911	(53,284)	(7,750)
	Income tax expenses computed at the Hong Kong statutory tax rate of 16.5%	(16,381)	123,780	(35,168)	(5,115)

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	Effect of differing tax rates in different jurisdictions	8,438	(52,131)	18,116	2,635
Singapore	Income before income tax	190,202	526,031	620,634	90,267
	Income tax expenses computed at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25%	47,551	131,508	155,158	22,567
	Income tax expenses computed at the Singapore statutory tax rate of 17%	32,334	76,916	105,508	15,346
	Effect of differing tax rates in different jurisdictions	(15,217)	(54,592)	(49,650)	(7,221)

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		Year Ended December 31,			
		2016	2017	2018	
		RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
		(in thousands)			
PRC	(Loss) Income before income tax	(54,764)	242,820	142,077	20,664
	Income tax expenses computed at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25%	(13,691)	60,705	35,519	5,166
	Income tax expenses computed at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25%	(13,691)	61,053	35,519	5,166
	Effect of differing tax rates in different jurisdictions		348		
France	(Loss) Income before income tax	(69,180)	(88,228)	2,501	364
	Income tax expenses computed at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25%	(17,295)	(22,057)	625	91
	Income tax expenses computed at the French statutory tax rate of 33.33%	(23,058)	(33,958)	834	121
	Effect of differing tax rates in different jurisdictions	(5,763)	(11,901)	209	30
Taiwan	Loss before income tax	(16,767)	(13,604)	(1,239)	(180)
	Income tax expenses computed at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25%	(4,192)	(3,401)	(310)	(45)
	Income tax expenses computed at the Taiwan statutory tax rate of 17%	(2,850)	(2,313)	(248)	(36)
	Effect of differing tax rates in different jurisdictions	1,342	1,088	62	9
Others	(Loss) Income before income tax	(3,360)	24,065	109,662	15,950
	Income tax expenses computed at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25%	(840)	6,016	27,416	3,987
	Income tax expenses computed at the statutory tax rates of such other jurisdictions	78	2,158	17,590	2,558
	Effect of differing tax rates in different jurisdictions	918	(3,858)	(9,826)	(1,429)
Total	(Loss) Income before income tax	(68,896)	1,433,265	1,269,723	184,674
	Income tax expenses computed at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25%	(17,224)	358,316	317,431	46,168
	Income tax expenses computed at the statutory tax rate of different jurisdictions	(36,212)	238,751	124,760	18,145
	Effect of differing tax rates in different jurisdictions	(18,988)	(119,565)	(192,671)	(28,023)

The following table sets forth the effect of tax holiday and preferential tax treatments on our income tax expenses in each applicable jurisdiction, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)			
Singapore ⁽¹⁾	(22,802)	(58,443)	(74,279)	(10,803)
PRC ⁽²⁾	1,800	(22,442)	12,835	1,867
Others	33	214	10	1
Total	(20,969)	(80,671)	(61,434)	(8,935)

- (1) Our Singapore subsidiary is entitled to tax holiday by obtaining a Development and Expansion Incentive and as a result is subject to a 5% corporate income tax rate on qualifying income from 2016 to 2025. For

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- details, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects A. Operating Results Taxation Taxation in Different Jurisdictions Singapore.
- (2) Certain of our PRC entities are entitled to tax holiday as new software development enterprise or to the preferential income tax rate of 15% as high new technology enterprise. For details, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects A. Operating Results Taxation Taxation in Different Jurisdictions PRC Enterprise Income Tax.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the years indicated. The year-to-year comparisons of results of operations should not be relied upon as indicative of our future performance.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2016 ⁽¹⁾ RMB	2017 ⁽¹⁾ RMB	2018 ⁽²⁾ RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)			
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income				
Data:				
Revenues	4,564,650	4,974,757	4,981,705	724,559
Utility products and related services	3,870,995	3,439,563	3,119,483	453,711
Mobile entertainment	693,195	1,496,443	1,778,867	258,725
Others	460	38,751	83,355	12,123
Cost of revenues ⁽³⁾	(1,543,817)	(1,780,089)	(1,540,633)	(224,076)
Gross profit	3,020,833	3,194,668	3,441,072	500,483
Operating income and expenses				
Research and development ⁽³⁾	(905,854)	(684,863)	(668,918)	(97,290)
Selling and marketing ⁽³⁾	(1,650,581)	(1,656,505)	(1,910,044)	(277,804)
General and administrative ⁽³⁾	(561,834)	(407,410)	(430,826)	(62,661)
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	(2,889)	(38,862)	(12,767)	(1,857)
Other operating income	87,877	39,852	48,705	7,084
Total operating expenses, net	(3,033,281)	(2,747,788)	(2,973,850)	(432,528)
Operating (loss) profit	(12,448)	446,880	467,222	67,955
Other income (expenses)				
Interest income, net	7,783	22,603	87,716	12,758
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	3,747	(15,224)	13,821	2,010
Impairment of investments and convertible loans	(141,069)	(275,026)	(142,385)	(20,709)
(Loss) Gain from equity method investments, net	(11,363)	495	(384)	(56)
Other income, net	84,454	1,253,537	843,733	122,716
(Loss) Income before income taxes	(68,896)	1,433,265	1,269,723	184,674

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Income tax benefits (expenses)	12,189	(57,602)	(117,000)	(17,017)
Net (loss) income	(56,707)	1,375,663	1,152,723	167,657
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	23,818	27,469	(14,186)	(2,063)
Net (loss) income attributable to Cheetah Mobile Inc.	(80,525)	1,348,194	1,166,909	169,720

- (1) VAT is presented in the cost of revenues rather than net against revenues in accordance with the legacy revenue accounting standard (ASC 605).
- (2) VAT is presented as net against revenues rather than in the cost of revenues in accordance with the new revenue accounting standard (ASC 606).

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(3) Share-based compensation expenses were allocated in cost of revenues and operating expenses as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)			
Cost of revenues	1,490	762	206	30
Research and development	148,211	20,691	14,224	2,069
Selling and marketing	13,830	39	8,967	1,304
General and administrative	142,618	51,824	61,721	8,977
Total	306,149	73,316	85,118	12,380

Starting from January 1, 2018, we adopted a new revenue accounting standard (ASC 606), which reclassifies VAT from cost of revenues to net against revenues. The consolidated statement of comprehensive income data for the year ended December 31, 2018 presented above have been prepared in accordance with ASC 606 and exclude the impact of VAT, while the consolidated statements of comprehensive income data for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 presented above have been prepared in accordance with the legacy revenue accounting standard (ASC 605) and, unlike the consolidated statement of comprehensive income data for the year ended December 31, 2018, include the impact of VAT.

The following table illustrates the effect of the adoption of ASC 606 by presenting a comparison of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018, as actually reported and as they would have been reported under ASC 605, without the adoption of ASC 606:

	Year Ended December 31, 2018	
	RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)	
As reported	4,981,705	724,559
Add: value added taxes	123,127	17,908
Less: barter transactions	18,180	2,644
Without adoption of ASC 606	5,086,652	739,823

Year Ended December 31, 2018 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2017

To facilitate the comparison of operating results and trends in the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we excluded the impact of VAT for the year ended December 31, 2017, to present on the same basis as the year ended December 31, 2018 when we compare the revenues, cost of revenues, gross profit and operating profit, and calculate the corresponding percentage changes in the paragraphs below.

Revenues. Our revenues increased by 2.2% to RMB4,981.7 million (US\$724.6 million) in 2018. This increase was primarily driven by rapid growth in our mobile entertainment businesses, which increased by 19.0% year over year to RMB1,778.9 million (US\$258.7 million) in 2018, mostly driven by the growth of our mobile games operations.

Utility products and related services. Revenues from utility products and related services decreased by 6.7% year over year to RMB3,119.5 million (US\$453.7 million) in 2018. The decrease was primarily due to (i) a decline in revenues from our mobile utility products and related services business in the overseas markets mostly as a result of the discontinuation of certain ad formats, i.e., ads on mobile phone lock screens, by our overseas third-party advertising partners, and (ii) a decline in our PC-related revenues. This decrease was largely offset by an increase in revenues from the mobile utility products and related services business in China. Revenues from utility products and related services in the domestic market increased by 22.3% year over year to RMB1,794.4 million (US\$261.0 million) in 2018.

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Mobile entertainment services. Revenues from mobile entertainment services increased by 19.0% year over year to RMB1,778.9 million (US\$258.7 million) in 2018, mostly driven by the growth of our mobile games operations.

Other services. Revenues from other services increased to RMB83.4 million (US\$12.1 million) from RMB37.3 million in 2017. This increase was primarily driven by the sales of Cheetah Translator, an AI-based voice translation device.

Cost of revenues. Our cost of revenues decreased by 8.3% year over year to RMB1,540.6 million (US\$224.1 million) in 2018. The decrease in our cost of revenues was mainly due to (i) reduced traffic acquisition costs associated with our third-party advertising business, (ii) reduced bandwidth and cloud service costs associated with our mobile utility applications in the overseas markets, (iii) reduced personnel costs involved in our PC business and (iv) lower amortization of intangible assets in 2018 as we had disposed News Republic and completed the amortization of MobPartner, which was acquired in April 2015.

Gross profit. As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit increased by 7.7% year over year to RMB3,441.1 million (US\$500.5 million) in 2018.

Gross margin. Our gross margin expanded to 69.1% for the year ended December 31, 2018 from 65.5% for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Operating expenses. Our operating expenses increased by 8.2% year over year to RMB2,973.9 million (US\$432.5 million) in 2018, due to increase in selling and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses.

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses decreased by 2.3% year over year to RMB668.9 million (US\$97.3 million) in 2018. This decrease was primarily due to lower share-based compensation expenses.

Selling and marketing expenses. Our selling and marketing expenses increased by 15.3% year over year to RMB1,910.0 million (US\$277.8 million) in 2018. This increase was primarily due to increased promotional activities for our utility products and related services business in the domestic market and our mobile games business in all markets.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased by 5.7% year over year to RMB430.8 million (US\$62.7 million) in 2018, which was mainly due to higher share-based compensation expenses and an increase in allowances for doubtful accounts.

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets. We recognized an impairment loss of intangible assets of RMB12.8 million (US\$1.9 million) in 2018, which was primarily due to impairment of intangible assets relating to licensed games and acquired technology. We recognized an impairment loss of intangible assets of RMB38.9 million in 2017, which was primarily associated with impairment of intangible assets relating to platform.

Other operating income. Other operating income primarily consisted of government grants, subsidies and financial incentives that we received in connection with our operations not related to research and development projects. Other operating income was RMB48.7 million (US\$7.1 million) in 2018, as compared with RMB39.9 million in 2017.

Operating profit. As a result of the foregoing, we had an operating profit of RMB467.2 million (US\$68.0 million) in 2018, as compared to RMB446.9 million in 2017.

Operating profit margin. We had an operating profit margin of 9.4% in 2018, as compared to 9.2% in 2017.

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Impairment of investments and convertible loans. Impairment of investments and convertible loans were RMB142.4 million (US\$20.7 million) in 2018, primarily due to one-time non-cash write-down of some investment assets, which we considered its fair value is less than its carrying value.

Other income, net. Other income, net, was RMB843.7 million (US\$122.7 million) in 2018, mainly resulting from the disposals of certain portion of our equity ownership in Bytedance Ltd., whose transaction agreement was entered in the fourth quarter of 2018 and resulted in a disposal gain of investment of US\$43.3 million. This transaction also resulted in a fair value gain of US\$43.3 million in 2018 for the remaining portion of the equity ownership which we still hold, in accordance with ASC 321, adopted on January 1, 2018.

Income tax expense. Our income tax expense was RMB117.0 million (US\$17.0 million) in 2018, as compared to RMB57.6 million in 2017.

Net income attributable to Cheetah Mobile shareholders. Primarily as a result of the foregoing, our net income attributable to Cheetah Mobile shareholders was RMB1,166.9 million (US\$169.7 million) in 2018, as compared to RMB1,348.2 million in 2017.

Year Ended December 31, 2017 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2016

Revenues. Our revenues increased by 9.0% from RMB4,564.7 million in 2016 to RMB4,974.8 million in 2017. This increase was primarily driven by rapid growth in our LiveMe and mobile game businesses. Our mobile revenues increased from RMB3,530.4 million in 2016 to RMB4,315.0 million in 2017, primarily due to rapid growth of our LiveMe business and the growth of our mobile game revenues in the overseas markets.

Utility products and related services. Revenues from utility products and related services decreased by 11.1% from RMB3,871.0 million in 2016 to RMB3,439.6 million in 2017. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in PC revenues as internet traffic in China continued to migrate from PC to mobile devices. Our mobile utility products and related services revenues decrease by 1% from RMB2,837.2 million in 2016 to RMB2,816.1 million in 2017, due to a decline in revenues from mobile utility products and related services business in the overseas markets as certain ad formats, *i.e.*, ads on mobile phone lock screens, have been discontinued by one of our major overseas third-party advertising partners which impacts all app developers that offer lock screen features. This decline was largely offset by an increase in revenues from mobile utility products and related services business in the domestic market.

Mobile entertainment services. Revenues from mobile entertainment services was RMB1,496.4 million in 2017, a 115.9% increase from RMB693.2 million in 2016. The increase was primarily due to the rapid growth in LiveMe's revenues and our enriched mobile game portfolio as a result of the introduction of several new mobile games in early 2017.

Other services. Revenues from other services increased by 8324.1% from RMB0.5 million in 2016 to RMB38.8 million in 2017. This increase was primarily driven by the sale of increased numbers of air purifier.

Cost of revenues. Our cost of revenues increased by 15.3% from RMB1,543.8 million in 2016 to RMB1,780.1 million in 2017. The increase in our cost of revenues was mainly due to increased investments in our LiveMe business.

Gross profit. As a result of the foregoing, our gross profit increased by 5.8% from RMB3,020.8 million in 2016 to RMB3,194.7 million in 2017.

Gross margin. Our gross margin decreased from 66.2% for the year ended December 31, 2016 to 64.2 % for the year ended December 31, 2017, primarily due to increased investments in LiveMe, which has a lower gross margin compared to our other businesses.

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Operating expenses. Our operating expenses decreased by 9.4% from RMB3,033.3 million in 2016 to RMB2,747.8 million in 2017, due to decreases in research and development expenses and general and administrative expenses.

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses decreased by 24.4% from RMB905.9 million in 2016 to RMB684.9 million in 2017. This decrease was primarily due to lower share-based compensation expenses and reduced research and development headcount for our News Republic business and mobile utility products development.

Selling and marketing expenses. Our selling and marketing expenses remained relatively flat from RMB1,650.6 million in 2016 to RMB1,656.5 million in 2017. We increased product promotional activities for the LiveMe business and reduced spending on product promotional activities for utility applications in the overseas markets.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses decreased by 27.5% from RMB561.8 million in 2016 to RMB407.4 million in 2017, which was a result of lower share-based compensation expenses and a decrease in allowance for doubtful accounts.

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets. We recognized an impairment loss of intangible assets of RMB38.9 million in 2017, which was primarily due to impairment of intangible assets relating to platform. We recognized an impairment loss of intangible assets of RMB2.9 million in 2016, which was primarily associated with impairment of licensed games.

Other operating income. Other operating income primarily consisted of government grants, subsidies and financial incentives that we received in connection with our operations not related to research and development projects. Other operating income was RMB39.9 million in 2017, as compared with RMB87.9 million in 2016.

Operating profit (loss). As a result of the foregoing, we had an operating profit of RMB446.9 million in 2017 compared to an operating loss of RMB12.4 million in 2016.

Operating profit (loss) margin. We had an operating profit margin of 9.0% in 2017, compared to an operating loss margin of 0.3% in 2016.

Impairment of investments. Impairment of investments were RMB275.0 million in 2017 primarily due to one-time non-cash write-down of some investment assets, which we considered other-than-temporary, to its fair value.

Other income, net. Other income, net, was RMB1,253.5 million in 2017, mainly resulting from the disposals of our interests in Musical.ly and our News Republic business.

Income tax (expense) benefit. Our income tax expense was RMB57.6 million in 2017, as compared with an income tax benefit of RMB12.2 million in 2016.

Net income (loss) attributable to Cheetah Mobile shareholders. Primarily as a result of the foregoing, our net income attributable to Cheetah Mobile shareholders was RMB1,348.2 million in 2017, compared to a net loss attributable to Cheetah Mobile shareholders of RMB80.5 million in 2016.

Inflation

Since our inception, inflation in China has not materially impacted our results of operations. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the consumer price index in China increased by 2.0%, 1.6% and 2.1% in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Although we have not in the past been materially affected by inflation since our inception, we can provide no assurance that we will not be affected in the future by higher rates of inflation in China or elsewhere in the world.

Table of Contents**Critical Accounting Policies**

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, which requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions. We continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information, our own historical experience 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.

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, could materially impact the consolidated financial statements. We believe the following accounting policies involve the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue recognition

We adopted ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (ASC 606), from January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective method. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018 were presented under ASC 606, and revenues for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were not adjusted and continue to be presented under ASC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*. The cumulative effect of adopting ASC 606 resulted in an increase of RMB11,892 (US\$1,730) to the opening balance of retained earnings at January 1, 2018, which is primarily related to our online advertising services.

We generate revenues primarily through utility products and related services, mobile entertainment and others. We recognize revenue when it has approval and commitment from the customer, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

Starting from January 1, 2018, value added taxes (VAT) was reclassified from cost of revenue to net against revenues in accordance with ASC 606. Other than the presentation of VAT, the impact from adopting ASC 606 was not material to our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The following table presents our revenues disaggregated by revenue source (prior period amounts have not been adjusted under the modified retrospective method as noted above):

	Year ended December 31,			US\$
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	
Revenues:				
Utility products and related services	3,870,995	3,439,563	3,119,483	453,711
Mobile entertainment:				
Mobile game business	494,955	624,013	925,003	134,536
Content-driven products	198,240	872,430	853,864	124,189
Others	460	38,751	83,355	12,123
Total consolidated revenues	4,564,650	4,974,757	4,981,705	724,559

Utility products and related services

Online advertising

Online advertising revenue is primarily derived from displaying advertising customer s advertisements on our online platforms including duba.com and other websites, browsers, PC and mobile applications, and to a

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lesser extent, on third-party advertising publishers' websites or mobile applications. We have three general pricing models for our advertising products: cost over a time period, cost for performance basis and cost per impression basis. For advertising contracts over a time period, we generally recognize revenue ratably over time, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as we perform throughout a fixed contract term. For contracts that are charged on the cost for performance basis, we charge an agreed-upon fee to our customers determined based on the effectiveness of advertising links, which is typically measured by clicks, transactions, installations, user registrations, and other actions originating from our online platforms. Revenue is recognized at a point in time when there is an effective click, transaction, installations, user registrations, and other actions originating from our online platforms. For contracts that are charged on the cost per impression basis, we recognize the revenue at a point in time when the impressions are delivered. For online advertising services arrangement involving third-party advertising publishers' websites or mobile publications, we recognize gross revenue the amount of fees received or receivable from customers as we have control over the advertising services rather than to arrange for the advertising services to be provided by third parties on their internet properties. Revenue for online advertising services is recognized at a point in time when all the revenue recognition criteria are met. Payments made to the third-party advertising publishers or content providers are included in cost of revenues.

Advertising agency services

We provide advertising agency services by arranging advertisers to purchase various advertisement products from certain online networks, primarily Facebook. We receive from the online network performance-based commissions, which are determined based on a pre-specified percentage of the payment by the advertisers for the online network's various advertisement products. We act as an agent to arrange for the advertising services to be provided by third parties on their internet properties. Revenue from advertising agency services is recognized on a net basis at a point in time when the advertisement products are delivered by the online networks. The revenue is estimated by us based on the real-time advertising performance results provided by the online networks and the commission rates pre-determined in contracts signed with relevant online networks. There was no significant difference between our estimates and the subsequent periodic invoices provided by the online network for all the periods presented.

Internet security services

We market and distribute our off-the-shelf anti-virus security solutions to enterprise and individual users, which can be downloaded online and available for the users for a period of time as specified in the contract. Fees charged in relation to the anti-virus security solutions are recognized as revenue over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as we perform throughout a fixed contract term.

Other utility products related services

Other utility products related services primarily comprise of the sale of office application software. Revenues for term-based licenses are recognized ratably over time. Revenue for perpetual license is recognized at a point in time when control transfers to the customer, which generally occurs when products are made available to customers.

*Mobile entertainment**Mobile games*

We develop several popular mobile games and operate some games exclusively licensed from third-party developers, which attracted a massive user base and provide ample advertising revenue opportunities. Similar with monetization method for the mobile utility products, we derive advertising revenues by displaying advertisements on our mobile

games. Advertisers purchase advertising services directly from us or through third party partnering mobile advertising platforms. Revenue is recognized at a point in time when an advertisement is displayed to users, while impressions are considered delivered.

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The mobile games also allow players to play for free and we generate revenue from game players' purchase of in-game virtual currency for in-game virtual items to enhance their game-playing experience. We act as the principal in the mobile game arrangements under which we have control over the fulfillment of the game operation. Accordingly, we record revenues from mobile games on a gross basis and recognize revenues ratably over the estimated average paying players' life of each game.

Commission fees paid to distribution platforms and payment channels and the fees shared by the third-party game developers are recorded as cost of revenues.

Online live broadcast services

We create and offer virtual items to be used by users on mobile live broadcast application LiveMe, which is operated and maintained by us. All LiveMe live video shows are available free of charge and fans can purchase virtual items on the platform with virtual currencies to support their favorite performers. We recognize revenue from LiveMe on a gross basis as we have control over the fulfillment of providing mobile live broadcasts on the LiveMe platform, and records payments to the performers and third-party payment platforms as cost of revenues. When virtual currencies are converted into virtual items which are consumed simultaneously, performers receive a certain number of virtual diamonds as a result. When performers receive virtual diamonds, they have a choice to either cash out the virtual diamonds or convert them into virtual currencies and continue to consume the virtual currencies on the platform. Since the performers can convert the virtual items into cash and recharge into their account (if they do) or directly convert into virtual currencies, we believe that the conversion into virtual currencies is analogous to recharge by cash and revenue should be recognized when virtual currencies converted from virtual items are consumed. Proceeds received from users for the sales of virtual currencies are recorded as contract liability, representing prepayments received from users in the form of our virtual currency not yet converted into virtual items. Revenue recognized is based on the weighted average unit price of virtual currencies and the quantities of virtual currencies converted into virtual items. The weighted average unit price of virtual currencies is calculated on a monthly basis as the sum of the contract liability at the beginning of the month, proceeds received during the month and the cash value of the virtual items converted into virtual currencies divided by the sum of the virtual currencies balance at the beginning of the month plus the quantity of virtual currencies generated during the month.

Others

Other revenue primarily comprises of the sale of AI hardware and air purifier products. We recognize revenue for the sale of AI hardware and air purifiers at a point in time when the products are transferred to customers.

Other revenue recognition related policies

For arrangements that include multiple performance obligations, we would evaluate all the performance obligations in the arrangement to determine whether each performance obligation is distinct. Consideration is allocated to each performance obligation based on its standalone selling price. If a promised good or service does not meet the criteria to be considered distinct, it is combined with other promised goods or services until a distinct bundle of goods or services exists.

We provide sales incentives to customers which entitle them to receive reductions in the price. We account for these incentives granted to customers as variable consideration and record them as reduction of revenue. The amount of variable consideration is measured based on the most likely amount of incentives to be provided to customers. We believe that there will not be significant changes to our estimate of variable consideration.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and bank deposits, which are unrestricted to withdrawal and use. All highly liquid investments with original stated maturity of three months or less are classified as cash equivalents.

Table of Contents***Restricted cash***

Restricted cash consists primarily of the cash reserved in escrow accounts for the remaining payments in relation to business acquisition, the cash pledged as collateral for a short-term bank loan, and the cash reserved in third-party trust account.

In November 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash*, which requires companies to include amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents in cash and cash equivalents when reconciling beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts presented in the statement of cash flows. We adopted the new standard effective January 1, 2018, using the retrospective transition method. All restricted cash was presented on the face of the consolidated balance sheet as Restricted cash.

Consolidation of VIEs

PRC law currently restricts foreign ownership of internet-based and mobile-based businesses and regulates internet access, distribution of online information, online advertising, distribution and operation of online games through strict business licensing requirements and other government regulations. We are a Cayman Islands company and to comply with these foreign ownership restrictions, we operate our website and conduct substantially the majority of our online advertising and the distribution and operation of internet value-added services and internet security services businesses in the PRC through the VIEs.

Beijing Mobile and Beijing Network hold the requisite ICP Licenses required to operate our internet-based, including mobile-based businesses in China. We have been and are expected to continue to be dependent on our VIEs to operate our business if PRC laws do not allow us to directly operate such business in China. Beijing Security and Conew Network, our wholly-owned subsidiaries, as the case may be, have entered into a series of contractual arrangements with the VIEs and their respective shareholders. Despite the lack of technical majority ownership, there exists a parent-subsidiary relationship between our wholly-owned subsidiaries and the VIEs through the irrevocable shareholder voting proxy agreements, whereby the shareholders of the VIEs effectively assign all of the voting rights underlying their equity interests in the VIEs to our wholly-owned subsidiaries. Furthermore, pursuant to the exclusive equity option agreements, which include a substantive kick-out right, our wholly-owned subsidiaries have the power to control the shareholders of the VIEs, and therefore, the power to govern the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIEs. In addition, through the contractual arrangements, our wholly-owned subsidiaries demonstrate their ability and intention to continue to exercise the ability to absorb substantially all of the expected losses and the majority of the profits of the VIEs, and therefore, have the rights to the economic benefits of the VIEs. As a result of these contractual arrangements, we consolidate the VIEs as required by ASC 810-10, *Consolidation: Overall*.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the amounts assigned to the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of an acquired business. In accordance with ASC 350, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, recorded goodwill amounts are not amortized, but rather are tested for impairment annually or more frequently at the reporting unit level if there are indicators of impairment present.

According to ASC 350, we test goodwill for impairment by performing a qualitative assessment before calculating the fair value of a reporting unit in step one of the goodwill impairment test. If we determine, on the basis of qualitative factors, that the fair value of a reporting unit is more likely than not less than the carrying amount, a two-step

impairment test is required. Otherwise, further testing is not needed. The events or circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount include a significant change in stock prices, business environment, legal factors, financial performances, competition, or events affecting the reporting unit. In performing the two-step quantitative impairment test, the

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first step compares the carrying amount of the reporting unit to the fair value of the reporting unit based on estimated fair value using a combination of the income approach and the market approach. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying value of the reporting unit, goodwill is not impaired and we are not required to perform further testing. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit, then we must perform the second step of the impairment test in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. The fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to its assets and liabilities in a manner similar to a purchase price allocation in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill. If the carrying amount of the goodwill is greater than its implied fair value, the excess is recognized as an impairment loss. Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assignment of assets and liabilities to reporting units, assignment of goodwill to reporting units, and determination of the fair value of each reporting unit.

As of December 31, 2016, we had one reporting unit. In the second quarter of 2017, we reorganized operating segments from one operating segment into three operating segments, representing utility products and related services, mobile entertainment and others and the goodwill was allocated to the three reporting units accordingly using a relative fair value allocation approach.

Business Combinations

Except for business combination under common control, we account for its business combinations using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. The purchase method of accounting requires that the consideration transferred to be allocated to the assets, including separately identifiable assets, and liabilities we acquired, based on their estimated fair values. The consideration transferred of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the fair values at the date of exchange of the assets given, liabilities incurred, and equity instruments issued as well as the contingent considerations and all contractual contingencies as of the acquisition date. The costs directly attributable to the acquisition are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired or assumed are measured separately at their fair value as of the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any noncontrolling interests. The excess of (i) the total cost of acquisition, fair value of the noncontrolling interests and acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree over (ii) the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree, is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized directly in earnings. During the measurement period, which can be up to one year from the acquisition date, we may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to the consolidated statements of operations.

In a business combination achieved in stages, we remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree immediately before obtaining control at its acquisition-date fair value and the re-measurement gain or loss, if any, is recognized in earnings.

The determination and allocation of fair values to the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and noncontrolling interests is based on various assumptions and valuation methodologies requiring considerable judgment from management. The most significant variables in these valuations are discount rates, terminal values, the number of years on which to base the cash flow projections, as well as the assumptions and estimates used to determine the cash inflows and outflows. We determine discount rates to be used based on the risk inherent in the related activity's current business model and industry comparisons. Terminal values are based on the expected life of assets, forecasted life cycle and forecasted cash flows over that period.

Table of Contents***Long-term investments***

Our long-term investments consist of equity investments without readily determinable fair value, equity method investments, available-for-sale debt investments and other investments accounted for at fair value.

Prior to adopting ASC Topic 321, *Investments – Equity Securities* (ASC 321) on January 1, 2018, we account for other equity investments that are not considered as debt securities or equity securities that have readily determinable fair values and over which we neither have significant influence nor control through investment in common stock or in-substance common stock using the cost method in accordance with ASC 325-20, *Investments – Other: Cost Method Investments*. Under cost method, we carry the investment at cost and only adjust for other-than-temporary declines in fair value and distributions of earnings. Our management regularly evaluates the impairment of our cost method investments based on the performance and financial position of the investee as well as other evidence of estimated market values. Such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, reviewing the investee's cash position, recent financing, projected and historical financial performance, cash flow forecasts and current and future financing needs. An impairment loss is recognized in earnings equal to the excess of the investment's cost over its fair value at the balance sheet date of the reporting period for which the assessment is made. The fair value would then become the new cost basis of investment.

Starting from January 1, 2018, we adopted ASC 321, pursuant to which, equity investments with readily determinable fair value, except for those accounted for under the equity method, those that result in consolidation of the investee and certain other investments, are measured at fair value, and any changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. For equity securities without readily determinable fair value and do not qualify for the existing practical expedient in ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820) to estimate fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) of the investment, we elected to use the measurement alternative to measure those investments at cost, less any impairment, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for identical or similar investments of the same issuer, if any.

Pursuant to ASC 321, for equity investments measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings, we do not assess whether those securities are impaired. For those equity investments that we elect to use the measurement alternative, we make a qualitative assessment of whether the investment is impaired at each reporting date. If a qualitative assessment indicates that the investment is impaired, the entity has to estimate the investment's fair value in accordance with the principles of ASC 820. If the fair value is less than the investment's carrying value, the entity has to recognize an impairment loss in net income equal to the difference between the carrying value and fair value.

Available-for-sale debt investments are structured note, which are measured at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income.

We account for our investments in common stock or in-substance common stock in entities in which we can exercise significant influence but do not own a majority equity interest or control using the equity method of accounting in accordance with ASC 323-10, *Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures: Overall*. We apply the equity method of accounting that is consistent with ASC 323-10 in limited partnership in which we hold a three percent or greater interest. Under the equity method, we initially record our investment at cost and the difference between the cost of the equity investee and the fair value of the underlying equity in the net assets of the equity investee is recognized as equity method goodwill, which is included in the equity method investment on the consolidated balance sheets. We subsequently adjust the carrying amount of the investment to recognize our proportionate share of each equity investee's net income or loss into earnings after the date of investment. We evaluate the equity method investments for impairment under ASC 323-10. An impairment loss on the equity method investments is recognized in earnings when

the decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary.

Table of Contents***Impairment of Investments***

Our investments mainly consist of equity investments measured at fair value using the alternative method and equity method investments in privately held companies, time deposits and constructive notes in commercial bank, and available-for-sale securities.

We periodically review our equity investments measured at fair value using the alternative method and equity method investments for impairment. For equity investments measured at fair value using the alternative method, if we conclude that any of such investments is impaired and the fair value of the investment is less than its carrying value, it shall be written down to its fair value. For equity method investment, we will assess whether such impairment is other-than-temporary. Factors we consider in making such determination include the performance and financial position of the investee as well as other evidence of market value. Such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, reviewing the investee's cash position, recent financing, projected and historical financial performance, cash flow forecasts and financing needs. An impairment loss is recognized in earnings equal to the excess of the investment's carrying value over its fair value at the balance sheet date of the reporting period for which the assessment is made. The fair value would then become the new cost basis of investment. When we intend to sell an impaired debt securities or it is more-likely-than-not that we will be required to sell prior to recovery of our amortized cost basis, an other-than-temporary impairment is deemed to have occurred. In these instances, the other-than-temporary impairment loss is recognized in earnings equal to the entire excess of the debt securities' amortized cost basis over its fair value at the balance sheet date of the reporting period for which the assessment is made. When we do not intend to sell an impaired debt securities and it is more-likely-than-not that we will not be required to sell prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, we must determine whether or not it will recover our amortized cost basis. If we conclude that we will not, an other-than-temporary impairment exists and that portion of the credit-loss is recognized in earnings, while the portion of loss related to all other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

As available-for-sale debt securities are reported at fair value, impairment loss on the available-for-sale debt securities would be recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income when the decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary.

The fair value determination, particularly for investments in privately-held companies, requires significant judgment in determining appropriate estimates and assumptions. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could affect the calculation of the fair value of the investments and the determination of whether any identified impairment is other-than-temporary. If impairment is considered other-than-temporary, we will write down the asset to its fair value and take the corresponding charge to the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Intangible Assets

We evaluate our long-lived assets or asset group, including intangible assets with indefinite and finite lives, for impairment. Intangible assets with indefinite lives that are not subject to amortization are tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired in accordance with ASC 350-30, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other: General Intangibles Other than Goodwill*. Such impairment test compares the fair values of assets with their carrying values with an impairment loss recognized when the carrying values exceed fair values. For long-lived assets and intangible assets with finite lives that are subject to depreciation and amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (such as a significant adverse change to market conditions that will impact the future use of the assets) indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or a group of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. When these events occur, we evaluate impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less

than the carrying amount of the assets, we would recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset group over its fair value.

Table of Contents***Income Taxes***

We account for income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates that will be in effect in the period in which the differences are expected to reverse. We record a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Share-based Compensation

We account for share-based compensation following the provision of ASC 718, or ASC 718, *Compensation Stock Compensation*, under which we determine whether an award should be classified and accounted for as a liability award or equity award. All grants of share-based awards to employees classified as equity awards are recognized in the financial statements based on their grant date fair values.

Fair Value of Our Ordinary Shares

Since our initial public offering in May 2014, the determination of the fair value of our ordinary shares is based on the market price of our ADSs, each representing ten Class A ordinary shares, traded on the NYSE.

In determining the fair value of restricted shares with an option feature granted in and after 2014, we use the binomial tree model for an option pricing applied. As the grantees were required to pay purchase price for their restricted shares, the restricted shares are treated as an option for the purpose of determining the fair value of such restricted shares. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the restricted shares with the option feature at the relevant grant dates include the fair value of our ordinary shares and the factors set forth in the table below. Changes in these assumptions could significantly affect the fair value of the restricted shares and hence the amount of share-based compensation expense we recognize in our consolidated financial statements.

The following table presents the key assumptions (other than the fair value of our ordinary shares, which is discussed above) used to estimate the fair values of the restricted shares with the option feature granted in the years indicated:

	2017	2018
Risk-free interest rates ⁽¹⁾	2.78%~2.99%	2.97%~3.59%
Expected volatility range ⁽²⁾	55.9%~58.0%	55.5%~57.2%
Expected dividend yield ⁽³⁾	0%	0%
Expected exercise multiple ⁽⁴⁾	2.2	2.2

- (1) The risk-free interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the restricted shares with the option feature is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for a term consistent with the expected term of the awards.
- (2) Expected volatility is estimated based on the historical volatility ordinary shares of several comparable companies in the same industry.
- (3) The dividend yield was estimated based on our expected dividend policy over the expected term of the restricted shares with the option feature.

- (4) The expected exercise multiple was based on research study regarding exercise pattern and historical statistic data, including Carpenter, J. 1998. The Exercise and Valuation of Executive Stock Options. Journal of Financial Economics, vol. 48, no. 2 (May): 127-158 and Huddart and Lang in Huddart, S., and M. Lang. 1996. Employee Stock Option Exercises: An Empirical Analysis.

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If factors change and we employ different assumptions for estimating share-based compensation expenses in future periods or if we decide to use a different valuation model, our share-based compensation expenses in future periods may differ significantly from what we have recorded in prior periods and could materially affect our operating profit, net income and net income per share.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A list of recent accounting pronouncements that are relevant to us is included in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements, which are included in this annual report.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows and Working Capital

We finance our operations and strategic investments primarily using our cash and cash equivalents, including our operating cash inflows, short-term investments and bank loans. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and bank deposits, which are unrestricted to withdrawal and use, and highly liquid investments with original stated maturity of three months or less. Short-term investments consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities of greater than three months but less than 12 months and investments that are expected to be realized in cash during the next 12 months. As of December 31, 2018, we had RMB3,720.6 million (US\$541.1 million) in cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments.

Between 2010 and 2017, we entered into several revolving loan facility agreements and unsecured loan agreements with certain financial institutions, pursuant to which we are entitled to borrow US\$ or Euro denominated loan. As of December 31, 2017, the outstanding amount of loans was equivalent to RMB336,304. We have fully repaid the loans as of December 31, 2018.

We believe that our cash and the anticipated cash flow from operations will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for the next 12 months. However, we may require additional cash resources due to changing business conditions or other future developments, including any investments or acquisitions we may decide to selectively pursue. If our existing cash resources are insufficient to meet our requirements, we may seek to sell equity or debt securities or increase our borrowing from banks.

Under PRC regulations, prior approval from and prior registration with the SAFE is required for Renminbi conversion for capital account items, such as direct investments, loans, repatriation of investments and investments in securities outside of China. Subject to certain rules and procedures, the Renminbi is freely convertible for current account items, including the distribution of dividends, and trade- and service-related foreign exchange transactions. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions in the future. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends to our shareholders.

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The table below sets forth a breakdown of our cash by currency and location as of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018:

	As of December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	(in thousands of RMB)		
Cash located outside of the PRC			
<i>in US dollar</i>	741,988	1,645,135	2,031,329
<i>in RMB</i>	18,986	26,510	919
<i>in HK dollar</i>	185,617	18,598	4,842
<i>in Japanese yen</i>	39,255	50,568	45,318
<i>in Euro</i>	45,162	23,582	7,982
<i>in GB pound</i>	938	2,509	2,131
<i>in Singapore dollar</i>	20,866	4,643	7,419
<i>in Indian rupee</i>	3,283	1,521	612
<i>in Brazil real</i>	2,552	1,880	1,096
<i>in Taiwan dollar</i>	1,821	2	1,384
<i>in Malaysian ringgit</i>	780	739	514
<i>in Russian ruble</i>	122	130	145
Cash located in the PRC			
<i>held by subsidiaries, in RMB</i>	303,750	487,121	628,614
<i>held by subsidiaries, in US dollars</i>	5,395	6,135	1,915
<i>held by VIEs in RMB</i>	39,422	22,493	49,615
<i>held by VIEs in US dollars</i>	1,063	25,922	8
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,411,000	2,317,488	2,783,843

The table below sets forth a breakdown of our short-term investments by location as of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018:

	As of December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	(in thousands of RMB)		
Short-term investments located outside of the PRC			
<i>Time deposits located outside the PRC</i>	22,570	1,259,244	892,179
<i>Convertible loans located outside the PRC</i>			3,431
Short-term investments located in the PRC			
<i>Time deposits located in the PRC</i>	338,929	136,450	35,000
Total short-term investments	361,499	1,395,694	930,610

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The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows for the years indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2016	2017	2018	US\$
	RMB	RMB	RMB	
	(in thousands)			
Net cash provided by operating activities	393,586	625,588	345,590	50,265
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(1,023,469)	(231,493)	538,636	78,342
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	150,420	508,066	(546,511)	(79,487)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	58,820	(73,275)	44,624	6,491
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning of year	1,999,394	1,578,751	2,407,637	350,174
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash ⁽¹⁾	(420,643)	828,886	382,339	55,611
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of year ⁽¹⁾	1,578,751	2,407,637	2,789,976	405,785

(1) We adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash* on January 1, 2018 using the retrospective transition method. Restricted cash presented on the face of the consolidated balance sheets are included in cash and cash equivalents when reconciling beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts presented in the statements of cash flows for the periods of 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2018 was RMB345.6 million (US\$50.3 million). This amount was primarily attributable to net income of RMB1,152.7 million (US\$167.7 million), (i) adjusted for changes in fair value of financial assets of RMB344.3 million (US\$50.1 million), gain on disposal/deemed disposal of investments of RMB300.2 million (US\$43.7 million), resulting from disposal of certain portion of our equity ownership in Bytedance Ltd., and gain on disposal of a VIE's subsidiary/subsidiary of RMB193.7 million (US\$28.2 million); (ii) adjusted for certain non-cash expenses, primarily impairment of assets of RMB155.3 million (US\$22.6 million), amortization of intangible assets of RMB39.9 million (US\$5.8 million) and share-based compensation expenses of RMB85.1 million (US\$12.4 million); (iii) adjusted for changes in operating assets and liabilities that positively affected operating cash flow, primarily an increase in income tax payable of RMB66.4 million (US\$9.7 million); and (iv) partially offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities that negatively affected operating cash flow, primarily due to an increase in prepayments and other current assets of RMB264.8 million (US\$38.5 million) and an increase in due from related parties of RMB59.2 million (US\$8.6 million). The increase in prepayments and other current assets was primarily attributable to increase in other receivables from advertisers.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2017 was RMB625.6 million. This amount was primarily attributable to net income of RMB1,375.7 million, (i) adjusted for certain non-cash expenses, primarily impairment of assets of RMB313.9 million, amortization of intangible assets of RMB91.1 million, and share-based compensation expenses of RMB73.3 million, (ii) gain on disposal/deemed disposal of investments of RMB953.3 million, mainly resulting from disposal of Musically and gain on disposal of News Republic amounted to RMB232.7 million; (iii) adjusted for changes in operating assets and liabilities that positively affected operating cash

flow, primarily an increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities of RMB189.9 million; and (iv) partially offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities that negatively affected operating cash flow, primarily due to an increase in prepayments and other current assets of RMB179.3 million and an increase in accounts receivable of RMB63.5 million. The increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities was mainly attributable to (i) the increase in payable to online advertising platforms as an agency, and (ii) the increase in accrued bandwidth and internet data center costs. The increase in prepayments and other current assets was primarily attributable to increase in other receivables from advertisers.

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Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2016 was RMB393.6 million. This amount was primarily attributable to net loss of RMB56.7 million, (i) adjusted for certain non-cash expenses, primarily share-based compensation expenses of RMB306.1 million, impairment of assets of RMB144.0 million, amortization of intangible assets of RMB116.9 million, provision for doubtful accounts of RMB55.2 million and deferred income tax benefits of RMB53.4 million; (ii) adjusted for changes in operating assets and liabilities that positively affected operating cash flow, primarily an increase in accounts payable of RMB50.2 million; and (iii) partially offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities that negatively affected operating cash flow, primarily due to an increase in prepayments and other current assets of RMB180.8 million. The amortization of intangible assets was mainly related to customer and supplier relationship, platform technology and license fee that were acquired through business acquisition and prepaid license fees for games. The increase in prepayments and other current assets was primarily due to (i) increased other receivables from advertisers; (ii) increased prepayment of revenue-sharing to third-party game developer; and (iii) increase in receivables from third-party payment platform due to virtual currency purchased by LiveMe users through third-party payment platforms.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities was RMB538.6 million (US\$78.3 million) for the year ended December 31, 2018, primarily attributable to proceeds from maturity of short-term investments of RMB3,049.1 million (US\$443.5 million) and proceeds from disposal of other long term investments of RMB576.8 million (US\$83.9 million), partially offset by purchase of short-term investments of RMB2,492.0 million (US\$362.5 million) and purchase of other long term investments of RMB523.7 million (US\$76.2 million).

Net cash used in investing activities was RMB231.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, primarily attributable to purchase of short-term investments of RMB2,000.7 million, purchase of other long term investments of RMB330.1 million and loan to related parties of RMB108.7 million, partially offset by proceeds and advance from disposal of other long term investments of RMB1,109.6 million, primarily resulting from disposal of Musical.ly, proceeds from maturity of short-term investments of RMB940.8 million and proceeds from disposal of a subsidiary/VIE's subsidiary of RMB152.7 million.

Net cash used in investing activities was RMB1,023.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily attributable to purchase of short-term investments of RMB916.0 million, acquisition of business (net of cash acquired) of RMB366.8 million, purchase of other long term investments of RMB311.3 million, partially offset by proceeds from maturity of short-term investments of RMB590.6 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was RMB546.5 million (US\$79.5 million) for the year ended December 31, 2018. This amount was primarily due to repayment for bank loans of RMB329.1 million (US\$47.9 million) and payment for share repurchase of RMB221.7 million (US\$32.3 million).

Net cash generated from financing activities was RMB508.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. This amount was primarily due to proceeds from issuance of Live.me Preferred Shares of RMB635.8 million, partially offset by repayment for bank loans of RMB138.7 million.

Net cash generated from financing activities was RMB150.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This amount was primarily due to proceeds from bank loans of RMB332.1 million, partially offset by payment for share repurchase of RMB179.0 million.

Holding Company Structure

Cheetah Mobile Inc. is a holding company. We conduct most of our operations through our subsidiaries incorporated in and outside China and our VIEs in China. As a result, although other means are available for us

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to obtain financing at the holding company level, Cheetah Mobile Inc.'s ability to pay dividends to the shareholders and to service any debt it may incur depends on dividends paid by our subsidiaries and service fees paid by our PRC VIEs to our PRC subsidiaries under the exclusive technology development, support and consultancy agreements. 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 us.

Each of our PRC entities is required to make appropriations to certain statutory reserve funds, which are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of a solvent liquidation of the companies. Specifically, each of our PRC entities is required to allocate 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, each of our PRC entities may allocate a portion of its after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to staff welfare and bonus funds, enterprise expansion fund and discretionary surplus fund, as the case may be, at the discretion of its board of directors.

Loans by us to our PRC subsidiaries to finance their activities cannot exceed statutory limits, See Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Regulations Regulations on Foreign Debt for further details. In addition, if we decide to finance our PRC subsidiaries by means of capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by the PRC government. Therefore, any failure or delay in receiving such registrations or approvals may limit our ability to fund our PRC subsidiaries using funds we have, hence materially and adversely affecting our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

Capital Expenditures

We incurred capital expenditures of RMB117.7 million, RMB25.9 million RMB65.4 million (US\$9.5 million) in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Our capital expenditures were primarily attributable to purchase of computers and servers related to research and development activities, purchase of intangible assets, including intellectual property, game copyrights and tools applications. We have been reducing the purchase of computer servers as we move most of our operations to cloud-based services provided by third parties. As our business expands, we may purchase more intangible assets, new servers and other equipment in the future.

C. Research and Development

We seek to be at the forefront of our industry by meeting and anticipating user needs through the development of innovative products and services. Our research and development and innovation are driven by our user centric culture. From our line engineers to our chief executive officer, everyone involved in our interactive product development process focuses on developing and enhancing products and services to anticipate, meet and exceed our users expectations. Through various channels such as pre-release trial events among our fans in various countries, feedback from closed beta testing and user comments and ratings on application distribution platforms, our global users provide us with information about our products and services and the evolution of the mobile industry. We innovate and enhance our products and services based on our users' feedbacks and ideas. In addition, we have made heavy investments in artificial intelligence technologies since the middle of 2016.

As of December 31, 2018, our engineering team consisted of 1,554 employees, approximately 83% of whom held bachelor's or more advanced degrees. In addition, we have a dedicated customer service team capable of operating in multiple languages that interacts with users and receives users' input and advice regarding further product development.

D. Trend Information

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events for the year ended December 31, 2018 that are reasonably likely to have a material and adverse effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause the disclosed financial information to be not necessarily indicative of future results of operations or financial conditions.

Table of Contents**E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. We have not entered into any derivative contracts that are indexed to our shares and classified as shareholder's equity or that are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity for such assets. We do not have any obligation, including a contingent obligation, arising out of a variable interest in any unconsolidated entity that we hold and material to us, where such entity provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to us or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

F. Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations by specified categories as of December 31, 2018.

	Payment Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than			More Than
		1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	
	(In RMB thousands)				
Operating lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	132,418	70,231	53,206	6,896	2,085

(1) Mainly include operating lease for our office building and rental payments for employees' accommodations.

G. Safe Harbor

See "Forward-Looking Statements" on page 2 of this annual report.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees**A. Directors and Senior Management**

The following table sets forth information regarding our executive officers and directors as of the date of this annual report.

Directors and Executive Officers	Age	Position/Title
Sheng Fu	41	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Tao Zou	43	Director
Jie Xiao	44	Director and Senior Vice President
Pin Zhou	41	Director and Senior Vice President
Rui Hao	36	Director

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Ning Zhang	45	Independent Director
Michael Jinbo Yao	42	Independent Director
Michael Lingye Zuo	40	Independent Director
Richard Weidong Ji	51	Independent Director
Tianyang Zhao	38	Independent Director
Dr. Yi Ma	46	Independent Director
Vincent Zhenyu Jiang	45	Chief Financial Officer
Yuki Yandan He	36	Senior Vice President
Edward Mingyan Sun	35	Senior Vice President

Sheng Fu has been our Chairman of the Board since March 2018, and our chief executive officer and director of the Board since November 2010. Since September 2009, Mr. Fu has been the chief executive officer and chairman of Conew Network. Prior to that, Mr. Fu was the vice president of Matrix Partners China from

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November 2008. Between November 2005 and August 2008, Mr. Fu worked at Qihoo 360 serving various management roles at its 360 department, a division then in charge of developing 360 products. From March 2003 to October 2005, Mr. Fu was the product manager of 3721 Internet Real Name and 3721 Internet Assistant. Mr. Fu received a bachelor's degree in economics from Shandong Institute of Business and Technology in China in 1999.

Tao Zou has been our director since December 2016. Mr. Zou was appointed to be our director by Kingsoft Corporation, at which he serves as an executive director and the chief executive officer, and the chief executive officer of Seasun Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of Kingsoft Corporation. Mr. Zou joined Kingsoft Corporation in 1998 serving various management roles. Mr. Zou graduated from Tianjin Nankai University in 1997.

Jie Xiao has been our director since March 2018, and our senior vice president since November 2014, after having served as our vice president since October 2010. Ms. Xiao is in charge of business development, marketing, and commercial products. From 2008 to 2010, she was a senior manager at the enterprise marketing department of Baidu, Inc., a Nasdaq listed company, focusing on public relations. Before that, she worked as a public relations director at Qihoo 360 Technology Co., Ltd. and a communications manager for Yahoo! China. Ms. Xiao received a bachelor's degree in accounting from Renmin University in 1999.

Pin Zhou has been our senior vice president since March 2018, after having served as our advisor since March 1, 2015. Mr. Zhou is in charge of sales, strategic investment, human resources, and part of our smart hardware business. Mr. Zhou has more than 18 years of experience in the internet industry, with extensive knowledge in product management and online advertising. Before joining Cheetah Mobile, Mr. Zhou served as the founder and chief executive officer of Quwan.com, an e-commerce company in China. Before that, Mr. Zhou held various managerial positions in Baidu, Herosoft, and Tuopu Software Group. Mr. Zhou received a bachelor's degree in international finance from Shanxi Institute of Finance and Economics in 1999.

Rui Hao has been our director since March 2018. He currently also serves as an executive director at Tencent Investment, focusing on Tencent's strategic investment and M&A activity in the areas of e-commerce, O2O and retail. Mr. Hao was responsible for Tencent's strategic investments in JD.com, a Nasdaq listed company, Meituan Dianping, a Hong Kong listed company, VIPshop, a New York Stock Exchange listed company, 58.com, a New York Stock Exchange listed company, and many others. Before that, Mr. Hao worked for Jefferies Hong Kong Limited as research analyst covering the internet sector. Before that, Mr. Hao worked for Accenture Consulting as a strategy consultant in the high-tech industry. Mr. Hao received both a bachelor's degree in e-commerce and a master's degree in management science and engineering from Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications.

Ning Zhang currently serves as the founder and chairman of Red Avenue Group. Red Avenue Group researches, produces, and invests in new materials through three business units: Red Avenue New Materials Group, Red Avenue Investment Group, and Red Avenue Foundation. Ms. Zhang holds a doctoral degree in business administration from Arizona State University, an M.B.A. from the University of Warwick, an E.M.B.A. from Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business, and a Bachelor of Science degree in biomedical engineering from Beijing Technology and Business University.

Michael Jinbo Yao is the chairman and chief executive officer of 58.com. Mr. Yao founded 58.com and has served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of 58.com since its inception. Mr. Yao is a pioneer in China's Internet industry. Prior to founding 58.com, Mr. Yao founded in 2000 domain.cn, a domain name transaction and value-added service website in China. After domain.cn was acquired by net.cn in the same year, Mr. Yao served in various managerial roles at net.cn, including Vice President of Sales, until 2005. Mr. Yao currently serves on the Board of Directors of Xueda Education Group, a NYSE-listed company he co-founded. Mr. Yao received his bachelor's degrees in computer science and chemistry from Ocean University of China (formerly known

as Ocean University of Qingdao) in 1999.

Michael Lingye Zuo is one of the founding members of Matrix Partners (China) and has strong investment expertise. Mr. Zuo joined WI Harper after graduating from Tsinghua University School of Economics and

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Management in 2002, and played an instrumental role in WI Harper's investment in Focus Media in 2004. At Matrix Partners (China), Mr. Zuo focuses on the marketplace and enterprise services sectors and is actively involved in making investment decisions. He has led investments in Cheetah Mobile, Baofeng, Liepin, Yuantiku, To8to, Anjuke, Babypree, 36Kr, Beisen, Xiaoshouyi. Mr. Zuo was ranked by Zero2IPO as one of the top 10 rising stars in China's Venture Capital Industry in 2006.

Richard Weidong Ji has been our independent director since May 2014. Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Ji meets the independence standards under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and applicable NYSE corporate governance rules. Mr. Ji is the founding partner of All-Stars Investment Limited, which aims to invest in internet technology leaders and consumer brands that help enhance the lives of Chinese consumers. Mr. Ji is also an independent director and a member of the audit committee of the boards of the NASDAQ-listed YY Inc. Mr. Ji served as managing director and head of Asia-Pacific internet/media investment research at Morgan Stanley Asia Limited from 2005 to 2012, during which period he had won recognitions from publications and research groups such as Institutional Investor, Greenwich Associates, Asia money and Financial Times. Mr. Ji holds a Doctor of Science degree in biological science from Harvard University, an MBA from the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania and a Bachelor of Science from Fudan University in China.

Tianyang Zhao currently serves as the chief executive officer of Beijing Shougang Fund, which he helped establish in 2010. Beijing Shougang Fund currently manages 12 funds with RMB48 billion in assets under management. As a professional investor, Mr. Zhao's investments focus on four industries: smart parking and smart cities, medicine, supply chain finance, and sports. In the past few years, Mr. Zhao led Shougang Group in several public and private capital market transactions. Mr. Zhao graduated from Peking University and Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business (EMBA).

Dr. Yi Ma currently serves as a professor at the Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences (EECS) Department of the University of California at Berkeley. From 2014 to 2017, he was a professor and the executive dean of the School of Information and Science and Technology, Shanghai Tech University, China. From 2009 to early 2014, he was a principal researcher and research manager of the Visual Computing group at Microsoft Research Asia. From 2000 to 2011, he was an associate professor at the ECE Department of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. His main research interest is in computer vision and high-dimensional data analysis. He received his Bachelor's degree in automation and applied mathematics from Tsinghua University in 1995, Master of Science degree in EECS in 1997, Master of Arts degree in mathematics in 2000, and PhD degree in EECS in 2000, all from the University of California at Berkeley. He is ranked as the World's Highly Cited Researchers by Clarivate Analytics of Thomson Reuters since 2016, and ranked among the Top 50 of the World's Most Influential Authors in Computer Science by Semantic Scholar, according to the Science Magazine 2016.

Vincent Zhenyu Jiang has been our chief financial officer since April 2017. Mr. Jiang joined us from a start-up tech company, which he founded in 2015. From 2014 to 2015, Mr. Jiang served as the chief financial officer of 9F Inc., a leading internet finance company in China. From 2007 to 2014, Mr. Jiang was an attorney at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP. Mr. Jiang has been a CFA charter holder since 2013. He received his juris doctor degree from Cornell Law School in 2008, his master's degree in mechanical engineering from the Pennsylvania State University in 1999, and his master's and bachelor's degrees in automotive engineering from Tsinghua University in 1998 and 1995, respectively.

Yuki Yandan He joined Cheetah Mobile in 2010 and has been in charge of a number of our flagship products, including Duba Anti-virus, Clean Master and Battery Doctor. In particular, Clean Master has been our most significant mobile product. She has led the launch of LiveMe, a popular living streaming application, in the overseas markets since April 2016. Live.me is Cheetah Mobile's first subsidiary to raise funds from outside investors. As the

chief executive officer of Live.me, she led Live.me's two rounds of financing in 2017 and raised an aggregate of US\$110 million. Live.me has also been named one of Fast Company's Most Innovative

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Companies in Video for 2017. Prior to Cheetah Mobile, she was a product director at Tencent and Kingsoft and played a significant role in designing various products. She received a bachelor's degree in electronic science and technology from the University of Electronic Science and Technology of China.

Edward Mingyan Sun joined Cheetah Mobile in 2010 and has been in charge of various mobile utility products, including CM Launcher, Cheetah Keyboard, Cheetah Browser for both PC and mobile, and Duba Anti-virus. Prior to Cheetah Mobile, Edward worked at Qihoo 360 and Trent Micro, serving in various management roles. Edward received his master's and bachelor's degrees in the area of information technologies at the University of Science and Technology of China.

B. Compensation

Compensation of Directors and Officers

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, we paid an aggregate of approximately RMB20.2 million (US\$2.9 million) in cash to our executive officers and directors (excluding independent directors), and an aggregate of approximately RMB2.6 million (US\$0.4 million) in cash to our independent directors. Our PRC entities are required by law to make contributions equal to certain percentages of each employee's salary for his or her retirement benefit, medical insurance benefits, housing funds, unemployment and other statutory benefits. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, we contributed an aggregate of approximately RMB1.0 million (US\$0.1 million) for pension, retirement benefits or other similar benefits for our executive officers and directors.

Share Incentive Awards

Share Incentive Plans

We adopted a share award scheme in May 2011, as amended in September 2013 and November 2016, or the 2011 Plan, a 2013 equity incentive plan in January 2014, or the 2013 Plan, and a 2014 restricted shares plan, or the 2014 Plan. The purpose of our share incentive plans is to recruit and retain key employees, directors or consultants of outstanding ability and to motivate them to deliver the best performance for the benefit of our company.

1. The 2011 Plan

Under the 2011 Plan, the maximum number of shares in respect of which awards that may be granted is 100,000,000 ordinary shares of our company as at the date of such grant, excluding any shares awarded that have lapsed or have been forfeited. In May 2011, we issued 100,000,000 ordinary shares that were put on trust for the benefit of participating employees in the 2011 Plan. As of March 31, 2019, 98,431,799 restricted shares (excluding those that have been forfeited) had been granted under the 2011 Plan.

The following paragraphs summarize the key terms of the as amended 2011 Plan.

Types of Awards. The 2011 Plan provides for the award of our ordinary shares subject to certain terms and conditions that our board of directors may determine in its absolute discretion.

Plan Administration. Our board or a committee of our board duly authorized for the purpose of the 2011 Plan shall administer the 2011 Plan. The plan administrator will determine in its absolute discretion the employees to receive the

awards, the number of awards to be granted to each selected grantee, and the terms and conditions of each award grant. We have set up a trust pursuant to a trust deed to facilitate the administration of the 2011 Plan.

Award Notice. Share awards granted under the 2011 Plan are evidenced by an award notice that sets forth the terms and conditions for each grant, which relate to vesting, forfeiture or lapse of unvested awarded shares, and repurchase of vested awarded shares.

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Eligibility. We may grant awards to any employee of our company, including without limitation an employee who is also a director of our company or subsidiaries.

Lapse of the Awards. An award will lapse if (i) the grantee of an award ceases to be an employee of our company or subsidiaries, (ii) the company which employs the selected employee ceases to be a subsidiary of our company, or (iii) there is an ordinary for involuntary wind-up of our company or a resolution is passed for the voluntary wind-up of our company, save for the purposes of an amalgamation, reconstruction or scheme of arrangement.

Vesting Schedule. The plan administrator determines the vesting schedule, which is set forth in the award notice.

Transfer Restrictions. Each award granted under the 2011 Plan are personal to respective grantees and may not be sold, transferred, assigned, charged, mortgaged, or encumbered with any interests in favor of any other third party.

Termination. The 2011 Plan will terminate in May 2021, unless terminated at an earlier date by our board of directors.

2. The 2013 Plan

Under the 2013 Plan, the maximum number of our ordinary shares that may be issued is 64,497,718 ordinary shares. As of March 31, 2019, 59,957,186 restricted shares with a purchase price (excluding those that have been forfeited) had been granted under the 2013 Plan.

The following is a summary of the key terms of the 2013 Plan.

Types of Awards. The 2013 Plan provides for the grant of share options and share appreciation rights, in addition to the grant or sale of other share-based awards, such as our ordinary shares, restricted shares and awards that are valued in whole or in part by reference to or based on the fair market value of our ordinary shares.

Plan Administration. Our board, our compensation committee, or a subcommittee thereof duly authorized for the purpose of the Plan will be the plan administrator of our 2013 Plan. The plan administrator has the sole discretion to determine the participants to receive the awards, the number and types of awards to be granted to each participant, and the terms and conditions of each award grant.

Award Agreement. Awards under the 2013 Plan are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth the terms and conditions for each grant.

Exercise Price. The exercise price, grant price, or purchase price of any award shall be determined by the plan administrator at its sole discretion.

Eligibility. We may grant awards to the employees, director or consultant of our company, Kingsoft Corporation or its affiliates.

Term of Awards. The term of options and share appreciation rights awarded under the 2013 Plan shall be determined by the plan administrator, subject to a maximum term of ten years after the date of grant. The term of other share-based awards shall be determined by the plan administrator.

Lapse of Option Awards. An option award will lapse if (i) the option has expired, (ii) the participant's relationship or employment with our company and/or affiliates has been terminated with or without cause pursuant to any applicable laws or under the participant's service contract with our company and/or affiliates, (ii) winding-up of our company has been commenced, or (iii) otherwise provided for in the award agreement.

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Vesting Schedule. The plan administrator determines the vesting schedule, which is set forth in the award agreement.

Transfer Restrictions. An award may not be transferred or assigned by the participant in any manner other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, unless otherwise determined by the plan administrator.

Termination. The 2013 Plan will terminate automatically in January 2024, unless terminated at an earlier date by a resolution of our shareholders.

3. The 2014 Plan

We adopted the 2014 Plan in April 2014. The maximum aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2014 Plan is 122,545,665 Class A ordinary shares. As of March 31, 2019, 51,600,523 restricted shares (excluding those that have been forfeited) had been granted under the 2014 Plan.

The following is a summary of the key terms of the 2014 Plan.

Types of Awards. The 2014 Plan permits the awards of restricted shares and restricted share units.

Plan Administration. Our board, our compensation committee, or a subcommittee thereof duly authorized for the purpose of the Plan will be the plan administrator of our 2014 Plan. The plan administrator has the sole discretion to determine the participants to receive the awards, the number and types of awards to be granted to each participant, and the terms and conditions of each award grant.

Award Agreement. Awards granted under the 2014 Plan are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth terms, conditions and limitations for each award, which may include the term of the award, the provisions applicable in the event of the grantee'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 the employees, directors and consultants of our company.

Acceleration of Awards upon Change in Control. If a change in control of our company occurs, the plan administrator may, in its sole discretion, provide for (i) all awards outstanding to terminate at a specific time in the future and give each participant the right to exercise the vested portion of such awards during a specific period of time, or (ii) the purchase of any award for an amount of cash equal to the amount that could have been attained upon the exercise of such award, or (iii) the replacement of such award with other rights or property selected by the plan administrator in its sole discretion, or (iv) payment of award in cash based on the value of ordinary shares on the date of the change-in-control transaction plus reasonable interest.

Vesting Schedule. In general, the plan administrator determines the vesting schedule, which is specified in the relevant award agreement.

Transfer Restrictions. Awards may not be transferred in any manner by the recipient other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, except as otherwise provided by the plan administrator.

Termination of the 2014 Plan. Unless terminated earlier, the 2014 Plan will terminate automatically in 2024. Our board of directors has the authority to amend or terminate the plan subject to shareholder approval or home country practice.

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The following table summarizes, as of March 31, 2019, the restricted shares that we granted to our current directors and executive officers and to other individuals as a group under our 2011 Plan, 2013 Plan and 2014 Plan, and which remained outstanding.

	Number of Restricted Shares Outstanding	Purchase Price (US\$/Share)	Date of Grant	Expiration Date
Sheng Fu	19,307,951	0.34	March 21, 2014	January 1, 2024
	1,547,950	N/A	November 20, 2018	April 24, 2024
Jie Xiao	*	N/A	January 1, 2012	May 25, 2021
	*	0.34	January 31, 2016	April 24, 2024
	*	N/A	November 20, 2018	April 24, 2024
Yuki Yandan He	*	N/A	November 11, 2010	May 25, 2021
	*	0.34	October 1, 2016	April 24, 2024
	*	0.34	July 1, 2015	January 1, 2024
	*	0.34	January 2, 2014	January 1, 2024
	*	N/A	November 20, 2018	April 24, 2024
Edward Mingyan Sun	*	N/A	July 1, 2012	May 25, 2021
	*	0.34	October 1, 2017	January 1, 2024
	*	0.34	May 1, 2017	April 24, 2024
	*	N/A	November 20, 2018	April 24, 2024
Pin Zhou	*	0.34	October 1, 2017	January 1, 2024
	*	0.34	January 31, 2016	April 24, 2024
	*	N/A	November 20, 2018	April 24, 2024
Vincent Zhenyu Jiang	*	0.34	July 1, 2017	April 24, 2024
	*	N/A	November 20, 2018	April 24, 2024
Michael Jinbo Yao	*	N/A	January 1, 2018	May 25, 2021
Michael Lingye Zuo	*	N/A	January 1, 2018	May 25, 2021
Other individuals as a group	46,027,331			
Total	81,541,882			

* Less than 1% of our total outstanding Class A and Class B ordinary shares.

All restricted shares granted prior to the completion of our initial public offering under our share incentive plans entitle the holders to our Class B ordinary shares, while all restricted shares granted thereafter entitle the holders to Class A ordinary shares.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with our senior executive officers. We may terminate a senior executive officer's employment for cause at any time without remuneration for certain acts of the officer, such as being convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony or to an act of fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement, any negligence or dishonest acts to the detriment of our company, or any misconduct or failure to perform his/her duties after afforded a reasonable opportunity to cure such failure. We may also terminate a senior executive officer's employment without

cause at any time by giving one month's prior written notice, and we shall provide severance payments to the officer as expressly required by the applicable law of the jurisdiction where the officer is based. A senior executive officer may terminate his or her employment at any time by giving one month's prior written notice.

In connection with the employment agreement, each senior executive officer has agreed to hold all proprietary or confidential information of our company and our affiliates or the respective clients, customers or partners, including, without limitation, all software and computer formulae, designs, specifications, drawings,

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data, manuals and instructions and all customer and supplier lists, sales and financial information, business plans and forecasts, all technical solutions and the trade secrets of our company, in strict confidence perpetually. Each officer also agrees that we shall own all the intellectual property developed by such officer during his or her employment.

C. Board Practices

Board of Directors

Our board of directors currently consists of eleven directors. A director is not required to hold any shares in our company to qualify to serve as a director. A director may vote with respect to any contract or transaction in which he or she is interested provided the nature of the interest is disclosed prior to its consideration and any vote thereon. Our directors may exercise all the powers of our company to borrow money, mortgage or charge our undertaking, property and uncalled capital, and to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of our company or of any third party.

Committees of the Board of Directors

We have established an audit committee, a compensation committee and a nominating and corporate governance committee under the board of directors. We have adopted a charter for each of the three committees. Each committee's members and functions are described below.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Richard Weidong Ji, Michael Lingye Zuo and Tianyang Zhao, and is chaired by Richard Weidong Ji. Our board of directors has determined that Richard Weidong Ji, Michael Lingye Zuo and Tianyang Zhao, all meet the independence requirements of NYSE and the independence standards under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. We have determined that Richard Weidong Ji qualifies as an audit committee financial expert. The audit committee oversees our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements of our company. The audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

selecting the independent registered public accounting firm and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by the independent registered public accounting firm;

reviewing with the independent registered public accounting firm any audit problems or difficulties and management's response;

reviewing and approving all proposed related party transactions, as defined in Item 404 of Regulation S-K under the Securities Act;

discussing the annual audited financial statements with management and the independent registered public accounting firm;

reviewing major issues as to the adequacy of our internal controls and any special audit steps adopted in light of any material control deficiencies;

annually reviewing and reassessing the adequacy of our audit committee charter;

meeting separately and periodically with management and the independent registered public accounting firm; and

reporting regularly to the board.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee consists of Ning Zhang, Tianyang Zhao and Michael Lingye Zuo, and is chaired by Ning Zhang. Our board of directors has determined that Ning Zhang, Tianyang Zhao and Michael

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Lingye Zuo, all satisfy the independence standards under applicable NYSE corporate governance rules. The compensation committee assists 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 upon. The compensation committee is 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.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Our nominating and corporate governance committee consists of Ning Zhang, Michael Lingye Zuo and Michael Jinbo Yao and is chaired by Michael Jinbo Yao. Our board of directors has determined that Ning Zhang, Michael Lingye Zuo and Michael Jinbo Yao all satisfy the independence standards under applicable NYSE corporate governance rules. The committee assists the board in selecting individuals qualified to become our directors and in determining the composition of the board and its committees. The committee is responsible for, among other things:

recommending nominees to the board for election or re-election to the board, or for appointment to fill any vacancy on the board;

reviewing annually with the board the current composition of the board with regard to characteristics such as independence, skills, experience, expertise, diversity, and availability of service to us;

selecting and recommending to the board the directors to serve as members of each standing committee of the board; and

developing and reviewing periodically the corporate governance principles adopted by the board to ensure appropriateness and compliance with the requirements of the NYSE, and to recommend any desirable changes to the board.

Duties of Directors

Under Cayman Islands law, our directors have a fiduciary duty to act honestly, in good faith and with a view to our best interests. 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 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. 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. Our company has the right to seek damages if a duty owed by our directors is breached.

Terms of Directors and Executive Officers

Our officers are elected by and serve at the discretion of the board. Our directors are not subject to a term of office and hold office until such time as they resign or are removed from office by ordinary resolution or the unanimous written resolution of all shareholders. A director will be removed from office automatically if, among

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other things, the director (1) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors; (2) dies or is found to be or becomes of unsound mind; or (3) without special leave of absence from the board of directors, is absent from meetings of the board for three consecutive meetings and the board resolves that his office be vacated.

D. Employees

We had 2,831, 2,465 and 2,592 employees as of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. The following table sets forth the number of our employees, categorized by function, as of December 31, 2018:

Function	Number of Employees
Operations	171
Research and development	1,554
Sales and marketing	527
General and administrative	340
Total	2,592

E. Share Ownership

For information regarding the share ownership of our directors and officers, see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions A. Major Shareholders. For information as to share awards granted to our directors, executive officers and other employees, see Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees B. Compensation Share Incentive Awards Share Incentive Plans.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions**A. Major Shareholders**

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our shares as of March 31, 2019 by:

each of our current directors and executive officers; and

each person known to us to own beneficially more than 5% of our shares.

Percentage of beneficial ownership is based on 1,433,343,199 total outstanding ordinary shares as of March 31, 2019, representing the sum of 475,357,217 Class A ordinary shares and 957,985,982 Class B ordinary shares of our company.

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Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. These rules generally provide that a person is the beneficial owner of securities if such person has or shares the power to vote or direct the voting of securities, or to dispose or direct the disposition of securities or has the right to acquire such powers within 60 days. 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, in both the numerator and the denominator. These shares, however, are not included in the computation of the percentage ownership of any other person.

	Shares Beneficially Owned		Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	Voting Power
	Class A Ordinary Shares	Class B Ordinary Shares	% ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾
Directors and Executive Officers**:				
Sheng Fu ⁽³⁾	29,996,440	68,599,088	6.8	46.8
Tao Zou ⁽⁴⁾				
Jie Xiao	*	*	*	*
Pin Zhou	*		*	*
Rui Hao				
Ning Zhang ⁽⁵⁾	*		*	*
Michael Jinbo Yao ⁽⁶⁾	*		*	*
Michael Lingye Zuo ⁽⁷⁾	*		*	*
Richard Weidong Ji ⁽⁸⁾	*		*	*
Tianyang Zhao ⁽⁹⁾	*		*	*
Dr. Yi Ma ⁽¹⁰⁾	*		*	*
Vincent Zhenyu Jiang	*		*	*
Yuki Yandan He	*	*	*	*
Edward Mingyan Sun	*	*	*	*
All directors and executive officers as a group	72,808,848	117,760,058	8.1	47.4
Principal Shareholders:				
Kingsoft Corporation Limited ⁽¹¹⁾	11,800,547	662,806,049	47.1	26.3
Tencent Holdings Limited ⁽¹²⁾	15,031,120	220,481,928	16.4	22.1
Sheng Global Limited ⁽¹³⁾	29,996,440	51,326,689	5.7	5.4

Notes:

* Less than 1% of our total outstanding Class A and Class B ordinary shares.

** Unless otherwise indicated in the notes below, the business address for our directors and executive officers is Building No. 8, Hui Tong Times Square, Yaojiayuan South Road, Beijing 100123, People's Republic of China.

(1) Percentage ownership is calculated by dividing the number of Class A and Class B ordinary shares beneficially owned by a given person or group by the sum of (i) 1,433,343,199 ordinary shares and (ii) the number of Class A and Class B ordinary shares that such person or group has the right to acquire upon exercise of option, warrant or other right within 60 days after March 31, 2019.

- (2) Percentage of total voting power represents voting power based on both Class A and Class B ordinary shares held by a given person or group with respect to the sum of all outstanding shares of our Class A and Class B ordinary shares. The holders of our Class B ordinary shares are entitled to ten votes per share, and holders of our Class A ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share.
- (3) Represents (i) 23,042,440 Class A ordinary shares represented by restricted ADSs and 44,026,689 Class B ordinary shares held by Sheng Global Limited, a British Virgin Islands company wholly owned by Mr. Fu, (ii) 6,954,000 Class A ordinary shares (represented by restricted ADSs) and 7,300,000 Class B ordinary shares beneficially owned by Sheng Global Limited through FaX Vision Corporation, a British Virgin Islands company controlled by Sheng Global Limited, (iii) 2,147,948 Class B ordinary shares that have

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- vested to Mr. Fu under our 2011 Plan, and (iii) 15,124,451 Class B ordinary shares that Mr. Fu may purchase upon vesting of restricted shares granted to him under our share incentive plans within 60 days after March 31, 2019. Kingsoft Corporation have delegated approximately 39.7% voting power of our company held by Kingsoft Corporation to Mr. Sheng Fu, effective October 1, 2017. For further details, see Item 4. Information on the Company A. History and Development of the Company .
- (4) The business address of Mr. Zou is c/o Kingsoft Corporation Limited, Kingsoft Tower, No. 33, Xiaoying West Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100085, People s Republic of China.
 - (5) The business address of Ning Zhang is Room 901, No. 33 Hua Yuan Shi Qiao Road, Shanghai, PRC.
 - (6) The business address of Mr. Yao is Building 105, 10 Jiuxianqiao North Road Jia Chaoyang District, Beijing, PRC.
 - (7) The business address of Mr. Zuo is Suite 2601, Taikang Financial Tower, No. 38, East 3rd Ring Road North, Chaoyang District, Beijing, RPC.
 - (8) The business address of Mr. Ji is Suite 2103 21/F, Two Exchange Square, 8 Connaught Place, Central, Hong Kong.
 - (9) The business address of Tianyang Zhao is 14th Floor, CRCC Plaza, Shijingshan Road 20, Shijingshan, Beijing, PRC.
 - (10) The business address of Dr. Yi Ma is 2038 Parker St. #228, Berkeley, CA94704.
 - (11) Represents (i) 5,040,877 Class A ordinary shares, (ii) 6,759,670 Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs, and (iii) 662,806,049 Class B ordinary shares held by Kingsoft Corporation. Kingsoft Corporation is a Cayman Islands company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 3888). Kingsoft Corporation have delegated approximately 39.7% voting power of our company held by Kingsoft Corporation to Mr. Sheng Fu, effective October 1, 2017. For further details, see Item 4. Information on the Company A. History and Development of the Company . Kingsoft Corporation s business address is Kingsoft Tower, No. 33, Xiaoying West Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100085, People s Republic of China.
 - (12) Represents (i) 745,410 Class A ordinary shares and 14,285,710 Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs held by THL E Limited, a British Virgin Islands company wholly owned by Tencent Holdings Limited, and (ii) 220,481,928 Class B ordinary shares held by TCH Copper Limited, a British Virgin Islands company wholly owned by Tencent Holdings Limited, as reported on the Schedule 13D jointly filed by TCH Copper Limited, Tencent Holdings Limited and THL E Limited on May 19, 2014. Tencent Holdings Limited is a Cayman Islands company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 700). The business address of Tencent Holdings Limited is 29/F, Three Pacific Place, No. 1 Queen s Road East, Wan Chai, Hong Kong.
 - (13) Represents (i) 23,042,440 Class A ordinary shares represented by restricted ADSs and 44,026,689 Class B ordinary shares held by Sheng Global Limited and (ii) 6,954,000 Class A ordinary shares and 7,300,000 Class B ordinary shares held by FaX Vision Corporation, a British Virgin Islands company controlled by Sheng Global Limited. The registered address of Sheng Global Limited is Palm Grove House, P.O. Box 438, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

As of March 31, 2019, to our knowledge, on the same basis of calculation as above, 455,058,440 Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs, or approximately 31.8% of our total outstanding ordinary shares were held by one record shareholder in the United States, namely The Bank of New York Mellon, the depositary of our ADS program. The number of beneficial owners of our ADSs in the United States is likely to be much larger than the number of record holders of our ordinary shares in the United States.

Our ordinary shares are divided into Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Holders of Class A ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share, while holders of Class B ordinary shares are entitled to ten votes per share. Apart from the delegation of voting rights pertaining up to 399,445,025 Class B ordinary shares of our company by Kingsoft Corporation to Mr. Fu, we are not aware of any arrangement in effect that will, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of our company. None of our major shareholders have different voting rights apart from any Class B ordinary shares that they may hold in our company.

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B. Related Party Transactions
Contractual Arrangements with VIEs

Due to certain restrictions under PRC law on foreign ownership and investment in value-added telecommunications services in China, we conduct our operations in China principally through contractual arrangements with our VIEs in China and their respective shareholders. For a description of these contractual arrangements, see Item 4. Information on the Company C. Organizational Structure Contractual Arrangements with Our VIEs.

Transactions and Agreements with Kingsoft Corporation and its Subsidiaries

Kingsoft Corporation is one of our principal shareholders, with beneficial ownership and voting power of 47.1% and 26.3%, respectively, of our outstanding Class A and Class B ordinary shares on an as-converted basis as of March 31, 2019.

Our company has certain common directors and officers with Kingsoft Corporation. As of the date of this annual report, Mr. Tao Zou, one of our directors, is also the chief executive officer and director of Kingsoft Corporation.

Kingsoft Corporation is a company with shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and is accordingly subject to the requirements of the Hong Kong Listing Rules. Before October 1, 2017, under the Hong Kong Listing Rules, we were a connected person of Kingsoft Corporation. Accordingly, transactions between us, our subsidiaries and our VIEs, on the one hand, and Kingsoft Corporation or any of its subsidiaries (excluding us and our subsidiaries and VIEs), on the other hand, were connected transactions. Under the Hong Kong Listing Rules, all connected transactions must be carried out on normal commercial terms, and if the value of a connected transaction exceeds the applicable thresholds, it was subject to the approval of the independent shareholders of Kingsoft Corporation.

Services received from Kingsoft Corporation and its Subsidiaries

Historically, we have entered into various transactions from time to time with Kingsoft Corporation and its subsidiaries. In order to regulate such ongoing transactions, we entered into a cooperation framework agreement with Kingsoft Corporation on December 27, 2013 for an initial term until December 31, 2016. Upon expiration of the initial term, the agreement was automatically renewed for three years pursuant to its terms. This agreement governs the following transactions between our company and Kingsoft Corporation:

Promotion services. We and Kingsoft Corporation will mutually provide promotion services through their own products and websites for the sale of the other party's products, including but not limited to pre-installation, bundle promotion, joint operation and publishing online advertisements;

Licensing services. We and Kingsoft Corporation will grant licenses to each other to use, among others, certain technologies, trademarks and software products. Such licenses automatically terminated upon October 1, 2017. We and Kingsoft Corporation entered into a new Trademark Licensing Contract in 2018, under which we are licensed with certain selected trademarks of Kingsoft Corporation and its relevant subsidiaries;

Leasing transactions. Kingsoft Corporation will provide property leasing and asset leasing to our company; and

Miscellaneous services. Kingsoft Corporation will provide miscellaneous services to our company, including but not limited to administration assistance services and technology support services. We and Kingsoft Corporation may enter into individual contracts from time to time when necessary according to the principles and scope provided for under the framework agreement. Pursuant to the framework

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agreement, the transactions between us and Kingsoft Corporation will be priced based on: (i) the prevailing fair market pricing rules adopted in the same industry; (ii) a price calculated based on costs plus reasonable profit margin; or (iii) a price with reference to the price or reasonable profit margin of an independent third party.

On January 1, 2009, Kingsoft Japan entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with Kingsoft Corporation, pursuant to which Kingsoft Corporation granted Kingsoft Japan the exclusive right to use certain office software within Japan and to sub-license such software to original equipment manufacturers in Japan solely for their self-use and sale of products and services.

We entered into corporation promotion agreements with Zhuhai Kingsoft Office Software, a subsidiary of Kingsoft Corporation. Under the agreements, Zhuhai Kingsoft Office Software agreed to promote our products on its platforms. The promotion fee was priced based on effective IP clicks.

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we recognized aggregate fees of RMB61.3 million, RMB45.2 million and RMB19.5 million(US\$2.8 million), respectively, to Kingsoft Corporation and its subsidiaries for the services they provided to us.

Purchase of Equity Interest in Kingsoft Japan

On March 18, 2014, we entered into an equity transfer agreement with Kingsoft Corporation to purchase 20% equity interest of Kingsoft Japan, a then subsidiary of Kingsoft Corporation, for an aggregate purchase price in cash of JPY614 million (equivalent to RMB37 million). In October 2014 and January 2016, we acquired an additional 26.1% equity interest in aggregate of Kingsoft Japan from other third-party shareholders of Kingsoft Japan. Since January 29, 2016, we have entered into supplemental agreements with Kingsoft Corporation, whereby Kingsoft Corporation agreed to appoint us as voting proxy for its approximately 5% equity interest in Kingsoft Japan at any shareholders meeting of Kingsoft Japan. The acquisition was accounted for as a transaction under common control and the results of Kingsoft Japan have since then been consolidated in our consolidated financial statements retrospectively throughout the periods presented at historical carrying value.

Transactions with Other Affiliates***Transactions with Tencent Shenzhen***

We entered into a strategic cooperation agreement dated December 27, 2013 with Shenzhen Tencent Computer Systems Company Limited, or Tencent Shenzhen, to promote various types of products of Tencent Holdings Limited, its subsidiaries and their respective associates, or collectively the Tencent Group, through various forms of promotion services on our mobile and PC applications and platforms. Tencent Shenzhen is a subsidiary of Tencent Holdings Limited, one of our major beneficial shareholders. The price of services provided between us and Tencent Shenzhen will be based on (i) the prevailing fair market price, (ii) the actual cost incurred plus a reasonable profit margin, or (iii) a price with reference to the price or reasonable profit margin of an independent third party conducting the similar transactions. The term of the cooperation agreement was from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015. The annual caps of all the transactions under this agreement, as amended on July 31, 2014, June 30, 2015 and November 5, 2015, was RMB100 million and RMB340 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively. On January 30, 2015, we entered into a supplemental agreement with Tencent Shenzhen, pursuant to which Tencent Shenzhen agrees to provide promotion services to us, subject to an annual cap of RMB100 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

On December 30, 2015, we entered into a new strategic cooperation agreement with Tencent Shenzhen, pursuant to which we and the Tencent Group will continue to provide promotion services to each other.

Pursuant to the strategic cooperation agreements, as amended, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we recognized total revenues of RMB153.6 million, RMB58.7 million and RMB198.0 million (US\$28.8 million), respectively, from the Tencent Group, and recognized aggregate fees of RMB39.1 million, RMB48.1 million and RMB70.9 million (US\$10.3 million), respectively, to the Tencent Group.

Table of Contents***Transactions with Xiaomi***

We have entered into various agreements with the subsidiaries and affiliates of Xiaomi Corporation, or Xiaomi, which is a Cayman Islands company controlled by Mr. Jun Lei, the former chairman of our board of directors until his resignation on March, 2018. Xiaomi Group was no longer a related party of the Group after Mr. Lei's resignation. Pursuant to the agreements, Xiaomi provides marketing and software installation services to us. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and the first two months of 2018, we recognized aggregate fees of RMB59.4 million, RMB61.0 million and RMB7.4 million (US\$1.1 million), respectively, to Xiaomi.

For additional details regarding the above and other related party transactions, see Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Transactions with Beijing OrionStar

In 2017, we completed capital injection into Beijing OrionStar, an artificial intelligence company incorporated in China and controlled by Mr. Sheng Fu. As a result, we, through Beijing Security, hold approximately 30% of then equity interest in Beijing OrionStar and have a two-year warrant to subscribe to additional equity interests amounted to RMB403.4 million at the same valuation of our capital injection. In 2018, we acquired additional preferred share of Beijing OrionStar, through the exercise of part of the two-year warrant at a cash consideration of RMB203,216 (US\$29,557). Subsequent to the transaction, we owned 41.5% equity interest not qualified as in-substance common stock of Beijing OrionStar. We subsequently entered into a series of agreements with Beijing OrionStar to provide technical support services. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we recognized total revenues of nil, RMB10.9 million and RMB21.9 million (US\$3.2 million), respectively.

In November 2018, we entered into a distributorship and cooperation agreement with Beijing OrionStar, pursuant to which we become the exclusive worldwide distributor for Beijing OrionStar's robotics products. The term of the agreement is one year.

Registration Rights Agreement

Pursuant to the registration rights agreement dated April 25, 2014 with Kingsoft Corporation, Xiaomi Ventures Limited and Baidu Holdings Limited, we agreed to grant each of the parties Form F-3 registration rights and the piggyback registration rights. In addition, we agreed to pay expenses relating to their exercise of Form F-3 registration rights and piggyback registration rights, except for underwriting discounts and commissions relating to the sale of securities, unless, subject to a few exceptions, a registration request is subsequently withdrawn at the request of a majority-in-interest of the holders requesting such registration.

Employment Agreements

See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees B. Compensation Employment Agreements.

Share Incentive Plans

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees B. Compensation Share Incentive Awards Share Incentive Plans.

Other Transactions with Certain Directors and Affiliates

See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees B. Compensation Compensation of Directors and Officers.

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C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

We have appended consolidated financial statements filed as part of this annual report.

Legal Proceedings

We are subject to legal proceedings and claims in our ordinary course of business from time to time.

On November 8, 2017, a putative shareholder class action lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California against our company and certain of our officers: Michael Masterson v. Cheetah Mobile Inc., et al., Case No. 2:17-cv-08141-R-AFM (C.D. Cal.). The action alleged that certain press releases and SEC filings made by our company relating to our business and operating results contained false or misleading statements in violation of the federal securities laws. On June 27, 2018, the court granted the motion to dismiss the case filed by our company and one of the individual defendants. On October 22, 2018, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the case against all remaining defendants without prejudice.

We and certain of our current and former officers have been named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on November 30, 2018 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York: Marcu v. Cheetah Mobile Inc., et al., Case No. 1:18-cv-11184. The action was purportedly brought on behalf of a class of persons who allegedly suffered damages as a result of their trading in the Company's ADRs between April 21, 2015 and November 27, 2018. The action alleges that the Company made false or misleading statements regarding the Company's business and operations in violation of the Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. On February 8, 2019, the court entered an order appointing lead plaintiffs in this action. On February 13, 2019, the court approved a scheduling stipulation for the filing of the plaintiffs' amended complaint and defendants' responsive pleadings. On March 28, 2019, an amended complaint was filed.

The action remains at its preliminary stages. We believe the case is without merit and intend to defend the actions vigorously. For risks and uncertainties relating to the pending cases against us, please see Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business We have been named as a defendant in a putative shareholder class action lawsuit that could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operation, cash flows and reputation. For further information on certain legal proceedings and arbitration that we are currently involved in, see Note 18. Commitments and Contingencies Litigation to our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 included in this annual report.

In September 2011, Mr. Sheng Fu, our chief executive officer, was named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed by Qihoo in the High Court of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The complaint was subsequently amended in May 2012, July 2012 and January 2014. The amended complaint alleges that Mr. Fu has breached his contractual obligations of confidentiality, non-competition, non-solicitation and non-disparagement under the agreements Mr. Fu had entered into with a subsidiary of Qihoo prior to his resignation from the subsidiary in August 2008. The complaint asserts that Mr. Fu was a product manager of Qihoo and was responsible for, and participated in, product design and research of certain antivirus products, including 360 Anti-virus and 360 Safe Guard and had access to the related

confidential information, trade secret, technology and know-how.

In connection with the above claims, the complaint specifically alleges that Mr. Fu: (i) used confidential information of Qihoo to develop, by himself or through Beijing Conew and Conew Network, an anti-virus

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product released around May 2010 that was substantially similar to Qihoo's 360 Anti-virus and 360 Safe Guard and infringed upon the confidential information, trade secrets and other rights of Qihoo; (ii) engaged in or dealt with businesses and products that directly competed with the businesses and/or products of Qihoo within the 18-month restricted period; (iii) employed employees of Qihoo within the 18-month restricted period, including Mr. Ming Xu, our former president, who was the then director of technology of 360 Safe Guard, a division of Qihoo; and (iv) made certain negative statements publicly about Qihoo.

Qihoo is seeking a court declaration that Qihoo's repurchase of its shares previously granted to Mr. Fu under Qihoo's share incentive plan at a nominal value was valid, a court order that Mr. Fu cease to use any confidential information or know-how of Qihoo, damages for disparagement, and a court order that Mr. Fu account to Qihoo for any profits that he earned as a result of the alleged breach.

Mr. Fu joined us in October 2010 when we acquired Conew.com Corporation, for which Mr. Fu served as the chief executive officer prior to the acquisition. Our product offerings do not include, and are not derived from, the anti-virus products referenced in the complaint.

Dividend Policy

We currently have no plan to declare or pay any dividends in the near future on our shares or ADSs. 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 rely on a significant amount of dividends from our subsidiaries for our cash requirements, including any payment of dividends to our shareholders. With respect to our PRC subsidiaries, PRC regulations may restrict their abilities to pay dividends to us. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Doing Business in China We may rely on dividends paid by our subsidiaries, including PRC subsidiaries, to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. Any limitation on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business and to pay dividends to holders of the ADSs and our ordinary shares. and Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Regulations Regulations of Foreign Currency Exchange and Dividend Distribution.

Our board of directors has discretion as to whether to distribute dividends, subject to applicable laws. 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 on its shares out of either profit or share premium amount, provided that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in the company being unable to pay its debts due in the ordinary course of business. Even if our board of directors decides to pay 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. If we pay any dividends, we will pay our ADS holders to the same extent as holders of our ordinary shares, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, including the fees and expenses payable thereunder. See Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities D. American Depositary Shares. Cash dividends on our ordinary shares, if any, will be paid in U.S. dollars.

B. Significant Changes

Except as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we have not experienced any significant changes since the date of our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offering and Listing Details

See C. Markets.

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B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ADSs have been listed on the NYSE since May 8, 2014 under the symbol CMCM.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

Item 10. Additional Information

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

We incorporate by reference into this annual report the description of our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association contained in our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-194996), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 2, 2014. The fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association were adopted by our shareholders by a special resolution passed on April 2, 2014, and became effective immediately prior to the completion of our initial public offering of the Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs.

C. Material Contracts

We have not entered into any material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and other than those described in Item 4. Information on the Company or elsewhere in this annual report.

D. Exchange Controls

See Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Regulations Regulation of Foreign Exchange and Dividend Distribution.

E. Taxation

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. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

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Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the EIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008, an enterprise established outside the PRC with de facto management bodies within the PRC is considered a resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes and is generally subject to a uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate on its worldwide income.

On April 22, 2009, the State Administration of Taxation, or the SAT, issued the Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Overseas Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Tax Resident Enterprise on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies, or SAT 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. Further to SAT Circular 82, on July 27, 2011, the 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 SAT Circular 82; the bulletin became effective on September 1, 2011. SAT Bulletin 45 clarified certain issues in the areas of resident status determination, post-determination administration and competent tax authorities procedures. According to SAT Circular 82, an offshore incorporated enterprise controlled by a PRC enterprise or a PRC enterprise group will be considered as a PRC tax resident enterprise by virtue of having its de facto management body in China only if all of the following conditions are met: (a) the senior management and core management departments in charge of its daily operations function have their presence mainly in the PRC; (b) its financial and human resources decisions are subject to determination or approval by persons or bodies in the PRC; (c) its major assets, accounting books, company seals, and minutes and files of its board and shareholders meetings are located or kept in the PRC; and (d) more than half of the enterprise's directors or senior management with voting rights habitually reside in the PRC. Although SAT Circular 82 and SAT Bulletin 45 only apply to offshore incorporated enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups and not those controlled by PRC individuals or foreigners, the determination criteria set forth therein may reflect the SAT's general position on how the term de facto management body could be applied in determining the tax resident status of offshore enterprises, regardless of whether they are controlled by PRC enterprises, individuals or foreigners.

We do not believe Cheetah Mobile Inc. meets all of the criteria described above. We believe that none of Cheetah Mobile Inc. and its subsidiaries outside of China is a PRC tax resident enterprise, because none of them is controlled by a PRC enterprise or PRC enterprise group, and because their records (including the resolutions of its board of directors and the resolutions of shareholders) are maintained outside the PRC. However, as 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 when applied to our offshore entities, we may be considered as a resident enterprise and may therefore be subject to PRC enterprise income tax at 25% on our global income. In addition, if the PRC tax authorities determine that our company is a PRC resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, dividends paid by us to non-PRC holders may be subject to PRC withholding tax, and gains realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares may be subject to PRC tax, at a rate of 10% in the case of non-PRC enterprises or 20% in the case of non-PRC individuals (in each case, subject to the provisions of any applicable tax treaty), if such dividends or gains are deemed to be from PRC sources. Any such tax may reduce the returns on your investment in the ADSs.

If we are considered a non-resident enterprise by the PRC tax authorities, the dividends paid to us by our PRC subsidiaries will be subject to a 10% withholding tax. The EIT Law also imposes a withholding income tax of 10% on dividends distributed by an foreign invested enterprise 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, and the British Virgin Islands, where our subsidiary Conew.com Corporation was incorporated, do not have such tax treaties with China. None of our U.S. subsidiaries is an

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immediate holding company of our PRC subsidiaries. Under the Arrangement Between the PRC and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital, the dividend withholding tax rate may be reduced to 5%, if a Hong Kong resident enterprise that receives a dividend is considered a non-PRC tax resident enterprise and holds at least 25% of the equity interests in the PRC enterprise distributing the dividends, subject to approval of the PRC local tax authority. However, if the Hong Kong resident enterprise is not considered to be the beneficial owner of such dividends under applicable PRC tax regulations, such dividends may remain subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10%. Accordingly, our Hong Kong subsidiaries may be able to enjoy the 5% withholding tax rate for the dividends they receive from our PRC subsidiaries if they satisfy the relevant conditions under tax rules and regulations, and obtain the approvals as required.

According to the Notice on Strengthening Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfers by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises issued by the PRC State Administration of Taxation on December 10, 2009, with retroactive effect from January 1, 2008, or SAT Circular 698, where a non-resident enterprise transfers the equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise indirectly through a disposition of equity interests in an overseas holding company (other than a purchase and sale of shares issued by a PRC resident enterprise in public securities market), PRC tax reporting and payment obligations may be triggered. On February 6, 2015, SAT issued a new guidance (Bulletin [2015] No. 7), or SAT Bulletin 7, on the PRC tax treatment of an indirect transfer of assets by a non-resident enterprise. SAT Bulletin 7 is the latest regulatory instrument on indirect transfers, extending to not only the indirect transfer of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises but also to assets attributed to an establishment in China and immovable property in China or, collectively, Chinese Taxable Assets. Further, on October 17, 2017, SAT issued the Matters Regarding Withholding Corporate Income Tax at Source for Non-Tax Resident Enterprises (Bulletin [2017] No. 37), or SAT Bulletin 37, abolish SAT Circular 698 and specify the withhold liability of the transferees. According to SAT Bulletin 7 and SAT Bulletin 37, when a non-resident enterprise engages in an indirect transfer of Chinese Taxable Assets, or Indirect Transfer, through an arrangement that does not have a bona fide commercial purpose in order to avoid paying enterprise income tax, the transaction should be re-characterized as a direct transfer of the Chinese assets and becomes taxable in China under the EIT Law, and gains derived from such indirect transfer may be subject to the PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%, and the party who is obligated to make the transfer payments has the withholding obligation. SAT Bulletin 7 and 37 have replaced SAT Circular 698 in its entirety. They provide more comprehensive guidelines on a number of issues. Among other things, SAT Bulletin 7 substantially changes the reporting requirements in SAT Circular 698, provides more detailed guidance on how to determine a bona fide commercial purpose, and also provides for a safe harbor for certain situations, including purchase and sale of shares in an offshore listed enterprise on a public market by a non-resident enterprise, which may not be subject to the PRC enterprise income tax. In addition, SAT Circular 698 now has been abolished by Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Concerning the Withholding of Non-resident Enterprise Income Tax at Source issued by the PRC State Administration of Taxation on October 17, 2017, with retroactive effect from December 1, 2017, or SAT Circular 37.

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of United States federal income tax considerations relating to the ownership, and disposition of the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares by a U.S. holder (as defined below) that holds the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). This discussion is based upon existing United States federal income tax law, which is subject to differing interpretations or change, possibly with retroactive effect. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) with respect to any United States federal income tax consequences described below, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will not take a contrary position. This discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be important to

particular holders in light of their individual circumstances, including holders subject to special tax rules (for example, banks or other financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, pension plans, cooperatives, traders in securities that have elected the mark-to-market method of

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accounting for their securities, partnerships and their partners, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, and tax-exempt organizations (including private foundations)), holders who are not U.S. holders, holders who own (directly, indirectly, or constructively) 10% or more of our stock (by vote or value), holders who acquired their ADSs or Class A ordinary shares pursuant to any employee share option or otherwise as compensation, investors required to accelerate recognition of any item of gross income with respect to our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement, holders that hold their ADSs or Class A ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale, or other integrated transaction for United States federal income tax purposes, or holders that have a functional currency other than the United States dollar, all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below. In addition, except to the extent described below, this discussion does not discuss any alternative minimum tax, state, or local tax, non-United States tax considerations, any non-income tax (such as the United States federal gift and estate tax) considerations, or the Medicare tax considerations. Each U.S. holder is urged to consult its tax advisors regarding the United States federal, state, local, and non-United States income and other tax considerations with respect to the ownership and disposition of the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares.

General

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares that is, for United States federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes) created in, or organized under the laws of, the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has otherwise elected to be treated as a United States person under the Code.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of the ADSs or our Class A 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 the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares and partners in such partnerships are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the particular United States federal income tax consequences with respect to the ownership and disposition of the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares.

For United States 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 holder of ADSs will be treated in this manner. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of Class A ordinary shares for ADSs will generally not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

A non-United States corporation, such as our company, will be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for United States federal income tax purposes, if, in the case of any particular taxable year, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of passive income or (ii) 50% or more of the average quarterly value of its assets (as determined on the basis of fair market value) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, cash is categorized as a passive asset and the company's unbooked intangibles associated with active business activities may generally be classified as active assets. 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 held and earning a proportionate share of the

income received, by any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, 25% or more (by value) of the stock.

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Although the law in this regard is unclear, we treat our VIEs and each of their subsidiaries 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, and, as a result, we consolidate their results of operations in our consolidated financial statements. Assuming that we are the owner of our VIEs and each of their subsidiaries for United States federal income tax purposes, and based upon our income and assets and the market price of our ADSs, we do not believe we were a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2018 but no assurances can be given with respect to our PFIC status for the current taxable year or any future taxable year.

The determination of whether we will be or become a PFIC will depend in part upon the value of our goodwill and other unbooked intangibles (which will depend upon the market price of our ADSs from time to time, which may be volatile). Among other matters, if our market capitalization declines, we may be or become a PFIC for the current or future taxable years. It is also possible that the IRS may challenge our classification or valuation of our goodwill and other unbooked intangibles, which may result in our company being, or becoming a PFIC for the current or one or more future taxable years.

The determination of whether we are or will become a PFIC is uncertain, because it is a fact-intensive inquiry made on an annual basis that depends, in part, on the composition of our income and assets. The determination of whether we will be or become a PFIC will also be affected by how, and how quickly, we use our liquid assets. Under circumstances where we determine not to deploy significant amounts of cash for active purposes or if we were treated as not owning our VIEs for United States federal income tax purposes, our risk of being classified as a PFIC may substantially increase. Because the value of our assets for purposes of the asset test may be determined by reference to the market price of ADSs, fluctuations in the market price of the ADSs may cause us to become a PFIC for the current or subsequent taxable years. Because there are uncertainties in the application of the relevant rules and our PFIC status for any taxable year is a factual determination that can be made only after the close of a taxable year, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the current taxable year or any future taxable year. Because PFIC status is determined annually based on the facts at the relevant time, our special United States counsel expresses no opinion with respect to our PFIC status for any taxable year and also expresses no opinion with respect to our expectations regarding our PFIC status. If we were a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. holder held the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares, we generally would continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which such U.S. holder held the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares.

The discussion below under *Dividends* and *Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares* is written on the basis that we will not be a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes. The United States federal income tax rules that apply if we are a PFIC for the current taxable year or any subsequent taxable year are generally discussed below under *Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules*.

Dividends

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, any cash distributions (including the amount of any tax withheld) paid on the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under United States 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 Class A ordinary shares, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs. Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits on the basis of United States federal income tax principles, any distribution paid will generally be reported as a dividend for United States federal income tax purposes. A non-corporate recipient of dividend income will generally be subject to tax on dividend income from a qualified foreign corporation at a reduced United States federal tax rate rather than the marginal tax rates generally applicable to ordinary income provided that certain holding period requirements are met.

A non-United States corporation (other than a corporation that is a PFIC for the taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year) will generally be considered to be a qualified foreign corporation

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(a) if it is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States which the Secretary of Treasury of the United States determines is satisfactory for purposes of this provision and which includes an exchange of information program, or (b) with respect to any dividend it pays on stock (or ADSs in respect of such stock) which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Our ADSs are listed on the NYSE, which is an established securities market in the United States, and the ADSs are expected to be readily tradable for so long as they continue to be listed on the NYSE. Thus, we believe that we will be a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid on the ADSs. Since we do not expect that our Class A ordinary shares will be listed on established securities markets, it is unclear whether dividends that we pay on our Class A ordinary shares that are not backed by ADSs currently meet the conditions required for the reduced tax rate. However, in the event we are deemed to be a resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, we may be eligible for the benefits of the United States-PRC income tax treaty (which the U.S. Treasury Department has determined is satisfactory for this purpose) and in that case we would be treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid on our Class A ordinary shares or ADSs. Each non-corporate U.S. holder is advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income for any dividends we pay with respect to the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares. Dividends received on the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations.

Dividends will generally be treated as income from foreign sources for United States foreign tax credit purposes and will generally constitute passive category income. In the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, a U.S. holder may be subject to PRC withholding taxes on dividends paid on the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares. See People's Republic of China Taxation. A U.S. holder may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of any foreign withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. A U.S. holder who does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign tax withheld may instead claim a deduction, for United States federal income tax purposes, in respect of such withholding taxes, but only for a year in which such U.S. holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. holders are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, a U.S. holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in such ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term if the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares have been held for more than one year and will generally be United States source gain or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. Long-term capital gain of non-corporate U.S. holders is generally eligible for a reduced rate of taxation. The deductibility of a capital loss may be subject to limitations. In the event that we are treated as a PRC resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and gain from the disposition of the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares is subject to tax in the PRC, a U.S. holder that is eligible for the benefits of the income tax treaty between the United States and the PRC may elect to treat the gain as PRC source income. U.S. holders are advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the tax consequences if a foreign tax is imposed on a disposition of the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares, including the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. holder holds the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares, and unless the U.S. holder makes a mark-to-market election or a qualified electing fund (QEF) (as described below), the U.S. holder will generally be subject to special tax rules that have a penalizing effect, regardless of whether we remain

a PFIC, for subsequent taxable years, 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

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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 Class A ordinary shares), and (ii) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition, including, under certain circumstances, a pledge, of ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. Under the PFIC rules:

such excess distribution and/or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. holder's holding period for the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares;

such 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 a PFIC, or pre-PFIC year, will be taxable as ordinary income;

such 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 applicable to the U.S. holder for that year; and

an 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 the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares and any of our non-United States subsidiaries 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 advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

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 the ADSs (but not with respect to our Class A ordinary shares, which are not listed on the NYSE), provided that the ADSs are regularly traded on NYSE. If a mark-to-market election is made, the U.S. 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 only to the extent of the net 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 an effective mark-to-market election, in each year that we are a PFIC any gain recognized upon the sale or other disposition of the ADSs will be treated as ordinary income and loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election.

If a U.S. holder makes a mark-to-market election in respect of a PFIC and such corporation ceases to be a PFIC, the U.S. holder will not be required to take into account the mark-to-market gain or loss described above during any period that such corporation is not a PFIC.

Because a mark-to-market election cannot be made for any lower-tier PFICs that a PFIC may own, a U.S. holder who makes a mark-to-market election with respect to the ADSs may continue to be subject to the general PFIC rules with respect to such U.S. holder's indirect interest in any of our non-United States subsidiaries if any of them is a PFIC.

We do not intend to provide information necessary for U.S. holders to make qualified electing fund, or QEF elections, which, if available, would result in tax treatment different from (and generally less adverse than) the general tax treatment for PFICs described above.

As discussed above under Dividends, dividends that we pay on the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares will not be eligible for the reduced tax rate that applies to qualified dividend income if we are a PFIC for the taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year. In addition, if a U.S. holder owns the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, such holder would generally be required to file an annual IRS Form 8621. Each U.S. holder is advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the

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potential tax consequences to such holder if we are or become a PFIC, including the possibility of making a mark-to-market election.

Information Reporting

Certain U.S. holders may be required to report information to the IRS relating to an interest in specified foreign financial assets, including shares issued by a non-United States corporation, for any year in which the aggregate value of all specified foreign financial assets exceeds US\$50,000 (or a higher dollar amount prescribed by the IRS), subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for shares held in custodial accounts maintained with a United States financial institution). These rules also impose penalties if a U.S. holder is required to submit such information to the IRS and fails to do so.

In addition, U.S. holders may be subject to information reporting to the IRS with respect to dividends on and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the ADSs or our Class A ordinary shares. Each U.S. holder is advised to consult with its tax advisor regarding the application of the United States information reporting rules to their particular circumstances.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We previously filed with the SEC our registration statement on Form F-1, as amended and prospectus under the Securities Act of 1933, with respect to our Class A ordinary shares. We are subject to the periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act. Under the Exchange Act, we are required to file reports and other information with the SEC. Specifically, we are required to file annually a Form 20-F within four months after the end of each fiscal year, which is December 31. Copies of reports and other information, when so filed, may be inspected without charge and may be obtained at prescribed rates at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information regarding the Washington, D.C. Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding registrants that make electronic filings with the SEC using its EDGAR system. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of quarterly reports and proxy statements, and officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

We will furnish The Bank of New York Mellon, the depository of our ADSs, with our annual reports, which will include a review of operations and annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP, and all notices of shareholders meetings and other reports and communications that are made generally available to our shareholders. The depository will make such notices, reports and communications available to holders

of ADSs and, upon our request, will mail to all record holders of ADSs the information contained in any notice of a shareholders meeting received by the depositary from us.

In accordance with NYSE Rule 203.01, we will post this annual report on Form 20-F on our website at <http://ir.cmcm.com>. In addition, we will provide hardcopies of our annual report free of charge to shareholders and ADS holders upon request.

Table of Contents**I. Subsidiary Information**

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk
Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk***Foreign Exchange Risk***

Most of our revenues and costs are denominated in foreign currencies, primarily U.S. dollars, and the rest is denominated in Renminbi. Our overseas revenues, as well as costs and expenses denominated in foreign currencies, expose us to the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates against the Renminbi. We are a net receiver of foreign currencies and therefore benefit from a weakening of the Renminbi and are adversely affected by a strengthening of the Renminbi relative to the foreign currency. To date, we have not entered into hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. Although our exposure to foreign exchange risks is generally limited, the value of your investment in the ADSs will be affected by the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Renminbi because the value of our business is mainly denominated in Renminbi, while the ADSs are traded in U.S. dollars. Any significant revaluation of RMB against the U.S. dollar may materially affect our revenues and financial position, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ADSs in U.S. dollars. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Fluctuations in exchange rates could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.

As of December 31, 2018, we had RMB-denominated cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of RMB714.1 million, and U.S. dollar denominated cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of US\$426.2 million. Assuming we had converted RMB714.1 million into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of RMB6.8755 for US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2018, our U.S. dollar cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments would have been US\$530.1 million. If the RMB had depreciated by 10% against the U.S. dollar, our U.S. dollar cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments would have been US\$519.7 million instead. Assuming we had converted US\$426.2 million into RMB at the exchange rate of RMB6.8755 for US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2018, our RMB cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments would have been RMB3,644.8 million. If the RMB had depreciated by 10% against the U.S. dollar, our RMB cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments would have been RMB3,937.9 million instead.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk primarily relates to interest income generated by excess cash, which is mainly held in interest-bearing bank deposits, and interest expense generated from certain bank loans. We generated interest income of RMB15.7 million, RMB36.2 million and RMB89.2 million (US\$13.0 million), and interest expense of RMB7.9 million, RMB13.6 million and RMB1.5 million (US\$0.2 million), for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Interest-earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. We have not been exposed to, nor do we anticipate being exposed to, material risks due to changes in market interest rates. However, our future interest income may fall short of expectations due to changes in market interest rates.

Market Price Risk

We are exposed to market price risk primarily with respect to investment securities held by us which are reported at fair value. A substantial portion of our investment in equity investees are all held for long-term appreciation or for

strategic purposes. All of these are accounted for under equity method or measurement alternative and not subject to market price risk. We are not exposed to commodity price risk.

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Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

Fees and Charges Our ADS holders May Have to Pay

The Bank of New York Mellon, the depository of our ADS program, 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 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. The depository's corporate trust office at which the ADSs will be administered is located at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10286, United States. The depository's principal executive office is located at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10286, United States.

Persons depositing or withdrawing shares must pay:

\$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion of 100 ADSs)

For:

Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property

\$.05 (or less) per ADS

Cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates

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

Any cash distribution to ADS holders

Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities which are distributed by the depository to ADS holders

\$.05 (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, telex and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement)

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

converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars

As necessary

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Persons depositing or withdrawing shares must pay:

Any charges incurred by the depositary or its agents for servicing the deposited securities

For:

As necessary

Fees and Other Payments Made by the Depositary to Us

The depositary has agreed to reimburse us annually for our expenses incurred in connection with the administration and maintenance of our ADS facility including, but not limited to, investor relations expenses, exchange listing fees, other program related expenses related to our ADS facility and the travel expense of our key personnel in connection with such programs. The depositary has also agreed to provide additional payments to us based on the applicable performance indicators relating to our ADS facility. There are limits on the amount of expenses for which the depositary will reimburse us, but the amount of reimbursement available to us is not necessarily tied to the amount of fees the depositary collects from investors. For the year ended December 31, 2018, we were entitled to receive approximately US\$0.1 million (after withholding tax) from the depositary as reimbursement for our expenses incurred in connection with, among other things, investor relationship programs related to the ADS facility and the travel expense of our key personnel in connection with such programs. This amount has been fully paid to us as of the date of this annual report.

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PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15 (f) under the Exchange Act. Our management evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as required by Rule 13a-15 (c) of the Exchange Act, based on criteria established in the Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2018.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, has audited the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, as stated in its report, which appears on page F-3 of this Form 20-F.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this annual report on Form 20-F that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report, as required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2018, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Richard Weidong Ji, an independent director (under the standards set forth in the NYSE rules and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act) and member of our audit committee, is an audit committee financial expert.

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Our board of directors has adopted a code of ethics that applies to our directors, officers and employees, including certain provisions that specifically apply to our senior officers, including our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, other chief senior officers, senior financial officers, controllers, senior vice presidents, vice presidents and any other persons who perform similar functions for us. We have filed our code of business conduct and ethics as Exhibit 99.1 to our registration statement on Form F-1 (File Number 333-194996), as amended, filed with the SEC on April 22, 2014. The code is also available on our official website under the corporate governance section at our investor relations website <http://ir.ccm.com>.

We hereby undertake to provide to any person without charge, a copy of our code of business conduct and ethics within ten working days after we receive such person's written request.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees by categories specified below in connection with certain professional services rendered by Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, our principal external auditors, for the periods indicated.

	2017	2018
	(in thousands)	
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	US\$ 2,534	US\$ 1,661
Audit-related fees ⁽²⁾	US\$ 41	US\$ 94
Tax fees ⁽³⁾	US\$ 185	US\$ 161

Notes:

- (1) Audit fees means the aggregate fees billed in each of the fiscal periods listed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for the audit of our annual consolidated financial statements and assistance with and review of documents filed with the SEC. In 2017 and 2018, the audit refers to financial audit and audit pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (2) Audit-related fees means the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for the assurance and related services, which were not included under Audit Fees above. In 2017, the professional services are associated with review allegation report.
- (3) Tax fees means the aggregated fees billed in each of the fiscal periods listed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

The policy of our audit committee is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, including audit services, audit-related services, tax services and all other fees as described above, other than those for *de minimis* services which are approved by the audit committee prior to the completion of the audit. Our audit committee has approved all of our audit fees, audit-related fees and tax fees for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

On March 16, 2016, our board of directors authorized a share repurchase program, whereby our company may repurchase up to US\$100 million of our shares or ADSs for a 12-month period. The share repurchases may be made in accordance with applicable laws and regulations through open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions or other legally permissible means as determined by our management, including through Rule 10b5-1 share repurchase plans. We publicly announced the share repurchase program on March 16, 2016. The share repurchase program expired on March 15, 2017.

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On September 13, 2018, our board of directors approved a share repurchase program of up to US\$100 million of our outstanding ADSs for a period not exceeding 12 months. The repurchases may be made from time to time on the open market at prevailing market prices, in privately negotiated transactions, in block trades and/or through other legally permissible means. We publicly announced the share repurchase program on September 13, 2018. As of March 31, 2019, we had repurchased approximately 4.5 million ADSs for approximately US\$32.3 million under this program.

The table below is a summary of the shares repurchased by us under the two programs. No shares were repurchased except during the months indicated and all shares were purchased in the open market pursuant to the share repurchase program announced on March 16, 2016 and September 13, 2018.

Period	Total Number of ADSs Purchased	Average Price Paid Per ADS	Total Number of ADSs Purchased as Part of the Publicly Yet Be Purchased Under Announced Plan		Approximate Dollar Value of ADSs that May the Plan* (in thousands)	
May 2016	1,613,434	US\$ 10.6049	1,613,434	US\$	82,890	
June 2016	923,374	US\$ 10.9989	923,374	US\$	72,734	
September 2018	320,700	US\$ 9.7086	320,700	US\$	96,886	
October 2018	20,519	US\$ 8.0119	20,519	US\$	96,722	
November 2018	1,192,711	US\$ 7.8471	1,192,711	US\$	87,363	
December 2018	2,993,374	US\$ 6.5295	2,993,374	US\$	67,817	
Total	7,064,112	US\$ 8.4156	7,064,112	US\$	67,817	

* As of the date of this annual report, dollar value of ADSs that may yet be purchased under our share repurchase program announced on March 16, 2016 is nil as such program has expired on March 15, 2017.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

Prior to October 1, 2017, because Kingsoft Corporation owned more than 50% of the total voting power in our company, we were a controlled company under Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE. A controlled company need not comply with the applicable NYSE corporate governance rules requiring its board of directors to have a majority of independent directors and independent compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees. We availed ourselves of these controlled company exemptions. As a result, we rely on certain exemptions that are available to controlled companies from the NYSE corporate governance requirements, including the requirements that:

a majority of our board of directors consist of independent directors;

our compensation committee be composed entirely of independent directors; and

our nominating and corporate governance committee be composed entirely of independent directors. We have ceased to be a controlled company within the meaning of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE since October 1, 2017. We have completed changes in our board and committee composition and have satisfied the full independence requirements of the NYSE corporate governance rules since March 13, 2018, including:

we satisfy the majority independent board requirement;

our compensation committee is fully independent; and

our nominating and corporate governance committee is fully independent.

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The Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE 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 NYSE corporate governance listing standards. Currently, we do not rely on home country exemption for corporate governance matters. However, if we choose to follow home country practice in the future, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they otherwise would under the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE applicable to U.S. domestic issuers.

Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART III****Item 17. Financial Statements**

We have elected to provide financial statements pursuant to Item 18.

Item 18. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of Cheetah Mobile Inc., its subsidiaries, VIEs and the then subsidiaries of VIEs are included at the end of this annual report.

Item 19. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
1.1	<u>Fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2014)</u>
2.1	<u>Registrant's specimen American depositary receipt (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 25, 2014)</u>
2.2	<u>Registrant's specimen certificate for Class A ordinary shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2014)</u>
2.3	<u>Deposit agreement dated May 7, 2014 among the Registrant, the depository and owners and holders of the American depositary shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (file no. 333-199577) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 24, 2014)</u>
4.1	<u>2011 share award scheme and amendments thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2017)</u>
4.2	<u>2013 equity incentive plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.3	<u>2014 restricted shares plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 25, 2014)</u>
4.4	<u>Form of indemnification agreement between the Registrant and its director and executive officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1</u>

(file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)

- 4.5 Form of employment agreement between the Registrant and its executive officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)
- 4.6 Business operation agreement, by and among Conew Network, Beijing Network, Ming Xu and Wei Liu, dated July 18, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)
- 4.7 Loan agreement, by and among Conew Network, Ming Xu and Wei Liu, dated June 20, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.8	<u>Exclusive technology development, support and consultancy agreement, between Conew Network and Beijing Network, dated July 18, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.9	<u>Exclusive equity option agreement, by and among Conew Network, Beijing Network, Ming Xu and Wei Liu, dated July 18, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.10	<u>Shareholder voting proxy agreement, by and among Conew Network, Beijing Network, Ming Xu and Wei Liu, dated July 18, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.11	<u>Equity pledge agreement, by and among Conew Network, Beijing Network, Ming Xu and Wei Liu, dated July 18, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.12	<u>Financial support undertaking letter signed by Conew Network with respect to Beijing Network, dated January 17, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.13	<u>Spousal consent, signed by Xinchun Li, Wei Liu's spouse, dated July 18, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.14	<u>Business operation agreement, by and among Beijing Security, Beike Internet (currently Beijing Mobile), Sheng Fu and Weiqin Qiu, dated January 1, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.15	<u>Loan agreements, by and among Beijing Security, Sheng Fu and Weiqin Qiu, dated January 1, 2011 and September 21, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.16	<u>Exclusive technology development, support and consultancy agreement, between Beijing Security and Beike Internet (currently Beijing Mobile), dated January 1, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.17	<u>Exclusive equity option agreement, by and among Beijing Security, Beike Internet (currently Beijing Mobile), Sheng Fu and Weiqin Qiu, dated January 1, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.18	<u>Shareholder voting proxy agreement, by and among Beijing Security, Beike Internet (currently Beijing Mobile), Sheng Fu and Weiqin Qiu, dated January 1, 2011 (incorporated by reference to</u>

Exhibit 10.26 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)

- 4.19 Equity pledge agreement, by and among Beijing Security, Beike Internet (currently Beijing Mobile), Sheng Fu and Weiqin Qiu, dated January 1, 2011 and amendment thereto, dated October 11, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.20	<u>Financial support undertaking letter signed by Beijing Security with respect to Beike Internet (currently Beijing Mobile), dated January 17, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.21	<u>Spousal consent, signed by Jin Wang, Weiqin Qiu's spouse, dated January 1, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2014)</u>
4.22	<u>Cooperation framework agreement between the Registrant and Kingsoft Corporation Limited, dated December 27, 2013 and supplemental agreement thereto, dated April 1, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2014)</u>
4.23	<u>Non-competition deed between the Registrant and Kingsoft Corporation Limited, dated May 14, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.46 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2015)</u>
4.24	<u>Intellectual property transfer and license framework agreement the Registrant and Kingsoft Corporation, dated April 1, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2014)</u>
4.25	<u>Share and asset purchase agreement among the Registrant, Hongkong Zoom Interactive Network Marketing Technology Limited and other parties thereto, dated June 6, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.52 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2015)</u>
4.26	<u>Stock purchase agreement among Hongkong Cheetah Mobile Technology Limited, MobPartner SAS and other parties thereto, dated March 15, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.53 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2015)</u>
4.27	<u>Parent guarantee between the Registrant and the Sellers' Representatives named therein, dated March 15, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.54 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2015)</u>
4.28	<u>Share transfer agreement among Beijing Security, Weiqin Qiu and Ming Xu, dated October 19, 2015, with respect to Guangzhou Network (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.37 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2016)</u>
4.29	<u>VIE termination agreement among Beijing Security, Guangzhou Network, Weiqin Qiu and Ming Xu, dated October 19, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.38 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2016)</u>
4.30	<u>Share transfer agreement between Beijing Security and each of Ming Xu and Wei Liu, dated October 13, 2015, with respect to Beijing Antutu (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.39 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2016)</u>

- 4.31 VIE termination agreement among Beijing Security, Beijing Antutu, Ming Xu and Wei Liu, dated October 13, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.40 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2016)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.32	<u>Supplemental agreements to strategic cooperation agreement between the Registrant and Shenzhen Tencent Computer Systems Company Limited, dated June 30, 2015 and November 5, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.41 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2016)</u>
4.33	<u>Strategic cooperation agreement between the Registrant and Shenzhen Tencent Computer Systems Company Limited, dated December 30, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.42 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2016)</u>
4.34	<u>Supplemental agreement to strategic cooperation agreement dated December 30, 2015 between the Registrant and Shenzhen Tencent Computer Systems Company Limited, dated November 19, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.34 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2017)</u>
4.35	<u>Supplemental agreement to share and asset purchase agreement among the Registrant, Hongkong Zoom Interactive Network Marketing Technology Limited and other parties thereto, dated March 16, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.43 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2016)</u>
4.36	<u>Amendment to stock purchase agreement among Hongkong Cheetah Mobile Technology Limited, MobPartner SAS and other parties thereto, dated December 15, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.44 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-36427) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2016)</u>
4.37*	<u>Share transfer agreement between Kun Wang and Ming Xu, dated July 3, 2018, with respect to Beijing Network</u>
4.38*	<u>Agreement on cancellation of contracts among Beijing Network, Conew Network, Wei Liu, Kun Wang and Ming Xu, dated July 3, 2018</u>
4.39*	<u>Exclusive service agreement between Beijing Network and Conew Network, dated July 3, 2018</u>
4.40*	<u>Exclusive equity option agreement, by and among Beijing Network, Conew Network, Wei Liu and Kun Wang, dated July 3, 2018</u>
4.41*	<u>Proxy agreement and power of attorney, by and among Conew Network, Beijing Network, Wei Liu and Kun Wang, dated July 3, 2018</u>
4.42*	<u>Equity pledge agreement, by and among Conew Network, Beijing Network, Wei Liu and Kun Wang, dated July 3, 2018</u>
4.43*	<u>Spousal consent, signed by Jiayu Li, Kun Wang's spouse, dated July 3, 2018, with respect to Beijing Network</u>
4.44*	<u>Spousal consent, signed by Xinchun Li, Wei Liu's spouse, dated July 3, 2018, with respect to Beijing Network</u>
4.45*	<u>Share transfer agreement between Kun Wang and Ming Xu, dated July 5, 2018, with respect to Beijing Conew</u>
4.46*	<u>Agreement on cancellation of contracts among Beijing Conew, Conew Network, Sheng Fu and Ming Xu, dated July 5, 2018</u>

- 4.47* Exclusive service agreement between Beijing Conew and Conew Network, dated July 5, 2018
- 4.48* Exclusive equity option agreement, by and among Beijing Conew, Conew Network, Sheng Fu and Kun Wang, dated July 5, 2018

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.49*	<u>Proxy agreement and power of attorney, by and among Conew Network, Beijing Conew, Sheng Fu and Kun Wang, dated July 5, 2018</u>
4.50*	<u>Equity pledge agreement, by and among Conew Network, Beijing Conew, Sheng Fu and Kun Wang, dated July 5, 2018</u>
4.51*	<u>Spousal consent, signed by Jiayu Li, Kun Wang's spouse, dated July 5, 2018, with respect to Beijing Conew</u>
4.52*	<u>Facebook audience network terms in effect as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F</u>
4.53*	<u>Google AdSense Online Terms of Service in effect as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F</u>
8.1*	<u>List of significant subsidiaries and VIEs</u>
11.1	<u>Code of business conduct and ethics (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-194996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2014)</u>
12.1*	<u>Certification by principal executive officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
12.2*	<u>Certification by principal financial officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
13.1**	<u>Certification by principal executive officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
13.2**	<u>Certification by principal financial officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
15.1*	<u>Consent of Global Law Office</u>
15.2*	<u>Consent of Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP</u>
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

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SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing its annual report on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Cheetah Mobile Inc.

By: /s/ Sheng Fu

Name: Sheng Fu

Title: Chief Executive Officer and Director

Date: April 26, 2019

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Cheetah Mobile Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cheetah Mobile Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2017 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated April 26, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method for accounting for revenue from contracts with customers using a modified retrospective approach and its method for accounting for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of certain equity securities during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the 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 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 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 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 financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2014.

Beijing, The People's Republic of China

April 26, 2019

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Cheetah Mobile Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Cheetah Mobile Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Cheetah Mobile Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and our report dated April 26, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the 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 audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have

a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP

Beijing, The People's Republic of China

April 26, 2019

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Table of Contents**CHEETAH MOBILE INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

	Notes	As of December 31,		
		2017 RMB	2018 RMB	2018 US\$
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		2,317,488	2,783,843	404,893
Restricted cash	2	90,149	6,133	892
Short-term investments	4	1,395,694	930,610	135,352
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of RMB72,115 and RMB83,991 (US\$12,216) as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	5	621,272	655,261	95,304
Prepayments and other current assets	6	918,243	1,064,714	154,853
Due from related parties	15	54,052	126,990	18,470
Total current assets		5,396,898	5,567,551	809,764
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment, net	7	89,137	63,919	9,297
Intangible assets, net	8	70,225	48,421	7,043
Goodwill	9	634,157	617,837	89,861
Investment in equity investees	4	149,969	151,533	22,040
Other long-term investments	4	1,002,721	1,697,510	246,893
Due from related parties	15	5,216	21,139	3,075
Deferred tax assets	14	57,642	88,896	12,929
Other non-current assets		42,966	35,830	5,211
Total non-current assets		2,052,033	2,725,085	396,349
Total assets		7,448,931	8,292,636	1,206,113
LIABILITIES, MEZZANINE EQUITY AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY				
Current liabilities (including current liabilities of the VIEs and a VIE's subsidiary without recourse to the Company amounting to RMB133,406 and RMB107,139 (US\$15,584) as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively) (Note 1)				
Bank loans	10	336,304		
Accounts payable		164,537	171,055	24,879
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	11	1,532,489	1,514,642	220,296

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Due to related parties	15	81,810	37,298	5,425
Income tax payable		50,614	112,770	16,402
Total current liabilities		2,165,754	1,835,765	267,002

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CHEETAH MOBILE INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)

(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

	Notes	As of December 31,		
		2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
Non-current liabilities (including non-current liabilities of the VIEs and a VIE's subsidiary without recourse to the Company amounting to RMB4,134 and RMB6,414 (US\$933) as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively) (Note 1)				
Deferred tax liabilities	14	73,393	110,291	16,041
Other non-current liabilities		54,574	64,185	9,335
Total non-current liabilities		127,967	174,476	25,376
Total liabilities		2,293,721	2,010,241	292,378
Mezzanine equity				
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	19	649,246	687,847	100,043
Shareholders' equity				
Class A ordinary shares (par value of US\$0.000025 per share; 7,600,000,000 shares authorized; 415,250,897 and 475,357,217 shares issued as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively; 409,345,857 and 419,253,027 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	18	65	74	11
Class B ordinary shares (par value of US\$0.000025 per share; 1,400,000,000 shares authorized; 1,006,398,742 and 957,985,982 shares issued as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively; 992,705,325 and 946,017,565 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	18	164	156	22
Treasury stock (nil and 45,273,040 shares as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	21		(221,932)	(32,279)
Additional paid-in capital		2,644,043	2,742,893	398,937
Retained earnings	18	1,564,883	2,705,970	393,567
Accumulated other comprehensive income	18	84,206	249,304	36,260
Total Cheetah Mobile Inc. shareholders' equity		4,293,361	5,476,465	796,518
Noncontrolling interests		212,603	118,083	17,174
Total equity		4,505,964	5,594,548	813,692

Total liabilities, mezzanine equity and equity	7,448,931	8,292,636	1,206,113
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**CHEETAH MOBILE INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

	Notes	Year ended December 31,			
		2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	2018 US\$
Revenues (a)					
Utility products and related services		3,870,995	3,439,563	3,119,483	453,711
Mobile entertainment		693,195	1,496,443	1,778,867	258,725
Others		460	38,751	83,355	12,123
Total Revenues		4,564,650	4,974,757	4,981,705	724,559
Cost of revenues (a)		(1,543,817)	(1,780,089)	(1,540,633)	(224,076)
Gross profit		3,020,833	3,194,668	3,441,072	500,483
Operating income and expenses (a)					
Research and development		(905,854)	(684,863)	(668,918)	(97,290)
Selling and marketing		(1,650,581)	(1,656,505)	(1,910,044)	(277,804)
General and administrative		(561,834)	(407,410)	(430,826)	(62,661)
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets		(2,889)	(38,862)	(12,767)	(1,857)
Other operating income		87,877	39,852	48,705	7,084
		(3,033,281)	(2,747,788)	(2,973,850)	(432,528)
Operating (loss) profit		(12,448)	446,880	467,222	67,955
Other income (expenses)					
Interest income, net		7,783	22,603	87,716	12,758
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net		3,747	(15,224)	13,821	2,010
Impairment of investments and convertible loans	4	(141,069)	(275,026)	(142,385)	(20,709)
Other income, net	3/4	84,454	1,253,537	843,733	122,716
(Loss) Gain from equity method investments, net	4	(11,363)	495	(384)	(56)
(Loss) Income before income taxes		(68,896)	1,433,265	1,269,723	184,674
Income tax benefits (expenses)	14	12,189	(57,602)	(117,000)	(17,017)
Net (loss) income		(56,707)	1,375,663	1,152,723	167,657
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests		23,818	27,469	(14,186)	(2,063)

Net (loss) income attributable to Cheetah Mobile Inc.		(80,525)	1,348,194	1,166,909	169,720
(Losses) Earnings per share	20				
Basic		(0.0580)	0.9573	0.8048	0.1171
Diluted		(0.0580)	0.9366	0.7839	0.1140
(Losses) Earnings per ADS (1 ADS represent 10 Class A ordinary share)	20				
Basic		(0.5805)	9.5728	8.0478	1.1705
Diluted		(0.5805)	9.3656	7.8393	1.1402
Weighted average number of shares used in computation of ordinary shares:					
Class A ordinary shares					
Basic		368,910,885	393,753,299	440,283,682	440,283,682
Diluted		1,387,254,551	1,425,154,838	1,440,414,849	1,440,414,849

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CHEETAH MOBILE INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

	Notes	Year ended December 31,			
		2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	2018 US\$
Class B ordinary shares					
Basic		1,018,343,666	1,000,550,027	962,805,927	962,805,927
Diluted		1,018,343,666	1,003,202,954	962,805,927	962,805,927
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax of nil					
	18				
Foreign currency translation adjustments		132,450	(148,304)	182,978	26,613
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net		1,241	(433)	(3,734)	(543)
Reclassification adjustments for gains included in net (loss) income		(21,666)			
Other comprehensive income (loss)		112,025	(148,737)	179,244	26,070
Total comprehensive income		55,318	1,226,926	1,331,967	193,727
Less: Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests		26,814	22,671	(40)	(6)
Total comprehensive income attributable to Cheetah Mobile Inc.		28,504	1,204,255	1,332,007	193,733

Note:

(a) The amount of transactions with related parties recorded in revenue, cost of revenues and operating expenses are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	2018 US\$
Revenues	155,849	83,263	232,363	33,796
Cost of revenues	(58,118)	(89,658)	(76,056)	(11,062)

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Research and development	(4,788)	(6,828)	(1,568)	(228)
Selling and marketing	(76,933)	(70,272)	(18,710)	(2,721)
General and administrative	(25,620)	(4,005)	(4,858)	(707)

Details of the related party transactions are set out in Note 15(b) to the consolidated financial statements.

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

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Table of Contents**CHEETAH MOBILE INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net (loss) income	(56,707)	1,375,663	1,152,723	167,657
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash from operating activities				
Depreciation of property and equipment	46,455	45,156	40,244	5,853
Amortization of intangible assets	116,903	91,145	39,863	5,798
Provision for doubtful accounts	55,152	5,675	17,619	2,563
Impairment of assets	143,958	313,888	155,301	22,588
Foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	4,645	10,641	(19,979)	(2,906)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	(5,279)	(670)	(2,496)	(363)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries/VIE s subsidiary	(28,071)	(232,673)	(193,680)	(28,170)
Gain on disposal/deemed disposal of investments	(55,684)	(953,345)	(300,211)	(43,664)
Settlement and changes in fair value of contingent consideration	3,377	9,014		
Changes in fair value of financial assets	94	(12,959)	(344,333)	(50,081)
Loss (Gain) from equity method investments	11,363	(495)	384	56
Gain on dividends received from long-term investment investees	(123)	(58,741)		
Gain on settlement of consideration of business combination		(3,383)		
Deferred income tax (benefits) expenses	(53,432)	(25,306)	8,065	1,173
Share-based compensation expenses	306,149	73,316	85,118	12,380
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Accounts receivable	26,067	(63,517)	(25,302)	(3,680)
Prepayments and other current assets	(180,833)	(179,286)	(264,815)	(38,516)
Due from related parties	15,353	(15,884)	(59,198)	(8,610)
Other non-current assets	(217)	(4,042)	(4,951)	(720)
Accounts payable	50,231	(10,346)	(3,742)	(544)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(5,266)	189,875	15,540	2,260
Due to related parties	14,203	11,307	(29,582)	(4,303)
Income tax payable	(14,752)	39,353	66,415	9,660
Other non-current liabilities		21,202	12,607	1,834
Net cash provided by operating activities	393,586	625,588	345,590	50,265
Cash flows from investing activities				

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Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(117,691)	(25,890)	(65,403)	(9,512)
Purchase of other long-term investments	(311,334)	(330,119)	(523,729)	(76,173)
Purchase of equity method investments	(6,542)	(54,516)	(5,721)	(832)
Purchase of put option			(1,200)	(175)
Purchase of short-term investments	(915,963)	(2,000,669)	(2,492,046)	(362,453)
Proceeds from maturity of short-term investments	590,566	940,826	3,049,145	443,480
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(366,834)	(77,392)		
Dividends from long-term investment investees	96	58,741		
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries/VIE's subsidiary	8,184	152,653	71,516	10,402
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	60	1,426	14,290	2,078
Proceeds and deposits from disposal of equity method investments	16,125	26,930	1,462	213
Proceeds and advance from disposal of other long-term investments	82,259	1,109,614	576,822	83,895
Loans to related parties	(13,000)	(108,671)	(73,081)	(10,629)
Loans to third parties		(34,097)	(70,080)	(10,193)
Repayment of loans from related parties	6,031	109,671	33,907	4,932
Repayment of loans from third parties	3,000		22,754	3,309
Repayment of loans from an investor of an equity investee	1,574			
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(1,023,469)	(231,493)	538,636	78,342

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CHEETAH MOBILE INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from bank loans	332,078			
Repayment for bank loans	(8,873)	(138,656)	(329,145)	(47,872)
Proceeds and advance from exercise of restricted shares with an option feature	37,329	43,688	21,234	3,088
Settlement of contingent consideration	(23,116)	(25,777)		
Share repurchase	(178,991)		(221,749)	(32,252)
Capital contribution from noncontrolling shareholders		11,905	172	25
Payment of withholding tax for dividend to noncontrolling shareholders		(2,700)		
Payment of dividend to noncontrolling shareholders			(17,023)	(2,476)
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable noncontrolling interests		635,795		
Purchase of shares from noncontrolling shareholders	(8,007)	(16,189)		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	150,420	508,066	(546,511)	(79,487)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	58,820	(73,275)	44,624	6,491
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(420,643)	828,886	382,339	55,611
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of year	1,999,394	1,578,751	2,407,637	350,174
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of year	1,578,751	2,407,637	2,789,976	405,785
Supplemental disclosures				
Income taxes paid	(67,962)	(7,695)	(38,217)	(5,558)
Interest expense paid	(7,306)	(11,988)	(2,956)	(430)
Non-cash investing and financing activities:				
Acquisition of property and equipment and intangible assets included in accrued expenses and other liabilities	10,902	30,530	8,725	1,269
Disposal of subsidiaries included in prepayments and other current assets		93,071	33,084	4,812
Disposal of investments included in prepayments and other current assets	22,143	47,818		
Contingent consideration payable for business acquisitions	25,067			
Non-cash acquisition of other long-term investments		329,710		

Non-cash acquisition of business

6,944

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

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CHEETAH MOBILE INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

	Number of Class A Ordinary Shares	Class A Ordinary Shares RMB	Number of Class B Ordinary Shares	Class B Ordinary Shares RMB	Additional paid-in capital RMB	Treasury stock RMB	Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) RMB	Retained earnings RMB	Total Cheetah Mobile Inc. shareholder equity RMB	Noncontrolling interests RMB	
at 1,	350,398,737	56	1,035,037,339	170	2,416,907		119,116	317,818	2,854,067	160,378	3,
on of								(80,525)	(80,525)	23,818	
shares A shares holders	43,385,700	7	(43,385,700)	(7)							
ed tion and ed					305,689				305,689	139	
	12,506,416	2	11,675,334	2	21,911				21,915		
nsive							109,029		109,029	2,996	
f an estee chase					240				240		
lling											
ers					(6,109)				(6,109)	(1,898)	
se of stock						(178,991)			(178,991)		(
										3,393	

of a											
on to											
lder											
lder											
n					(12,963)				(12,963)		
at											
r 31,	406,290,853	65	1,003,326,973	165	2,725,675	(178,991)	228,145	237,293	3,012,352	188,826	3,
ne								1,348,194	1,348,194	27,469	1,
on of											
shares											
A											
shares											
holders	13,749,910	2	(13,749,910)	(2)							
ed											
tion					73,289				73,289		
and											
ed											
ed	14,673,174	2	3,128,262	1	26,544				26,547		
nsive											
							(143,939)		(143,939)	(4,798)	(
of											
le											
lling								(13,451)	(13,451)		
on											
lling											
ers					4,198				4,198	5,765	
chase											
s											
lling											
er					(226)				(226)		
f an											
estee					436				436		
olling										13,167	
n											
ness											

ns

ion of											
tock	(25,368,080)	(4)			(178,987)	178,991					
of											
5-09					(6,886)			6,886			
by a											
ted											
y to											
lling											(17,826)
se of											
ed											
om a											
lling								(14,039)	(14,039)		
er											
at											
r 31,	409,345,857	65	992,705,325	164	2,644,043		84,206	1,564,883	4,293,361	212,603	4,

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CHEETAH MOBILE INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)

(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

	Number of Class A Ordinary Shares	Class B Ordinary Shares RMB	Number of Class B Ordinary Shares RMB	Class B Ordinary Shares RMB	Additional paid-in capital RMB	Treasury stock RMB	Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) RMB	Retained earnings RMB	Total Cheetah Mobile Inc. shareholder equity RMB	Noncontrolling interests RMB	Total equity RMB
Balance at the beginning of the period								11,892	11,892	1,175	13,167
Issuance of shares								1,166,909	1,166,909	(14,186)	1,152,732
Repurchase of shares	48,412,760	8	(48,412,760)	(8)							
Share-based compensation					84,747				84,747	484	85,718
Share repurchase and other	6,767,450	1	1,725,000		12,035				12,036		12,036
Comprehensive income							165,098		165,098	14,146	179,244
Change in noncontrolling interests								(37,714)	(37,714)	(887)	(38,601)
Change in noncontrolling interest holders										3,129	3,129
Change in fair value of an investee					180				180		180
						(221,932)			(221,932)		(221,932)

urchase of n stock (1)												
al of a ary nd d by a dated ary to trolling s												(75,964) (7
in nterest sidiary				1,888				1,888				(20,529) (2
1,888												(1,888)
e at ber 31,	464,526,067*	74	946,017,565	156	2,742,893	(221,932)	249,304	2,705,970	5,476,465	118,083	5,59	
e at ber 31, US\$	464,526,067	11	946,017,565	22	398,937	(32,279)	36,260	393,567	796,518	17,174	81	

* 45,273,040 Class A ordinary shares were repurchased but not cancelled and recorded as treasury stock at historical purchase price (Note 21).

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

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(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Cheetah Mobile Inc. (formerly known as Kingsoft Internet Security Software Holdings Limited) (the Company) is a limited company incorporated in the Cayman Islands under the laws of Cayman Islands on July 30, 2009. The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries and variable interest entities (VIEs) (collectively referred to the Group) are principally engaged in the provision of utility products and related services, mobile entertainment services and other services. The Company conducts its primary business operations through its subsidiaries, VIEs and subsidiary of VIEs. In 2009, Kingsoft Corporation Limited (Kingsoft), the former holding company of the Company, undertook a corporate reorganization to establish the Group, which started to specialize in utility products and related services on a stand-alone basis with separate management oversight distinct from Kingsoft. Subsequent to the reorganization in 2009, all revenues and costs generated by the utility products and related services, are reflected in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. On October 2, 2017, Kingsoft have approved the delegation of approximately 38% voting power of the Company held by Kingsoft to Mr. Sheng Fu, chief executive officer and director of the Company (Mr. Fu), effective October 1, 2017. The Company is no longer consolidated by Kingsoft and became a significant equity method investee of Kingsoft thereafter.

Details of the Company's principal subsidiaries and VIEs as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Company	Date of incorporation/ registration	Place of incorporation/ registration	Percentage of ownership (i)	Principal activities
<i>Principle subsidiaries of the Company:</i>				
Cheetah Technology Corporation Limited (Cheetah Technology)	August 26, 2009	Hong Kong	100%	Investment holding, provision of utility products and related services, mobile entertainment services
Zhuhai Juntian Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. (Zhuhai Juntian)	September 28, 2000	The People's Republic of China (PRC)	100%	Investment holding, research and development and provision of utility

Beijing Kingsoft Internet Security Software Co., Ltd. (Beijing Security)	November 30, 2009	The PRC	<p>products and related services</p> <p>100% Provision of mobile entertainment services and research and development of online applications, sale of AI hardware</p>
Conew Network Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (Conew Network)	March 19, 2009	The PRC	<p>100% Research and development of mobile applications and provision of utility products and related service</p>

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(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

Company	Date of incorporation/ registration	Place of incorporation/ registration	Percentage of ownership (i)	Principal activities
<i>Principle subsidiaries of the Company (continued):</i>				
Cheetah Mobile America, Inc. (Cheetah Mobile America)	November 28, 2012	United States	100%	Provision of utility products and related services, mobile entertainment services and research and development services
Hongkong Zoom Interactive Network Marketing Technology Limited (HK Zoom)	July 4, 2014	Hong Kong	100%	Provision of utility products and related services
Cheetah Information Technology Company Limited (Cheetah Information)	March 9, 2015	Hong Kong	100%	Investment holding
MobPartner SAS (MobPartner)	February 23, 2010	France	100%	Provision of utility products and related services
Moxiu Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (Moxiu Technology)	June 12, 2008	The PRC	51.58%	Provision of mobile application development and utility products and related services
Cheetah Mobile Singapore Pte. Ltd. (Cheetah Mobile	May 27, 2015	Singapore	100%	Provision of utility products and related services and mobile

Singapore)			entertainment services
Live.me Inc. (Live.me)	September 19, 2016	Cayman	52.1% Investment holding
Hong Kong LiveMe Corporation Limited	October 17, 2016	Hong Kong	52.1% Provision of mobile entertainment services
Beijing Lewo Wuxian Technology Co., Ltd. (Lewo Wuxian)	December 14, 2016	The PRC	52.1% Provision of research and development services
Taiwan Cheetah Mobile Corp (Taiwan Cheetah)	January 21, 2016	Taiwan	100% Sale of AI hardware
Japan Kingsoft Inc. (Kingsoft Japan)	March 9, 2005	Japan	41.9% Provision of utility products and related services

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Company	Date of incorporation/ registration	Place of incorporation/ registration	Percentage of ownership (i)	Principal activities
<i>Principle subsidiaries of the Company (continued):</i>				
Cheetah Mobile Hong Kong Limited (Cheetah Mobile Hong Kong)	February 24, 2016	Hong Kong	100%	Investment holding
Conew.com Corporation	October 6, 2008	British Virgin Islands	100%	Investment holding
Hongkong Cheetah Mobile Technology Limited	March 9, 2015	Hong Kong	100%	Investment holding
<i>VIEs</i>				
Beijing Conew Technology Development Co., Ltd. (Beijing Conew)	December 22, 2005	The PRC	Nil	Dormant
Beijing Cheetah Mobile Technology Co., Ltd. (Beijing Mobile)	April 15, 2009	The PRC	Nil	Provision of utility products and related services, mobile entertainment services
Beijing Cheetah Network Technology Co., Ltd. (Beijing Network)	July 18, 2012	The PRC	Nil	Provision of utility products and related services, mobile entertainment services

(i) Percentage of ownership is calculated on fully diluted basis.

VIE arrangements

In order to comply with the PRC laws and regulations which prohibit foreign control of companies involved in internet value-added business, the Group operates its website and conducts substantially the majority of its internet value-added services in the PRC through Beijing Mobile, Beijing Network and Beijing Conew (collectively referred to as the VIEs) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Except for Beijing Conew, the registered capital of the VIEs was funded by Beijing Security and Conew Network (each or collectively referred to as the Primary Beneficiaries) through loans extended to the VIEs' shareholders, Sheng Fu, Kun Wang and Wei Liu, who were our employee and/or director, as well as Ms. Weiqin Qiu. The effective control of the VIEs is held by the Primary Beneficiaries, through a series of contractual agreements (the Contractual Agreements). As a result of the Contractual Agreements, the Primary Beneficiaries have the power to direct the activity that most significantly impacts the economic performance of the VIEs and receive the economic benefits of the VIEs.

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(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

The following is a summary of the Contractual Agreements amongst the Primary Beneficiaries, the VIEs and their respective shareholders (Nominee Shareholders):

Exclusive technology development, support and consulting agreements

Pursuant to the exclusive technology development, support and consulting agreements entered into between the Primary Beneficiaries and the VIEs, the VIEs engaged the Primary Beneficiaries as their exclusive provider of management consulting services, technical development and support services in return for service fees of not less than 20% of the VIE s pre-tax revenue. The Primary Beneficiaries have the sole right to adjust the services fees upon written request and shall exclusively own any intellectual property arising from the performance of this agreement. The agreements will remain effective unless terminated upon mutual agreement by both parties. During the term of the agreement, the VIEs may not enter into any agreement with third parties for the provision of any technical or management consulting services without the consent of the Primary Beneficiaries.

Loan agreements

Pursuant to the loan agreements among the Primary Beneficiaries, the Nominee Shareholders and the VIEs, the Primary Beneficiaries granted loans in an aggregate amount of RMB36,300 (US\$5,280) to the Nominee Shareholders for their sole purpose of contributing to the registered capital of the VIEs or in certain cases directly to the VIEs under the VIE arrangements. At the option of the Primary Beneficiaries, repayment may be requested at any time, which may be in the form of transferring the VIE s equity interest to the Primary Beneficiaries or its designees. The Nominee Shareholders may offer to repay part or the entire loans at any time, to the extent permitted by PRC laws, in the form of transferring the VIE s equity interest to the Primary Beneficiaries or its designees.

Exclusive equity option agreements

Pursuant to the exclusive equity option agreements entered into between the Primary Beneficiaries, the VIEs and the Nominee Shareholders, the Primary Beneficiaries were granted an exclusive and irrevocable option to purchase, or designate a third party to purchase, all or part of the equity interest of the VIEs held by the Nominee Shareholders. Without the prior written consent of the Primary Beneficiaries, the Nominee Shareholders shall not assign or transfer to any third party or create or cause any security interest in whatsoever form to be created on, all or any part of the equity interest held in the VIEs. In addition, dividends and any form of distributions are not permitted without the prior consent of the Primary Beneficiaries. The exercise consideration should be equal to the corresponding loan amount as described above or the minimum consideration permitted under the PRC laws, whichever is higher. The consideration in excess of the corresponding loan amount shall be waived by the Nominee Shareholders. While in the exclusive equity option agreement with respect to Beijing Mobile, the exercise consideration is equal to the minimum price permitted under the PRC laws and any amount in excess of the corresponding loan amount shall be refunded by

the Nominee Shareholders to Beijing Security or Beijing Security may deduct the excess amount upon payment of consideration. The Primary Beneficiaries or their designee(s) may exercise such option at any time until it has acquired all the equity interest of the VIEs. The agreements will remain effective until all the equity interests held by the Nominee Shareholders have been lawfully transferred to the Primary Beneficiaries or its designee(s) pursuant to the terms of the agreements.

Equity pledge agreements

Pursuant to the equity pledge agreements entered into between the Nominee Shareholders, the VIEs and the Primary Beneficiaries, the Nominee Shareholders pledged all of their equity interest in the VIEs to the Primary

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Beneficiaries as collateral for all of their payments due to the Primary Beneficiaries and to secure their obligations under the above agreements. Without the prior written consent of the Primary Beneficiaries, the Nominee Shareholders may not assign or transfer to any third party or create or cause any security interest in whatsoever form to be created on, all or any part of the equity interest it holds in the VIEs. The Primary Beneficiaries are entitled to transfer or assign in full, or in part, the shares pledged. In the event of default, the Primary Beneficiaries as the pledgee, have first priority to be compensated through the sale or auction of the pledged equity interest. The Nominee Shareholders agree to waive their dividend rights in relation to all of the pledged equity interest until such pledge has been lawfully discharged. The equity pledge agreements will remain effective until all the obligations under these agreements have been satisfied in full or all of the guaranteed liabilities have been repaid.

Shareholder voting proxy agreements

Pursuant to the shareholder voting proxy agreements signed between the Nominee Shareholders, the VIEs and the Primary Beneficiaries, the Nominee Shareholders irrevocably nominates, appoints and constitutes any person designated by the Primary Beneficiaries as its attorney-in-fact to exercise on such shareholder's behalf any and all rights that such shareholder has in respect of its equity interest in the VIE (including but not limited to the voting rights and the right to nominate executive directors of the VIE). The shareholder voting proxy agreements are effective for an initial ten years and will be automatically renewed on an annual basis thereafter if the Primary Beneficiaries do not provide notice of termination to the Nominee Shareholders thirty days prior to expiration.

Business operation agreements

Pursuant to the business operations agreements entered into between the Nominee Shareholders, the VIEs and the Primary Beneficiaries, the Nominee Shareholders must appoint candidates designated by the Primary Beneficiaries as its board of directors and the Primary Beneficiaries have the right to appoint senior executives of the VIEs. In addition, the VIEs agree not to engage in any transaction that may materially affect their assets, obligations, rights or operation without the prior written consent of the Primary Beneficiaries. The Nominee Shareholders also agree to unconditionally pay or transfer to the Primary Beneficiaries any bonus, dividends or any other profits or interest (in whatever form) that they are entitled to as shareholders of the VIEs, and waives any consideration connected therewith. The agreement has a term of ten years, unless otherwise terminated by the Primary Beneficiaries. Neither the VIEs nor the Nominee Shareholders may terminate this agreement.

Spousal consent letters

The spouses of certain shareholders of the VIEs have executed spousal consent letters. Pursuant to these letters, the spouses of certain shareholders of the VIEs acknowledged that certain equity interest in the respective VIEs held by and registered in the name of his or her spouse will be disposed pursuant to relevant arrangements under the

shareholder voting proxy agreement, the exclusive equity option agreement, the equity pledge agreement and the loan agreement. These spouses undertake not to take any action to interfere with the disposition of such equity interest, including, without limitation, claiming that such equity interest constitute communal marital property.

On January 17, 2014, the Contractual Agreements were supplemented with financial support undertaking letters executed by the Primary Beneficiaries to memorialize the Primary Beneficiaries' commitment to the VIEs

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and the commitment shall be retrospectively effective from the date the other contractual agreements were fully executed. Pursuant to the financial support undertaking letters, the Primary Beneficiaries commit to provide unlimited financial support to the VIEs to support their operations whether or not the VIEs incur any losses, and not request for repayment if the VIEs are unable to do so.

Despite the lack of technical majority ownership, there exists a parent-subsidary relationship between the Primary Beneficiaries and the VIEs through the irrevocable shareholder voting proxy agreements, whereby the Nominee Shareholders effectively assigned all of the voting rights underlying their equity interest in the VIEs to the Primary Beneficiaries. Furthermore, pursuant to the exclusive equity option agreements, which include a substantive kick-out right, the Primary Beneficiaries have the power to control the Nominee Shareholders, and therefore the power to govern the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIEs. In addition, through the Contractual Agreements, the Primary Beneficiaries demonstrate its ability and intention to continue to exercise the ability to absorb substantially all of the expected losses and the majority of the profits of the VIEs, and therefore have the rights to the economic benefits of the VIEs.

The shareholders of the VIEs elect and terminate the executive directors of the VIEs, approve the annual budget, financial statements and significant investing and financing activities of the VIEs. Pursuant to the shareholder voting proxy agreements, the shareholders of the VIEs have assigned all of their voting rights underlying the equity interest in the VIEs to any person nominated, appointed or designated by the Primary Beneficiaries. Senior management of the Company, all employees of the Primary Beneficiaries, are generally responsible for the review and approval of sales contracts, credit approval policies, pricing policies, significant marketing promotions, product development, research and development, bandwidth and traffic expenditures, as well as the appointments and terminations of personnel. Therefore, the Primary Beneficiaries have the power to direct the activities of the VIEs that most significantly impact their economic performance.

Thus, Beijing Security and Conew Network are considered the primary beneficiaries of the VIEs. As a result of the above, the Company, through the Primary Beneficiaries, consolidate the VIEs in accordance with SEC Regulation SX-3A-02 and Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) topic 810-10 (ASC 810-10),
Consolidation: Overall.

The Company, in consultation with its PRC legal counsel, believes that (i) the ownership structure of the Group, including its subsidiaries in the PRC and VIEs is in compliance with all existing PRC laws and regulations; (ii) each of the Contractual Agreements amongst the Primary Beneficiaries, the VIEs and the Nominee Shareholders of the VIEs governed by PRC laws, are legal, valid and binding, enforceable against such parties, and will not result in any violation of PRC laws or regulations currently in effect; and (iii) each of the Company's PRC subsidiaries, VIEs and subsidiary of VIEs have the necessary corporate power and authority to conduct its business as described in its business scope under its business license, which is in full force and effect, and the Group's business operations in the

PRC are in compliance with existing PRC laws and regulations.

However, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could cause the relevant regulatory authorities to find the current Contractual Agreements and businesses to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws or regulations. If the Company, the Primary Beneficiaries or any of its current or future VIEs are found in violation of any existing or future 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 in dealing with such violations, including levying fines, confiscating the income of the Primary Beneficiaries, and the VIEs, revoking the

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CHEETAH MOBILE INC.

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business licenses or operating licenses of the Primary Beneficiaries, and VIEs, shutting down the Group's servers or blocking the Group's websites, discontinuing or placing restrictions or onerous conditions on the Group's operations, requiring the Group to undergo a costly and disruptive restructuring, restricting the Group's rights to use the proceeds from this offering to finance the Group's business and operations in PRC, or enforcement actions that could be harmful to the Group's business. Any of these actions could cause significant disruption to the Group's business operations and severely damage the Group's reputation, which would in turn materially and adversely affect the Group's business and results of operations. In addition, if the imposition of any of these penalties causes the Primary Beneficiaries to lose the rights to direct the activities of VIEs or the right to receive their economic benefits, the Company, through the Primary Beneficiaries, would no longer be able to consolidate the VIEs.

In addition, if the VIEs or the Nominee Shareholders fail to perform their obligations under the Contractual Agreements, the Group may have to incur substantial costs and expend resources to enforce the Primary Beneficiaries rights under the contracts. The Group may have to rely on legal remedies under PRC laws, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief and claiming damages, which may not be effective. All of these Contractual Agreements are governed by PRC laws and provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration in the PRC. Accordingly, these contracts would be interpreted in accordance with PRC laws and any disputes would be resolved in accordance with PRC legal procedures. The legal system in PRC is not as developed as in other jurisdictions, such as the United States. As a result, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit the Group's ability to enforce these contractual arrangements. Under PRC laws, rulings by arbitrators are final, parties cannot appeal the arbitration results in courts, and prevailing parties may only enforce the arbitration awards in PRC courts through arbitration award recognition proceedings, which would incur additional expenses and delay. In the event the Group is unable to enforce these Contractual Agreements, the Primary Beneficiaries may not be able to exert effective control over its VIEs, and the Group's ability to conduct its business may be negatively affected.

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The carrying amounts and classifications of the assets and liabilities of the VIEs are as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Cash and cash equivalents	48,414	49,623	7,217
Restricted cash	19,374	526	77
Accounts receivable	20,807	25,346	3,686
Prepayments and other current assets	152,508	49,739	7,234
Due from related parties	276,729	425,752	61,923
Total current assets	517,832	550,986	80,137
Property and equipment, net	28,560	12,753	1,855
Intangible assets, net	4,575	6,926	1,007
Goodwill	962	962	140
Investment in equity investees	29,149	21,633	3,146
Other long-term investments	75,743	90,203	13,119
Other non-current assets	2,733	2,733	397
Deferred tax assets	18,397	9,250	1,345
Total non-current assets	160,119	144,460	21,009
Total assets	677,951	695,446	101,146
Accounts payable	23,654	11,777	1,713
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	91,097	82,012	11,928
Due to related parties (i)	407,326	387,629	56,378
Income tax payable	1,468	1,945	283
Total current liabilities	523,545	483,363	70,302
Deferred tax liabilities		1,660	241
Due to related parties (i)		19,596	2,850
Other non-current liabilities	4,134	4,754	691

Total non-current liabilities	4,134	26,010	3,782
Total liabilities	527,679	509,373	74,084

- (i) As of December 31, 2017, and 2018, the balances due to related parties of the VIEs mainly represented amounts due to subsidiaries of the Group of RMB390,139 and RMB395,820 (US\$57,570) respectively, which were eliminated upon consolidation by the Company.

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The financial performance and cash flows of the VIEs as follows:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016	2017	2018	US\$
	RMB	RMB	RMB	
Revenues	517,926	369,247	508,576	73,969
Cost of revenues	342,979	232,500	319,297	46,440
Net (loss) income	(7,680)	22,327	33,805	4,917
Net cash used in operating activities	(61,707)	(30)	(12,198)	(1,774)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(42,489)	23,853	(24,941)	(3,628)
Net cash provided by financing activities			19,500	2,836

The revenue producing assets that are held by the VIEs comprise of leasehold improvements, servers, licensed software, network equipment, acquired trade name and acquired domain name. Substantially all of such assets are recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements, except for certain Internet Content Provider Licenses, internally developed software, trademarks and patent applications which were not recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as they do not meet all the capitalization criteria. The VIEs also hire assembled work force on sales, research and development and operations whose costs are expensed as incurred.

There was no pledge or collateralization of the VIEs' assets. Creditors of the VIEs have no recourse to the general credit of the Primary Beneficiaries.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP).

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries, VIEs and subsidiary of VIEs. All significant intercompany transactions and balances between the Company, its subsidiaries VIEs and subsidiary of VIEs are eliminated upon consolidation. Results of subsidiaries, businesses acquired from third parties VIEs and subsidiary of VIEs are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the

Company.

On May 26, 2011, the board of directors of the Company approved and adopted a share award scheme (the 2011 Share Award Scheme) in which selected employees of the Group are entitled to participate. The Group has set up a trust (the Share Award Scheme Trust) for the purpose of administering the 2011 Share Award Scheme and holding shares awarded to the employees before they vest and are transferred to the employees as instructed by employees. As the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the Share Award Scheme Trust and derives benefits from the contributions of the employees who have been awarded the shares of the Company through their continued employment with the Group, the assets and liabilities of the Share Award Scheme Trust are included in the consolidated balance sheets and any ungranted, unvested, and vested shares held by the Share Award Scheme Trust not transferred to grantees are not considered legally issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the Company.

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Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Management evaluates estimates, including those related to the standalone selling prices of performance obligation of revenue contracts, the allowance for doubtful accounts, average paying player lives of online games, weighted average unit price of virtual currencies of LiveMe, the purchase price allocation and fair value of noncontrolling interests and the contingent consideration with respect to business combinations, useful lives of long-lived assets and intangible assets, impairment of long-lived assets, impairment of investments, impairment of intangible assets, impairment of goodwill, gain or loss on disposal of investments, valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, uncertain tax positions, share-based compensation, redemption right liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interests, fair values of available-for-sale debt securities, other long-term investments and loss contingencies, among others. 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.

Foreign currency translation and transactions

The functional currency of the Company is the US\$. The Company's subsidiaries VIEs and subsidiary of VIEs determined their functional currency based on the criteria of ASC 830, *Foreign Currency Matters*. The Group uses RMB as its reporting currency. The Group uses the monthly average exchange rate for the year and the exchange rate at the balance sheet date to translate the operating results and financial position, respectively. Translation differences are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are remeasured into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities are remeasured at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses are included as a component of Foreign exchange gain (loss), net in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Convenience translation

Amounts in US\$ are presented for the convenience of the reader and are translated at the noon buying rate of RMB6.8755 to US\$1.00 on December 31, 2018 in the City of New York for cable transfers of RMB as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. No representation is made that the RMB amounts could have been, or could be, converted into US\$ at such rate.

Business combinations and noncontrolling interests

Except for business combination under common control, the Group accounts for its business combinations using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. The purchase method of accounting requires that the consideration transferred to be allocated to the assets, including separately identifiable assets, and liabilities the Group acquired, based on their estimated fair values. The consideration transferred of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the fair values at the date of exchange of the assets given, liabilities incurred, and equity instruments issued as well as the contingent considerations and all

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contractual contingencies as of the acquisition date. The costs directly attributable to the acquisition are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired or assumed are measured separately at their fair value as of the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any noncontrolling interests. The excess of (i) the total of cost of acquisition, fair value of the noncontrolling interests and acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree over (ii) the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree, is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized directly in earnings. During the measurement period, which can be up to one year from the acquisition date, the Group may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to the consolidated statements of operations.

In a business combination achieved in stages, the Group remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree immediately before obtaining control at its acquisition-date fair value and the re-measurement gain or loss, if any, is recognized in earnings.

The determination and allocation of fair values to the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and noncontrolling interests is based on various assumptions and valuation methodologies requiring considerable judgment from management. The most significant variables in these valuations are discount rates, terminal values, the number of years on which to base the cash flow projections, as well as the assumptions and estimates used to determine the cash inflows and outflows. The Group determines discount rates to be used based on the risk inherent in the related activity's current business model and industry comparisons. Terminal values are based on the expected life of assets, forecasted life cycle and forecasted cash flows over that period.

For the Company's majority-owned subsidiaries and VIEs, a noncontrolling interest is recognized to reflect the portion of their equity which is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company. Consolidated net (loss) income on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income includes the net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests. The cumulative results of operations attributable to noncontrolling interests are recorded as noncontrolling interests in the Group's consolidated balance sheets.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and bank deposits, which are unrestricted to withdrawal and use. All highly liquid investments with original stated maturity of three months or less are classified as cash equivalents.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash consists primarily of the cash reserved in escrow accounts for the remaining payments in relation to business acquisition of RMB3,309 and RMB3,480 (US\$506) as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, and the cash pledged as collateral for a short-term bank loan of RMB65,342 and nil as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, and the cash reserved in third-party trust account of RMB17,681 and RMB382 (US\$56) as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

In November 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash*, which requires companies to include amounts generally described as restricted

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cash and restricted cash equivalents in cash and cash equivalents when reconciling beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts presented in the statement of cash flows. The Group adopted the new standard effective January 1, 2018, using the retrospective transition method. All restricted cash was presented on the face of the consolidated balance sheet as Restricted cash.

Accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts

Accounts receivable are recognized and carried at original invoiced amount less an allowance for any potential uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off as incurred. The Group generally does not require collateral from its customers.

The Group maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the failure of customers to make payments on time. The Group reviews the accounts receivable on a periodic basis and makes specific allowances when there is doubt as to the collectability of individual balances. In evaluating the collectability of individual receivable balances, the Group considers many factors, including the customer's payment history, its current credit-worthiness and current economic trends.

Derivative Instruments

ASC topic 815 (ASC 815), *Derivatives and Hedging*, requires all contracts which meet the definition of a derivative to be recognized on the balance sheet as either assets or liabilities and recorded at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are either recognized periodically in earnings or in other comprehensive income depending on the use of the derivative and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting. Changes in fair values of derivatives not qualified as hedges are reported in earnings. The estimated fair values of derivative instruments are determined at discrete points in time based on the relevant market information.

Investments

Short-term investments

All highly liquid investments with original maturities of greater than three months, but less than 12 months, are classified as short-term investments. Investments that are expected to be realized in cash during the next 12 months are also included in short-term investments. The Group accounts for its investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with ASC 320-10, *Investments - Debt Securities: Overall*. The Group classifies the investments in debt securities as held-to-maturity, trading or available-for-sale, whose classification determines the respective accounting methods stipulated by ASC 320-10. Dividend and interest income, including amortization of the premium and discount arising at acquisition, for all categories of investments in securities are included in earnings. Any realized

gains or losses on the sale of the short-term investments are determined on a specific identification method, and such gains and losses are reflected in earnings during the period in which gains, or losses are realized.

The debt securities that the Group has positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities and stated at amortized cost. For individual securities classified as held-to-maturity securities, the Group evaluates whether a decline in fair value below the amortized cost basis is other-than-

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temporary in accordance with the Group's policy and ASC 320-10. When the Group intends to sell an impaired debt security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, an other-than-temporary impairment is deemed to have occurred. In these instances, the other-than-temporary impairment loss is recognized in earnings equal to the entire excess of the debt security's amortized cost basis over its fair value at the balance sheet date of the reporting period for which the assessment is made. When the Group does not intend to sell an impaired debt security and it is more-likely-than-not that it will not be required to sell prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, the Group must determine whether or not it will recover its amortized cost basis. If the Group concludes that it will not, an other-than-temporary impairment exists and that portion of the credit loss is recognized in earnings, while the portion of loss related to all other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Debt securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities. Unrealized holding gains and losses for trading securities are included in earnings.

Debt investments not classified as trading or as held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale securities. Available-for-sale debt securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income. An impairment loss on available-for-sale debt securities would be recognized in consolidated statements of comprehensive income when the decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary.

Long-term investments

The Group's long-term investments consist of equity investments without readily determinable fair value, equity method investments, available-for-sale debt investments and other investments accounted for at fair value.

Prior to adopting ASC Topic 321, *Investments - Equity Securities* (ASC 321) on January 1, 2018, the Group accounts for other equity investments that are not considered as debt securities or equity securities that have readily determinable fair values and over which the Group neither has significant influence nor control through investment in common stock or in-substance common stock using the cost method in accordance with ASC 325-20, *Investments-Other: Cost Method Investments*. Under cost method, the Group carries the investment at cost and only adjusts for other-than-temporary declines in fair value and distributions of earnings. The Group's management regularly evaluates the impairment of its cost method investments based on the performance and financial position of the investee as well as other evidence of estimated market values. Such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, reviewing the investee's cash position, recent financing, projected and historical financial performance, cash flow forecasts and current and future financing needs. An impairment loss is recognized in earnings equal to the excess of the investment's cost over its fair value at the balance sheet date of the reporting period for which the assessment is made. The fair value would then become the new cost basis of investment.

Starting from January 1, 2018, the Group adopted ASC 321, pursuant to which, equity investments with readily determinable fair value, except for those accounted for under the equity method, those that result in consolidation of the investee and certain other investments, are measured at fair value, and any changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. For equity securities without readily determinable fair value and do not qualify for the existing practical expedient in ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820) to estimate fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) of the investment, the Group elected to use the measurement alternative to measure those investments at cost, less any impairment, plus or minus

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changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for identical or similar investments of the same issuer, if any.

Pursuant to ASC 321, for equity investments measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings, the Group does not assess whether those securities are impaired. For those equity investments that the Group elects to use the measurement alternative, the Group makes a qualitative assessment of whether the investment is impaired at each reporting date. If a qualitative assessment indicates that the investment is impaired, the entity has to estimate the investment's fair value in accordance with the principles of ASC 820. If the fair value is less than the investment's carrying value, the entity has to recognize an impairment loss in net income equal to the difference between the carrying value and fair value.

Available-for-sale debt investments are structured note, which are measured at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income.

The Group accounts for its investments in common stock or in-substance common stock in entities in which it can exercise significant influence but does not own a majority equity interest or control using the equity method of accounting in accordance with ASC 323-10, *Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures: Overall*. The Group applies the equity method of accounting that is consistent with ASC 323-10 in limited partnership in which the Group holds a three percent or greater interest. Under the equity method, the Group initially records its investment at cost and the difference between the cost of the equity investee and the fair value of the underlying equity in the net assets of the equity investee is recognized as equity method goodwill, which is included in the equity method investment on the consolidated balance sheets. The Group subsequently adjusts the carrying amount of the investment to recognize the Group's proportionate share of each equity investee's net income or loss into earnings after the date of investment. The Group evaluates the equity method investments for impairment under ASC 323-10. An impairment loss on the equity method investments is recognized in earnings when the decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary.

Fair value measurements of financial instruments

Accounting guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that 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. Accounting guidance establishes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value.

Financial instruments primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term investments, accounts receivable, due from and due to related parties, other receivables, long-term investments, available-for-sale debt securities, derivative instruments, short-term loans, accounts payable, other current liabilities, redemption right liabilities and long-term loans. The carrying amounts of these financial instruments, except for long-term investments,

long-term available-for-sale debt securities, derivative instruments, contingent consideration payable, redemption right liabilities and long-term loans, approximate their fair values because of their generally short-term maturities.

Subsequent to the Group's adoption of ASC 321 on January 1, 2018, for equity securities without readily determinable fair value and do not qualify for the existing practical expedient in ASC 820 to estimate fair value

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using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) of the investment, the Group elected to use the measurement alternative to measure those investments at cost, less any impairment, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for identical or similar investments of the same issuer, if any. The Group, with the assistance of an independent third-party valuation firm, determined the estimated fair value of its equity investments accounted for at fair value using the alternative measurement that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Equity method investments have no quoted market prices and it is not practicable to estimate their fair value without incurring excessive costs. The Group reviews the investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may no longer be recoverable.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Estimated useful life
Electronic equipment	2-3 years
Office equipment and fixtures	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of term of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the assets

Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred, whereas the cost of renewals and betterment that extends the useful lives of plant and equipment are capitalized as additions to the related assets. Retirements, sales and disposals of assets are recorded by removing the cost and accumulated depreciation from the assets and accumulated depreciation accounts with any resulting gain or loss reflected in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

All direct and indirect costs that are related to the construction of fixed assets and incurred before the assets are ready for their intended use are capitalized as construction in progress. Construction in progress is transferred to specific fixed assets items and depreciation of these assets commences when they are ready for their intended use.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the amounts assigned to the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of acquired businesses (Note 3). In accordance with ASC 350, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, recorded goodwill amounts are not amortized, but rather are tested for impairment annually or more frequently at the reporting unit level if there are indicators of impairment present.

In the second quarter of 2017, the Group reorganized operating segments from one operating segment into three operating segments, representing utility products and related services, mobile entertainment and others and the goodwill was allocated to the three reporting units accordingly using a relative fair value allocation approach.

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Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any recorded impairment. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination were recognized initially at fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized using a straight-line method of amortization that reflects the estimated pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible asset are to be consumed. The estimated useful life for the intangible assets is as follows:

	Estimated useful life
Customer relationship	2-6 years
Trademarks	3-10 years
Technology	1-10 years
Online game licenses	1-5 years
User base	1 year
Domain names	1-10 years
Platform	5 years

If an intangible asset is determined to have an indefinite life, it should not be amortized until its useful life is determined to be no longer indefinite.

Impairment of long-lived assets and intangible assets

The Group evaluates its long-lived assets or asset group, including intangible assets with indefinite and finite lives, for impairment. Intangible assets with indefinite lives that are not subject to amortization are tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired in accordance with ASC 350-30, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other: General Intangibles Other than Goodwill*. Such impairment test compares the fair values of assets with their carrying values with an impairment loss recognized when the carrying values exceed fair values. For long-lived assets and intangible assets with finite lives that are subject to depreciation and amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (such as a significant adverse change to market conditions that will impact the future use of the assets) indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or a group of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. When these events occur, the Group evaluates impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets, the Group would recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset group over its fair value.

Treasury stock

Treasury stock represents ordinary shares repurchased by the Company that are no longer outstanding and are held by the Group. Treasury stock is accounted for under the cost method. Under this method, repurchase of ordinary shares was recorded as treasury stock at historical purchase price. At retirement, the ordinary shares account is charged only for the aggregate par value of the shares. The excess of the acquisition cost of treasury shares over the aggregate par value is allocated between additional paid-in capital (up to the amount credited to the additional paid-in capital upon original issuance of the shares) and retained earnings.

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Revenue recognition

The Group adopted ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (ASC 606), from January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective method. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018 were presented under ASC 606, and revenues for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were not adjusted and continue to be presented under ASC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*. The cumulative effect of adopting ASC 606 resulted in an increase of RMB11,892 (US\$1,730) to the opening balance of retained earnings at January 1, 2018, which is primarily related to the Group's online advertising services.

The Group generates its revenues primarily through utility products and related services, mobile entertainment and others. The Group recognizes revenue when it has approval and commitment from the customer, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

Starting from January 1, 2018, value added taxes (VAT) was reclassified from cost of revenue to net against revenues in accordance with ASC 606. Other than the presentation of VAT, the impact from adopting ASC 606 was not material to the Group's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The following table presents the Company's revenues disaggregated by revenue source (prior period amounts have not been adjusted under the modified retrospective method as noted above):

	Year ended December 31,			US\$
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	
Revenues:				
Utility products and related services	3,870,995	3,439,563	3,119,483	453,711
Mobile entertainment				
Mobile game business	494,955	624,013	925,003	134,536
Content-driven products	198,240	872,430	853,864	124,189
Others	460	38,751	83,355	12,123
Total consolidated revenues	4,564,650	4,974,757	4,981,705	724,559

(1) *Utility products and related services*

Online advertising

Online advertising revenue is primarily derived from displaying advertising customer's advertisements on the Group's online platforms including duba.com and other websites, browsers, PC and mobile applications, and to a lesser extent, on third-party advertising publishers' websites or mobile applications. The Group has three general pricing models for its advertising products: cost over a time period, cost for performance basis and cost per impression basis. For advertising contracts over a time period, the Group generally recognizes revenue ratably over time, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs throughout a fixed contract term. For contracts that are charged on the cost for performance basis, the Group charges an agreed-upon fee to its customers determined based on the effectiveness of advertising links, which is typically measured by clicks, transactions, installations, user registrations, and other actions originating from the Group's online platforms. Revenue is recognized at a point in time when there is an effective click, transaction, installations, user registrations, and other actions originating from the Group's online platforms. For

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contracts that are charged on the cost per impression basis, the Group recognizes the revenue at a point in time when the impressions are delivered. For online advertising services arrangement involving third-party advertising publishers websites or mobile publications, the Group recognizes gross revenue the amount of fees received or receivable from customers as the Group has control over the advertising services rather than to arrange for the advertising services to be provided by third parties on their internet properties. Revenue for online advertising services is recognized at a point in time when all the revenue recognition criteria are met. Payments made to the third-party advertising publishers or content providers are included in cost of revenues.

Advertising agency services

The Group provides advertising agency services by arranging advertisers to purchase various advertisement products from certain online networks, primarily Facebook. The Group receives from the online network performance-based commissions, which are determined based on a pre-specified percentage of the payment by the advertisers for the online network's various advertisement products. The Group acts as an agent to arrange for the advertising services to be provided by third parties on their internet properties. Revenue from advertising agency services is recognized on a net basis at a point in time when the advertisement products are delivered by the online networks. The revenue is estimated by the Group based on the real-time advertising performance results provided by the online networks and the commission rates pre-determined in contracts signed with relevant online networks. There was no significant difference between the Group's estimates and the subsequent periodic invoices provided by the online network for all the periods presented.

Internet security services

The Group markets and distributes its off-the-shelf anti-virus security solutions to enterprise and individual users, which can be downloaded online and available for the users for a period of time as specified in the contract. Fees charged in relation to the anti-virus security solutions are recognized as revenue over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs throughout a fixed contract term.

Other utility products related services

Other utility products related services primarily comprise of the sale of office application software. Revenues for term-based licenses are recognized ratably over time. Revenue for perpetual license is recognized at a point in time when control transfers to the customer, which generally occurs when products are made available to customers.

(2) Mobile entertainment

Mobile games

The Group develop several popular mobile games and operates some games exclusively licensed from third-party developers, which attracted a massive user base and provide ample advertising revenue opportunities. Similar with monetization method for the mobile utility products, the Group derive advertising revenues by displaying advertisements on mobile games. Advertisers purchase advertising services directly from the Group or through third-party partnering mobile advertising platforms. Revenue is recognized at a point in time when an advertisement is displayed to users, while impressions are considered delivered.

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The mobile games also allow players to play for free and the Group generates revenue from game players' purchase of in-game virtual currency for in-game virtual items to enhance their game-playing experience. The Group acts as the principal in the mobile game arrangements under which the Group has control over the fulfillment of the game operation. Accordingly, the Group records revenues from mobile games on a gross basis and recognizes revenues ratably over the estimated average paying players' life of each game.

Commission fees paid to distribution platforms and payment channels and the fees shared by the third-party game developers are recorded as cost of revenues.

Online live broadcast services

The Group creates and offers virtual items to be used by users on mobile live broadcast application LiveMe, which is operated and maintained by the Group. All LiveMe live video shows are available free of charge and fans can purchase virtual items on the platform with virtual currencies to support their favorite performers. The Group recognizes revenue from LiveMe on a gross basis as it has control over the fulfillment of providing mobile live broadcasts on the LiveMe platform, and records payments to the performers and third-party payment platforms as cost of revenues. When virtual currencies are converted into virtual items which are consumed simultaneously, performers receive a certain number of virtual diamonds as a result. When performers receive virtual diamonds, they have a choice to either cash out the virtual diamonds or convert them into virtual currencies and continue to consume the virtual currencies on the platform. Since the performers can convert the virtual items into cash and recharge into their account (if they do) or directly convert into virtual currencies, the Group believes that the conversion into virtual currencies is analogous to recharge by cash and revenue should be recognized when virtual currencies converted from virtual items are consumed. Proceeds received from users for the sales of virtual currencies are recorded as contract liability, representing prepayments received from users in the form of the Group's virtual currency not yet converted into virtual items. Revenue recognized is based on the weighted average unit price of virtual currencies and the quantities of virtual currencies converted into virtual items. The weighted average unit price of virtual currencies is calculated on a monthly basis as the sum of the contract liability at the beginning of the month, proceeds received during the month and the cash value of the virtual diamonds converted into virtual currencies divided by the sum of the virtual currencies balance at the beginning of the month plus the quantity of virtual currencies generated during the month.

(3) Others

Other revenue primarily comprises of the sale of AI hardware products and air purifier products. The Group recognizes revenue at a point in time for the sale of AI hardware and air purifiers when the products are transferred to customers.

(4) Other revenue recognition related policies

For arrangements that include multiple performance obligations, the Group would evaluate all the performance obligations in the arrangement to determine whether each performance obligation is distinct. Consideration is allocated to each performance obligation based on its standalone selling price. If a promised good or service does not meet the criteria to be considered distinct, it is combined with other promised goods or services until a distinct bundle of goods or services exists.

The Group provides sales incentives to customers which entitle them to receive reductions in the price. The Group accounts for these incentives granted to customers as variable consideration and records it as reduction of revenue. The amount of variable consideration is measured based on the most likely amount of incentives to be

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provided to customers. The Group believes that there will not be significant changes to its estimate of variable consideration.

Deferred revenue

The Group recognize a contract liability in the consolidated balance sheet for the contracts where we received the payments but have not satisfied the related performance obligation. Contract liabilities were mainly related to fees for value-added services to be provided over a period of time and purchase of virtual currencies from players in mobile game and user on mobile live broadcast application, which were presented as deferred revenue on the consolidated balance sheets. Deferred revenue also includes government subsidies not recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income due to required conditions not being met.

Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues primarily consists of traffic acquisition cost, bandwidth costs and cloud service costs, content and channel costs associated with online live broadcast services and content-driven products, royalty fees, salaries and benefits, share-based compensation expenses, depreciation of equipment, amortization of licenses and other intangible assets and cost of products sold.

Selling and marketing expenses

Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of advertising and promotional expenses, staff costs, share-based compensation expenses and other related incidental expenses that are incurred directly to attract or retain users and customers for the Group's websites, applications, software and online platforms. Advertising and promotional expenses are expensed when incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, advertising and promotional expenses were RMB1,328,910, RMB1,380,913 and RMB1,646,378 (US\$239,456), respectively.

Research and development expenses

Research and development consist primarily of employee costs and rental expenses related to personnel involved in the development and enhancement of the Group's service offerings on its websites and mobile applications and amortization of intangible assets used in research and development. The Group expensed these costs as incurred, unless such costs qualify for capitalization as software development costs, including (i) preliminary project is completed, (ii) management has committed to funding the project and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used to perform the function intended, and (iii) they result in significant additional functionality in the Group's products. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, capitalized software development costs were RMB2,505, RMB722 and nil, respectively.

Government subsidies

Government subsidies primarily consist of financial subsidies received from provincial and local governments, for operating a business in their jurisdictions or conducting research and development projects pursuant to specific policies promoted by the local governments. There are no defined rules and regulations to govern the criteria necessary for companies to receive such benefits, and the amount of financial subsidy is determined at the discretion of the relevant government authorities. For the government subsidies with non-operating feature and with no further conditions to be met, the amounts are recorded in Other income, net when received; for the government subsidies with operating feature and with no further conditions or specific use

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requirements to be met, the amount are recorded in Other operating income when received; and for the government subsidies related to research and development projects, the amounts are recorded in deferred revenue when received and will be offset against Research and development expenses over the project period when no further conditions are to be met.

Leases

Leases have been classified as either capital or operating leases at the inception date. Leases that transfer substantially all the benefits and risks incidental to the ownership of assets are accounted for as if there was an acquisition of an asset and incurrence of an obligation at the inception of the lease. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases wherein rental payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the periods of their respective lease terms. The Group leases office space under operating lease agreements. Certain of the lease agreements contain rent holidays. Rent holidays are considered in determining the straight-line rent expense to be recorded over the lease term. The lease term begins on the date of initial possession of the lease property for purposes of recognizing lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is defined to include all changes in shareholders' equity except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Among other disclosures, ASC 220-10, *Comprehensive Income: Overall* requires that all items that are required to be recognized under current accounting standards as components of comprehensive income be reported in a financial statement that is displayed with the same prominence as other financial statements.

Income taxes

The Group accounts for income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates that will be in effect in the period in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Group records a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Group applies ASC 740, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, to account for uncertainty in income taxes. ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. The Group has recorded unrecognized tax benefits in the other non-current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Group has elected to classify interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax

benefits, if and when required, as part of income tax benefits (expenses) , in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Group's estimated liability for unrecognized tax benefits and the related interest and penalties are periodically assessed for adequacy and may be affected by changing interpretations of laws, rulings by tax authorities, changes and/or developments with respect to tax audits, and expiration of the statute of limitations. The actual benefits ultimately realized may differ from the Group's estimates. As each audit is concluded, adjustments, if any, are recorded in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Additionally, in future periods, changes in facts and circumstances, and new information may require the Group to adjust the recognition and measurement estimates with regard to individual tax positions. Changes in recognition and measurement estimates are recognized in the period in which they occur.

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Share-based compensation

The Group accounts for share-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation-Stock Compensation: Overall*.

In accordance with ASC 718, the Group determines whether an award should be classified and accounted for as a liability award or equity award. All grants of share-based awards to employees classified as equity awards are recognized in the financial statements based on their grant date fair values.

The Group has elected to recognize share-based compensation using the accelerated method, for all share-based awards granted with graded vesting based on service conditions. The Group, with the assistance of an independent third-party valuation firm, determined the fair value of share-based awards granted to employees. Determining the fair value of share-based awards of the Group required complex and subjective judgments regarding its projected financial and operating results, its unique business risks, the liquidity of its ordinary shares and its operating history and prospects at the time the grants were made.

(Losses) earnings per share

(Losses) earnings per share are calculated in accordance with ASC 260-10, *Earnings per Share: Overall*. Basic (losses) earnings per share are computed by dividing net (loss) income attributable to holders of ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year using the two-class method. Under the two-class method, net (loss) income, accretion of the redeemable noncontrolling interests and dilution effect arising from share-based awards issued by subsidiaries are allocated to ordinary shares based on their participating rights in the undistributed earnings as if all the (losses) earnings for the reporting period had been distributed.

Diluted (losses) earnings per share is calculated by dividing net (loss) income attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary and dilutive ordinary equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Ordinary equivalent shares consist of the vesting of restricted shares and the exercising of restricted shares with an option feature using the treasury stock method. The computation of the dilutive (losses) earnings per share of Class A ordinary share assumes the conversion of Class B ordinary shares.

Contingencies

The Group records accruals for certain of its outstanding legal proceedings or claims when it is probable that a liability will be incurred, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Group evaluates the developments in legal proceedings or claims that could affect the amount of any accrual, as well as any developments that would make a loss contingency both probable and reasonably estimable. The Group discloses the amount of the accrual if it

is material.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (the CODM), which is the chief executive officer. The Group historically had one single operating and reportable segment and starting from March 31, 2017, the Company reorganized its operation into three segments as set out in Note 12.

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Concentration of risks

Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that are potentially subject to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term investments, available-for-sale debt security, accounts receivable and other receivables. The carrying amounts of these financial instruments represent the maximum amount of loss due to credit risk. As of December 31, 2018, the Group has RMB 3,854,034 (US\$560,546) in cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term investments and available-for-sale debt security, 22.3% and 77.7% of which are held by financial institutions in the PRC and international financial institutions outside of the PRC, respectively. Deposits held with financial institutions were not protected by statutory or commercial insurance. In the event of bankruptcy of one of these financial institutions, the Group may be unlikely to claim its deposits back in full. Management believes that these financial institutions are of high credit quality and continually monitors the credit worthiness of these financial institutions.

Under PRC law, it is generally required that a commercial bank in the PRC that holds third-party cash deposits protect the depositors' rights over and interests in their deposited money; PRC banks are subject to a series of risk control regulatory standards; and PRC bank regulatory authorities are empowered to take over the operation and management of any PRC bank that faces a material credit crisis.

Accounts receivable and other receivables are both typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers or cash receivables on behalf of publishers. The risk is mitigated by credit evaluations the Group performs on its ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial conditions and ongoing monitoring process of outstanding balances. The Group maintains reserves for estimated credit losses and these losses have generally been within expectations.

Business, customer, political, social and economic risks

The Group participates in a dynamic high technology industry and believes that changes in any of the following areas could have a material adverse effect on the Group's future financial position, results of operations or cash flows: changes in the overall demand for services and products; competitive pressures due to new entrants; advances and new trends in new technologies and industry standards; changes in bandwidth suppliers; changes in certain strategic relationships or customer relationships; regulatory considerations; copyright regulations; and risks associated with the Group's ability to attract and retain employees necessary to support its growth.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, approximately 20%, 12% and 6% of the Group's total revenue were derived from Facebook, Baidu and Google, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2017, approximately 15%, 11% and 11% of the Group's total revenue were derived from Google, Facebook and Baidu, respectively. For the year

ended December 31, 2018, approximately 14%, 12% and 6% of the Group's total revenue were derived from Google, Baidu and Facebook, respectively.

The Group's operations could be adversely affected by significant political, economic and social uncertainties in the PRC. Internet related businesses are subject to significant restrictions under current PRC laws and regulations. Specifically, foreign investors are not allowed to own more than 50% equity interests in any Internet Content Provider (ICP) business.

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Currency convertibility risk

A significant portion of the Group's operating activities as well as the assets and liabilities are denominated in RMB. The Group's financing activities are denominated in US\$. On January 1, 1994, the PRC government abolished the dual rate system and introduced a single rate of exchange as quoted daily by the People's Bank of PRC (the PBOC). However, the unification of the exchange rates does not imply that the RMB may be readily convertible into US\$ or other foreign currencies. All foreign exchange transactions continue to take place either through the PBOC or other banks authorized to buy and sell foreign currencies at the exchange rates quoted by the PBOC. Approval of foreign currency payments by the PBOC or other institutions requires submitting a payment application form together with suppliers' invoices, shipping documents and signed contracts.

Additionally, the value of the RMB is subject to changes in central government policies and international economic and political developments affecting supply and demand in the PRC foreign exchange trading system market.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

While the Group's reporting currency is RMB, to date the majority of the Group's revenues and costs are generated and denominated in US\$, and a significant portion of the Group's assets and liabilities are denominated in US\$. As a result, the Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk as its revenues and results of operations may be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate between U.S. dollar and RMB. If the US\$ depreciates against the RMB, the value of the Group's US\$ revenues and assets as expressed in the RMB financial statements will decline. On June 19, 2010, the People's Bank of China announced the end of the RMB's de facto peg to US\$, a policy which was instituted in late 2008 in the face of the global financial crisis, to further reform the RMB exchange rate regime and to enhance the RMB exchange rate flexibility. On April 16, 2012, the People's Bank of China announced a policy to expand the maximum daily floating range of RMB trading prices against the U.S. dollar in the inter-bank spot foreign exchange market from 0.5% to 1.0%. On March 17, 2014, the People's Bank of China announced a policy to further expand the maximum daily floating range of RMB trading prices against the U.S. dollar in the inter-bank spot foreign exchange market to 2.0%. The depreciation of the RMB against US\$ was 6.2% during the years ended December 31, 2016, the appreciation of the RMB against US\$ was approximately 6.3% during the years ended December 31, 2017 and the depreciation of the RMB against US\$ was 5.7% during the years ended December 31, 2018. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the RMB and the US\$ in the future.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Boards (FASB) issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases* (ASU 2016-02). ASU 2016-02 specifies the accounting for leases. For operating leases, ASU 2016-02 requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, in its

balance sheet. The standard also requires a lessee to recognize a single lease cost, calculated so that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term, on a generally straight-line basis. ASU 2016-02 is effective for public business entities for annual reporting periods and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2018. The Group will adopt ASU 2016-02 on January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and will not restate comparable periods. The Group will elect the package of practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance, which allow the Group to carry forward the historical lease

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classification, the assessment whether a contract is or contains a lease and initial direct costs for any leases that exist prior to adoption of the new standard. The Group will also elect the practical expedient not to separate lease and non-lease components for certain classes of underlying assets and the short-term lease exemption for contracts with lease terms of 12 months or less. Certain operating leases related to offices, employees accommodations and bandwidth facilities will be subject to ASU 2016-02 and right-of-use assets and lease liabilities will be recognized on the Group's consolidated balance sheet. The Group currently believes the most significant change will be related to the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the Group's balance sheet for certain in-scope operating leases. The Group does not expect any material impact on net assets and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a result of adopting the new standard.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* (ASU 2016-13) which requires the measurement and recognition of expected credit losses for financial assets held at amortized cost. ASU 2016-13 replaces the existing incurred loss impairment model with an expected loss methodology, which will result in more timely recognition of credit losses. ASU2016-13 is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2019. The Group is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-13 on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, *Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment* (ASU 2017-04). The guidance removes Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. A goodwill impairment will now be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. The guidance should be adopted on a prospective basis for the annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-07, *Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting to simplify the accounting for share-based payments to nonemployees* (ASU 2018-07) by aligning it with the accounting for share-based payments to employees, with certain exceptions. Under the guidance, the measurement of equity-classified nonemployee awards will be fixed at the grant date, which may lower their cost and reduce volatility in the income statement. The guidance is effective for public business entities in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted, including in an interim period. The ASU 2018-07 will impact the accounting of the share-based awards granted to non-employees and the Group does not expect any material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement* (ASU 2018-13) which eliminates, adds and modifies certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. Under the guidance, public companies will be required to disclose the range and weighted average used to develop significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements. The guidance is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 and for interim periods within those fiscal years, but entities are permitted to early adopt either the entire standard or only the provisions that eliminate or modify the requirements. The Group does not expect any material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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3. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND DECONSOLIDATIONS**Deconsolidation in 2018**

On August 1, 2014, the Group acquired approximately 51.9% equity interests in Hong Kong Youloft Technology Limited (Youloft HK) which engages in development of mobile applications, from a shareholder of Youloft HK, for a total consideration of RMB87,655 in cash. On October 8, 2018, the Group entered into an agreement to dispose 24.8% share of Youloft HK to a shareholder, for a cash consideration of RMB97,450 (US\$14,174). Subsequent to the transaction and the dilution of a newly established share award scheme of Youloft HK, the Group owned 21.9% equity interests of Youloft HK on a fully diluted basis. The Group considered lost control over Youloft HK and as the remaining equity interests are not qualified as in substance common stock, the interests were accounted at fair value using the alternative method. The Group recognized a total gain of RMB176,442 (US\$25,662) from the transaction in

Other income, net in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2018. The deconsolidation of Youloft HK did not meet the definition of a discontinued operation in accordance with ASC subtopic 205-20 (ASC 205-20), *Presentation of Financial Statements - Discontinued Operations*, as the disposal of Youloft HK did not represent a shift in the Group's strategy that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results.

Business combinations in 2017

In August 2017, the Group completed a business combination, which the Company expected to enhance the Group's expertise in hardware services. The total purchase consideration was RMB41,522. The acquired entities were considered insignificant. The results of the acquired entity's operations have been included in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Business combinations in 2016

In 2016, the Group acquired additional 4.6% ordinary shares of Kingsoft Japan and Kingsoft delegated the voting right of 5.0% of the total shares of Kingsoft Japan to the Company. Upon completion of this transaction, the Group held 46.1% equity interests and 51.1% voting right of Kingsoft Japan. As the Company and Kingsoft Japan were under common control by Kingsoft, this acquisition was accounted for as business combination under common control. The results of Kingsoft Japan have been included in the Group's consolidated financial statements retrospectively throughout the periods presented at historical carrying values.

On June 8, 2016, the Group acquired 100% equity interest of News Republic, a global mobile news company, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries for a total consideration of RMB364,481. The results of News Republic have been included in the Group's consolidated financial statements since June 2016.

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The table below summarized the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from News Republic as of the acquisition date:

	RMB
Cash and cash equivalents	21,857
Other current assets	8,450
Total non-current assets	388,758
Total current liabilities	(24,749)
Total non-current liabilities	(29,835)
 Total fair value of purchase price consideration	 364,481

On December 5, 2017, the Group entered into an agreement with Bytedance Ltd. (Bytedance) a third-party mobile technique provider to dispose 100% share of News Republic for a total consideration of RMB566,044 among which RMB329,710 was in the form of equity interests in Bytedance. The Group recognized a total gain of RMB232,673 from the transaction in Other income, net in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2017. The deconsolidation of News Republic did not meet the definition of a discontinued operation in accordance with ASC subtopic 205-20 (ASC 205-20), *Presentation of Financial Statements - Discontinued Operations*, as the disposal of News Republic did not represent a shift in the Group's strategy that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results.

4. INVESTMENTS

(a) Short-term investments

As of December 31, 2017, and 2018, short-term investments included time deposits, constructive notes in commercial banks and convertible loan of RMB1,395,694 and RMB930,610 (US\$135,352), respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, interest income from its short-term investments of RMB6,563, RMB16,929 and RMB38,368 (US\$5,580), respectively, was recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

No impairment of short-term investment was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

(b) Long-term investments

Equity investments accounted for at fair value using the alternative measurement

Equity investments at fair value without readily determinable fair value were accounted as cost method investments prior to adopting ASC 321. As of December 31, 2017, the carrying amount of the Group's cost method investments was RMB1,002,539. In accordance with ASC 321, the Group elected to use the measurement alternative to measure such investments at cost, less any impairment, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for identical or similar investments of the same issuer, if any. As of December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of the Group's equity investments accounted for at

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fair value using the alternative measurement was RMB1,564,062 (US\$227,484), net of RMB432,504 (US\$62,905) in accumulated impairment. During the year ended December 31, 2018, certain equity investments were remeasured based on observable price changes in orderly transactions for an identical or similar investment of the same issuer, the aggregate carrying amount of these investments was RMB556,537 (US\$80,945) as of December 31, 2018.

Total unrealized and realized gains and losses of equity securities without readily determinable fair values in 2018 were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	
	RMB	US\$
Gross unrealized gains (upward adjustments)	357,372	51,978
Gross unrealized losses (impairment)	(94,895)	(13,802)
Net unrealized gains and losses on equity securities held	262,477	38,176
Net realized gains on equity securities sold	319,711	46,500
Total net gains recognized in impairment of investments and other income, net	582,188	84,676

In 2018, the Group : i) acquired additional preferred share of Beijing OrionStar Technology Co., Ltd. (Beijing OrionStar), through the exercise of part of the two-year warrant at a cash consideration of RMB203,216 (US\$29,557). Subsequent to the transaction, the Group owned 41.5% equity interest not qualified as in-substance common stock of Beijing OrionStar. ii) in November, 2018, disposed certain portion of equity ownership of Bytedance and recognized disposal gain of US\$43,289 (equivalent to RMB300,211) and a fair value gain of US\$43,289 (equivalent to RMB300,211) for the remaining portion of equity ownership in other income, net , as the disposal was considered to be a similar transaction. iii) owned 21.9% equity interest not qualified as in-substance common stock of Youloft HK after deconsolidation (Note 3), the fair value of the remaining share interest is US\$13,553 (equivalent to RMB93,458). iv) acquired other equity interests in 14 internet companies for total consideration of RMB208,192 (US\$30,280).

In 2017, the Group acquired: i) a small minority equity interest of Bytedance at a consideration of RMB329,710, ii) preferred shares representing 29.6% equity interest of Beijing OrionStar and a two-year warrant at a cash consideration of RMB264,768 and iii) other equity interests in 8 internet companies for total cash consideration of RMB65,130.

In 2016, the Group acquired: i) 2.8% additional equity interest of a third-party mobile application developer at a cash consideration of RMB130,432, ii) 4.6% equity interest of a third-party mobile technique provider at a consideration of RMB80,000 and iii) other equity interests in 12 internet companies for total consideration of RMB94,133.

The Group received dividends from investees of RMB123, RMB58,741 and nil in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Disposal gain of cost method investments amounting to RMB721 and RMB947,069 was recognized in Other income, net in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

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Equity method investments

Equity method investments represents equity investments in common stock or in-substance-common stock over which the Group have significant influences and equity interest in limited partnerships in which the Group holds a three percent or greater interest. The carrying amount of the Company's equity method investments was RMB149,969 and RMB151,533 (US\$22,040) as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

In 2018, the Group acquired equity method investments with aggregate consideration of RMB5,721 (US\$832).

In 2017, the Group acquired: i) equity interests in Ziniu Fund, L.P. with a cash consideration of RMB40,000; ii) other equity method investments with aggregate consideration of RMB14,516.

In 2016, the Group acquired equity method investments with aggregate consideration of RMB3,277.

None of equity method investments was considered individually material for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018. The Group summarized the unaudited condensed financial information of the Group's equity investments as a group below in accordance with Rule 4-08 of Regulation S-X:

	As of December 31,			
	2017	2018		
	RMB	RMB	US\$	
Balance sheet data:				
Current assets	212,333	166,559	24,225	
Non-current assets	348,656	608,712	88,533	
Current liabilities	90,909	5,262	765	
Non-current liabilities	2,437	4,320	628	
	Year ended December 31,			
	2016	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Operating data:				
Revenues	94,343	53,175	24,073	3,501
Gross profit	65,097	43,947	12,830	1,866
Operating (loss) income	(50,475)	(2,372)	29,066	4,227

Net (loss) income	(40,192)	5,849	25,301	3,680
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The Group recorded a loss of RMB11,363, a gain of RMB495, and a loss of RMB384 (US\$56) from equity method investments for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. The Group also recognized impairment losses of RMB11,453, nil and RMB31 (US\$5) for equity method investments in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. The Group recognized disposal gain of RMB30,625, nil and nil and deemed disposal gain of nil, RMB6,276 and nil for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

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Available-for-sale debt securities

Long-term available-for-sale debt securities primarily represent investments in a structured note and convertible loan. As of December 31, 2017, and 2018, long-term available-for-sale debt securities were of RMB182 and RMB133,448 (US\$19,409), respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, the Group recognized an impairment loss on the long-term available-for-sale debt securities of nil, RMB6,594 and nil in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, the Group recognized fair value loss on the long-term available-for-sale debt securities of nil, nil and RMB3,732 (US\$543) in the consolidated statements of accumulated other comprehensive income.

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	As of December 31,		
	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Accounts receivable	693,387	739,252	107,520
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(72,115)	(83,991)	(12,216)
	621,272	655,261	95,304

As of December 31, 2017, and 2018, all accounts receivable was due from third-party customers. Provision for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were RMB42,533, RMB11,688 and RMB11,222 (US\$1,632), respectively.

6. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

As of December 31,	
2017	2018

	RMB	RMB	US\$
Other receivables from advertisers	391,041	571,900	83,178
Receivable from third-party payment platform	65,765	121,285	17,640
Advances to suppliers	15,330	73,554	10,698
VAT prepayments	159,199	69,689	10,136
Receivable from equity transferees	167,185	61,345	8,922
Convertible loan to third parties (i)	22,000	40,428	5,880
Prepaid expenses	22,484	32,617	4,744
Inventory	26,761	12,212	1,776
Others	48,478	81,684	11,879
Total	918,243	1,064,714	154,853

- (i) Between 2017 and 2018, the Group made a convertible loan of RMB66,000 (US\$9,599) to a third-party retail company. The conversion features and the put option were considered as embedded derivatives that do

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not meet the criteria to be bifurcated and were accounted for together with the loan receivable. In accordance with ASC 810, *Consolidation*, the third-party retail company is a variable interest entity, as it does not have sufficient equity at risk to fully fund the construction of all assets required for principal operations. As of December 31, 2018, RMB58,000 (US\$8,436) of the convertible loan has been impaired and the Group's maximum exposure to loss as a result of the impairment was RMB8,000 (US\$1,163), which also equals to the carrying amount of the convertible loan to a third party. The Group is not considered as the primary beneficiary, as it does not have power to direct the activities of the third-party retail company that most significantly impact its economic performance.

Provision for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were RMB4,337, RMB1,299 and RMB6,292 (US\$916), respectively.

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	As of December 31,		
	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Electronic equipment	129,403	114,332	16,630
Leasehold improvements	62,216	65,084	9,466
Office equipment and fixtures	26,495	27,378	3,982
Motor vehicles	4,472	4,065	591
Construction in progress	2,466	24	3
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(135,915)	(146,964)	(21,375)
Property and equipment, net	89,137	63,919	9,297

Depreciation expense of property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were RMB46,455, RMB45,156 and RMB40,244 (US\$5,853), respectively.

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8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Intangible assets and the related accumulated amortization were summarized as follows:

	As of December 31, 2017			
	Gross carrying value RMB	Accumulated amortization RMB	Accumulated impairment RMB	Net carrying value RMB
Indefinite-lived:				
Trade name and domain names	2,161		(2,161)	
Finite-lived:				
Technology	228,374	(172,976)		55,398
Online game licenses	66,992	(28,496)	(34,608)	3,888
Customer relationship	46,627	(39,204)	(2,654)	4,769
User base	74,871	(74,871)		
Trademarks	20,533	(14,854)	(1,198)	4,481
Domain names	4,247	(2,567)		1,680
Non-compete agreements	1,610	(1,610)		
Platform	71,885	(39,532)	(32,344)	9
	517,300	(374,110)	(72,965)	70,225

	As of December 31, 2018				
	Gross carrying value RMB	Accumulated amortization RMB	Accumulated impairment RMB	Net carrying value RMB	US\$
Finite-lived:					
Technology	126,404	(115,358)		11,046	1,606
Online game licenses	184,216	(109,230)	(42,730)	32,256	4,694
Customer relationship	48,623	(45,835)	(2,788)		
User base	47,717	(47,717)			
Trademarks	21,265	(16,152)	(1,258)	3,855	560

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Domain names	4,390	(3,136)		1,254	182
Non-compete agreements	1,610	(1,610)			
Platform	75,505	(41,522)	(33,973)	10	1
	509,730	(380,560)	(80,749)	48,421	7,043

The Group recognized impairment loss on intangible assets of RMB2,889, RMB38,862 and RMB12,767 (US\$1,857) for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

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Amortization expense of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were RMB116,903, RMB91,145 and RMB39,863 (US\$5,798), respectively. Estimated amortization expense relating to the existing intangible assets with finite lives for each of next five years and thereafter is as follows:

	Years ending December 31,	
	RMB	US\$
2019	16,703	2,429
2020	16,655	2,422
2021	4,635	674
2022	4,087	594
2023	1,354	197
Thereafter	4,987	727

9. GOODWILL

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill were as follows:

	RMB
Balance as of December 31, 2016	943,922
Foreign exchange effect	(4,206)
Balance as of March 31, 2017	939,716

	Utility Products and Related Services RMB	Mobile Entertainment RMB	Others RMB	Total RMB
Balance as of March 31, 2017	541,543	398,173		939,716
Goodwill acquired in business combinations			12,928	12,928
Deconsolidation of a subsidiary		(278,131)		(278,131)

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Foreign exchange effect	(22,958)	(17,398)		(40,356)
Balance as of December 31, 2017	518,585	102,644	12,928	634,157
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries	(38,579)		(2,566)	(41,145)
Foreign exchange effect	20,724	4,101		24,825
Balance as of December 31, 2018	500,730	106,745	10,362	617,837
Balance as of December 31, 2018 in US\$	72,828	15,526	1,507	89,861

10. BANK LOANS

Between 2010 and 2017, the Group entered into several revolving loan facility agreements and unsecured loan agreements with certain financial institutions, pursuant to which the Group is entitled to borrow US\$ or Euro denominated loan. As of December 31, 2017, the outstanding amount of loans was equivalent to RMB336,304. The Group has fully repaid the loans as of December 31, 2018.

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11. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As of December 31,		
	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Payable to online advertising platforms as agency	490,981	523,765	76,178
Accrued advertising, marketing and promotional expenses	231,330	288,290	41,930
Salary and welfare payable	208,116	210,483	30,613
Accrued operating expenses	200,387	193,648	28,165
Deferred revenue	123,324	138,227	20,104
Other taxes payable	33,159	35,120	5,108
Accrued bandwidth and cloud service costs	56,660	20,960	3,051
Payable for purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	30,530	8,725	1,269
Deferred government subsidies	10,980	7,580	1,102
Advances from disposal of investments	19,200		
Others	127,822	87,844	12,776
Total	1,532,489	1,514,642	220,296

12. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company presents segment information after elimination of inter-company transactions. In general, revenue, cost of revenue and operating expenses are directly attributable, or are allocated, to each segment. The Company allocates costs and expenses that are not directly attributable to a specific segment, such as those that support infrastructure across different segments, to different segments mainly on the basis of usage, revenue or headcount, depending on the nature of the relevant costs and expenses. The Company does not allocate assets to its segments as the CODM does not evaluate the performance of segments using asset information.

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The following tables present the summary of each segment's revenue, operating (loss) income which is considered as a segment operating performance measure, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
Revenues:				
Utility Products and Related Services	3,870,995	3,439,563	3,119,483	453,711
Mobile Entertainment	693,195	1,496,443	1,778,867	258,725
Others	460	38,751	83,355	12,123
Total consolidated revenues	4,564,650	4,974,757	4,981,705	724,559
Operating income (loss):				
Utility Products and Related Services	843,518	979,447	1,034,968	150,530
Mobile Entertainment	(531,989)	(417,350)	(312,515)	(45,453)
Others	(17,828)	(41,901)	(170,113)	(24,742)
	293,701	520,196	552,340	80,335
Unallocated expenses(i)	(306,149)	(73,316)	(85,118)	(12,380)
Total consolidated operating (loss) income	(12,448)	446,880	467,222	67,955

(i) Unallocated items include share-based compensation which are not allocated to segments.

13. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

The following tables set forth revenues and property and equipment, net by geographic area:

For the years ended December 31,
2016 **2017** **2018**

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	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Revenues:				
PRC	1,817,874	1,639,248	1,971,113	286,687
Non-PRC(i)	2,746,776	3,335,509	3,010,592	437,872
United States	977,257	2,071,646	1,731,490	251,835
Ireland(ii)	911,154	553,028	309,215	44,973
Rest of the world(iii)	858,365	710,835	969,887	141,064

	As of December 31,		
	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Property and equipment, net:			
PRC	83,628	59,745	8,690
Non-PRC	5,509	4,174	607

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- (i) Non-PRC revenue refers to revenues generated by the Group's operating legal entities incorporated outside China. Such revenues are primarily attributable to customers located outside China based on customers' registered addresses.
- (ii) Revenues from Ireland were primarily derived from online advertising service from Facebook, which is incorporated in Ireland but operates primarily in the United States, representing 6% of the Group's total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018.
- (iii) No individual country, other than disclosed above, exceeded 10% of total revenues for any period presented.

14. INCOME TAXES

The Company is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and conducts its primary business operations through its subsidiaries, VIEs and subsidiary of VIEs in the PRC. It also has subsidiaries mainly in the United States, Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, France and Taiwan.

Cayman Islands

Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, the Company is not subject to tax on income or capital gain arising in Cayman Islands. Additionally, upon payments of dividends by the Company to its shareholders, no Cayman Islands withholding tax will be imposed.

The United States

Cheetah Mobile America and MobPartner Inc. are incorporated in the United States and are subject to 21% federal income tax in United States and 8.84% state income tax in California. On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law H.R. 1 (introduced as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) (the "New U.S. Tax Law"). The corporate income tax is permanently reduced from 35% to 21% in the New U.S. Tax Law, which took effect from January 1, 2018.

Hong Kong

Cheetah Technology, HK Zoom, Cheetah Information, Hong Kong LiveMe and Cheetah Mobile Hong Kong are incorporated in Hong Kong and are subject to Hong Kong profits tax rate of 16.5%.

Singapore

Cheetah Mobile Singapore is incorporated in Singapore and is subject to Singapore corporate income tax rate of 17% in 2015. Started from 2016, the Singapore Economic Development Board provides a tax holiday of a reduced corporate tax rate at 5% on incremental income from qualifying activities to Cheetah Mobile Singapore for ten years from 2016 to 2025 under the Development Expansion Incentive scheme.

Japan

Kingsoft Japan is incorporated in Japan with paid-in capital in excess of JPY100 million and is subject to a national corporate income tax rate of 23.4% and 23.2% since April 1, 2016 and April 1, 2018. The subsidiary of

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Kingsoft Japan with paid-in capital of no more than JPY100 million is taxed at a tax rate of 15% on first JPY8 million and at 23.2% on the portion over JPY8 million from April 1, 2018. Local income taxes, which are local inhabitant tax and enterprise tax, are also imposed on corporate income.

France

MobPartner is incorporated in France and are subject to French corporate tax rate of 33.33%.

Taiwan

Taiwan Cheetah is incorporated in Taiwan and is subject to corporate tax rate of 20%, with effect from January 1, 2018.

PRC

The Company's subsidiaries in the PRC and the VIEs are subject to the statutory rate of 25%, unless otherwise specified, in accordance with the Enterprise Income Tax law (the EIT Law), which was effective since January 1, 2008.

Zhuhai Juntian, Beijing Security, Beijing Mobile, Beijing Network, Conew Network, Lewo Wuxian, Moxiu Technology and Beijing Kingsoft Cheetah Technology Co., Ltd being qualified as High New Technology Enterprise (HNTE) are entitled to the preferential income tax rate of 15% for three years.

Pursuant to CaiShui [2008] No.1, qualified new software development enterprises are each entitled to a tax holiday of two-year full EIT exemption followed by three-year 50% EIT reduction (2+3 tax holiday) starting from their respective first profit-making year. Guangzhou Cheetah Network Technology Co., Ltd. being qualified as new software development enterprises, started its 2+3 tax holidays from 2017.

Without the tax holidays, the Group's income tax expenses would have increased by RMB31,470, RMB67,934 and RMB58,121 (US\$8,453) for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. The impacts of the tax holidays and preferential tax rates on the basic (losses) earnings per share were an increase of RMB0.0227, RMB0.0487 and RMB0.0414 (US\$0.0060) for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Under the EIT Law, dividends paid by PRC enterprises out of profits earned post-2007 to non-PRC tax resident investors are subject to PRC dividend withholding tax of 10%. A lower withholding tax rate may be applied based on applicable tax treaties with certain jurisdictions.

(Loss) Income before income taxes consists of:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
PRC	(54,764)	242,820	142,077	20,664
Non-PRC	(14,132)	1,190,445	1,127,646	164,010
Total	(68,896)	1,433,265	1,269,723	184,674

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The current and deferred portions of income tax (benefits) expenses included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
Current income tax expenses	41,243	82,908	108,935	15,844
Deferred income tax (benefits) expenses	(53,432)	(25,306)	8,065	1,173
Income tax (benefits) expenses for the year	(12,189)	57,602	117,000	17,017

A reconciliation of the differences between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate for enterprise income tax is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
(Loss) Income before income tax	(68,896)	1,433,265	1,269,723	184,674
Income tax (benefit) expense computed at the PRC statutory tax rate of 25%	(17,224)	358,316	317,431	46,168
Effect of different tax rates in different jurisdictions	(18,988)	(119,565)	(192,671)	(28,023)
Effect of tax holiday and preferential tax rates	(20,969)	(80,671)	(61,434)	(8,935)
Research and development super-deduction	(54,081)	(50,223)	(90,521)	(13,166)
Non-taxable income(i)	(6,484)	(188,139)	(46,031)	(6,695)
Non-deductible expenses(ii)	81,569	71,039	22,561	3,282
Effect of change in tax rate	5,009	7,279	1,176	171
Outside basis difference on investment	(2,847)	9,808	41,386	6,019
Withholding tax and others	10,962	18,149	55,712	8,103
Changes in valuation allowance	10,864	31,609	69,391	10,093
Income tax (benefits) expenses	(12,189)	57,602	117,000	17,017

- (i) Non-taxable income mainly consists of gains on disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments that are not subject to tax under the tax laws of different jurisdictions.
- (ii) Non-deductible expenses mainly consist of share-based compensation expenses, entertainments and other expenses that are not allowed to be deducted under the tax laws of different jurisdictions.

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Deferred taxes were measured using the enacted tax rates for the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to be reversed. The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the deferred tax balances as of December 31, 2017 and 2018 are as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Deferred tax assets:			
Tax loss carry forward	93,295	174,058	25,316
Equity investment loss	16,160	19,297	2,807
Provision for doubtful accounts	8,132	15,520	2,257
Intangible assets and accrued expenses	6,653	9,029	1,313
Deferred revenue	1,924	2,321	338
Government subsidies	1,647	615	89
Share-based compensation	1,056	151	22
Others	758	8,933	1,299
Less: valuation allowance	71,983	141,028	20,512
Deferred tax assets	57,642	88,896	12,929
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Outside basis difference on investment	68,069	110,222	16,031
Long-lived assets arising from business acquisitions	5,324	69	10
Deferred tax liabilities	73,393	110,291	16,041

The Group operates through several subsidiaries, VIEs and subsidiary of VIEs and the valuation allowance is considered for each subsidiary, VIE and subsidiary of VIE on an individual basis. As of December 31, 2017, and 2018, the Group's total deferred tax assets before valuation allowances were RMB129,625 and RMB229,924 (US\$33,441) respectively. As of December 31, 2017 and 2018, the Group recorded valuation allowances of RMB71,983 and RMB141,028 (US\$20,512), respectively, on its deferred tax assets that are sufficient to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amounts that are more-likely-than-not to be realized.

Undistributed earnings of certain of the Company's PRC subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB726,019 and RMB 820,099 (US\$119,278) on December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Those earnings are considered to be

indefinitely reinvested; accordingly, no provision for PRC withholding tax has been provided thereon. Upon repatriation of those earnings in the form of dividends, the Group would be subject to PRC withholding tax at 10%. The PRC withholding tax rate could be reduced to 5% should the treaty benefit between Hong Kong and the PRC be applicable. As such, the amount of unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities is approximately ranging from RMB36,301 to RMB72,602 and RMB41,005 (US\$5,964) to RMB82,010 (US\$11,928) as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, the Group had taxable losses of approximately RMB959,938 (US\$139,617) deriving from entities in the PRC, Hong Kong, USA, Taiwan and Singapore, which can be carried forward per tax regulation to offset future net profit for income tax purposes. The PRC taxable loss will expire from 2019 to

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2028; the Taiwan taxable loss will not expire until 2028, the Hong Kong, France, USA and Singapore taxable loss can be carried forward without an expiration date.

Unrecognized tax benefits

As of December 31, 2017 and 2018, the Group had unrecognized tax benefits of RMB63,252 and RMB76,208 (US\$11,084), of which RMB29,629 and RMB35,455 (US\$5,157), respectively, were deducted against the deferred tax assets on tax losses carry forward, and the remaining amounts of RMB33,623 and RMB40,753 (US\$5,927), respectively were presented in the other non-current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. The Group's unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018 were primarily related to the tax-deduction of share-based compensation expenses and other expenses. It is possible that the amount of unrecognized benefits will change in the next 12 months; however, an estimate of the range of the possible change cannot be made at this moment. As of December 31, 2017, and 2018, there are RMB33,623 and RMB40,753 (US\$5,927) of unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized would impact the annual effective tax rate. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefit is as follows:

	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Balance at January 1	61,557	63,252	9,200
Additions based on tax positions related to current year	3,004	12,956	1,884
Reversal based on tax positions related to prior years	(1,309)		
Balance at December 31	63,252	76,208	11,084

The Group recognizes accrued interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018, the Group recognized approximately RMB5,226 and RMB6,540 (US\$951) in interest. The Group had approximately RMB10,209 and RMB16,749 (US\$2,436) accrued interest as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, the tax years ended December 31, 2013 through 2018 for the Group's subsidiaries in the PRC and the VIEs are generally subject to examination by the PRC tax authorities. The tax years ended December 31, 2014 through 2018 for the Group's subsidiary in the Singapore is generally subject to examination by the Singapore tax authorities.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Principal related parties

Name of related parties

Tencent and its subsidiaries (Tencent Group)

Kingsoft and its subsidiaries (Kingsoft Group)

Beijing OrionStar

Shenzhen Feipai Technology Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen Feipai)

Pixiu Inc. and its subsidiaries (Pixiu Group)

Xiaomi and its subsidiaries (Xiaomi Group)(i)

Matrix Partners China IV Hong Kong Limited (Matrix Partners)(ii)

Relationship with the Group

Entities controlled by a shareholder of the Group

Entities controlled by a shareholder of the Group

Entities controlled by a director of the Group

Entities influenced materially by the Group

Entities influenced materially by the Group

Entities controlled by a former director of the Group

Entities controlled by a former director of the Group

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- (i) Xiaomi Group is controlled by Mr. Jun Lei, who was a former member of our Board of Directors until his resignation on March, 2018. Xiaomi Group was no longer a related party of the Group after Mr. Lei's resignation.
- (ii) Matrix Partners is controlled by Mr. Ying Zhang, who was a former member of our Board of Directors until his resignation on December, 2017. Matrix Partners IV was no longer a related party of the Group after Mr. Zhang's resignation.
- b) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group had the following material related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018:

		For the years ended December 31,			
		2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
Services received from:	(i)				
Tencent Group		39,069	48,094	70,867	10,307
Kingsoft Group		61,374	45,173	19,532	2,841
Xiaomi Group		59,377	61,042	7,356	1,070
Services provided to:	(ii)				
Tencent Group		153,650	58,669	197,992	28,797
Beijing OrionStar			10,920	21,903	3,186
Loans and investments provided to:					
Beijing OrionStar (Note 4)			264,768	203,216	29,557
Pixiu Group				33,620	4,890
Shenzhen Feipai			5,000	13,000	1,891
Capital injection received from:					
Matrix Partners			151,419		

- (i) The Group entered into agreements with Kingsoft Group, Xiaomi Group and Tencent Group, pursuant to which these entities provided services including corporate, technology support and leasing services to the Group.
- (ii) The Group entered into a series of agreements with Tencent Group and Beijing OrionStar to provide online marketing services and technical support services.

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c) The balances between the Group and its related parties as of December 31, 2017 and 2018 are listed below:

(1) Amount due from related parties

	As of December 31,		
	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Tencent Group	11,598	52,338	7,612
Pixiu Group		39,968	5,813
Beijing OrionStar	12,227	31,450	4,574
Kingsoft Group	16,227	10,570	1,537
Xiaomi Group	13,395		
Other related parties (i)	5,821	13,803	2,009
Total	59,268	148,129	21,545

(2) Amount due to related parties

	As of December 31,		
	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Tencent Group	36,591	17,462	2,540
Kingsoft Group	16,146	11,937	1,736
Beijing OrionStar	2,761	4,732	688
Xiaomi Group	26,072		
Other related parties	240	3,167	461
Total	81,810	37,298	5,425

All the balances with related parties as of December 31, 2017 and 2018 were unsecured and repayable on demand. Provision (reversal) for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were RMB8,282, RMB(7,312) and RMB105 (US\$15), respectively.

- (i) Between 2017 and 2018, the Group made convertible loans of RMB5,000 and RMB13,000 (US\$1,891) to a related-party. The conversion features and the put option were considered as embedded derivatives that do not meet the criteria to be bifurcated and were accounted for together with the loan receivable. In accordance with ASC 810, *Consolidation*, the related-party is a variable interest entity, as it does not have sufficient equity at risk to fully fund the construction of all assets required for principal operations. As of December 31, 2018, total amount of the convertible loans has been impaired. The Group is not considered as the primary beneficiary, as it does not have power to direct the activities of the related-party that most significantly impact its economic performance.

16. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

2014 Restricted Shares Plan

On April 22 and April 24, 2014, the board of directors and the shareholders of the Company approved to adopt a restricted shares plan (the 2014 Restricted Shares Plan), respectively. Under the 2014 Restricted Shares

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Plan, the Company is authorized to issue up to 122,545,665 Class A ordinary shares (excluding shares which have lapsed or have been forfeited) pursuant to the grant of restricted shares and restricted share units thereunder. Unless terminated earlier, the 2014 Restricted Shares Plan will terminate automatically in 2024. The share awards granted under 2014 Restricted Shares Plan had vesting terms of no longer than 5 years from the date of grant. Except for service conditions, there were no other vesting conditions for all the awards under 2014 Restricted Shares Plan. The following table summarizes the Company's restricted shares with an option feature activity under the 2014 Restricted Shares Plan during the year ended December 31, 2018:

	Number of shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US\$)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (US\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (US\$)
Outstanding at January 1, 2018	29,825,089	0.33	1.22	6.31	26,064
Granted	14,009,660	0.08	1.00		
Forfeited	(8,327,544)	0.32	1.12		
Exercised	(4,854,900)	0.34	1.16		
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	30,652,305	0.22	1.15	5.31	11,835
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2018	30,652,305				
Exercisable as at December 31, 2018	5,183,915				

Total intrinsic value of restricted shares with an option feature exercised for the year ended December 31, 2018 was RMB27,712 (US\$4,031). The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the years 2017 and 2018 was US\$0.78 and US\$1.00, respectively.

The grant date fair value of each restricted share with an option feature is estimated on the date of grant using the binomial tree option pricing model with the following assumptions used for grants in 2018:

	Year ended December 31, 2018
Fair value of ordinary share (US\$)	0.85~1.29
Risk-free interest rates	3.49%~3.59%
Expected volatility range	55.5%~57.0%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected exercise multiple	2.20
Fair value per option granted (US\$)	0.66~1.23

The risk-free interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the restricted shares with an option feature is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for a term consistent with the contractual term of the awards. Expected volatility is estimated based on the historical volatility ordinary shares of several comparable companies in the same industry. The dividend yield is estimated based on expected dividend policy over the expected term of the restricted shares with an option feature. The expected exercise multiple is based on management's estimation, which the Company believes is representative of the future.

As of December 31, 2017, and 2018, 11,542,980 and 16,397,880 Class A ordinary shares were issued and outstanding for the exercised share awards under the 2014 Restricted Shares Plan.

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As of December 31, 2018, there was RMB99,353 (US\$14,450) of total unrecognized share-based compensation expenses related to non-vested restricted shares with an option feature and the cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.90 years. Total estimated share-based compensation expenses may be adjusted for future changes in forfeiture rate.

2013 Incentive Scheme

On January 2, 2014, the Company adopted an equity incentive scheme (the 2013 Incentive Scheme). The 2013 Incentive Scheme provides for the grant of ordinary shares, restricted shares, share options and share appreciation rights to the employees, directors or non-employee consultants of the Company. The maximum number of the Company's ordinary shares which may be issued under the 2013 Incentive Scheme is 64,497,718 (excluding shares which have lapsed or have been forfeited). The 2013 Incentive Scheme is valid and effective for a term of ten years commencing from its adoption. Except for service conditions, there were no other vesting conditions for all the awards under 2013 Incentive Scheme. As of December 31, 2018, all the share awards granted under 2013 Incentive Scheme were restricted shares with an option feature with vesting terms of no longer than 5 years from the date of grant.

The following table summarizes the Group's restricted shares with an option feature activity under the 2013 Incentive Scheme during the year ended December 31, 2018:

	Number of shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US\$)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (US\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (US\$)
Outstanding at January 1, 2018	42,294,901	0.33	1.15	6.01	36,941
Granted	7,234,970	0.34	1.03		
Forfeited	(2,922,380)	0.34	1.11		
Exercised	(1,815,550)	0.30	1.17		
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	44,791,941	0.33	1.13	5.01	12,546
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2018	44,791,941				
	27,790,516				

Exercisable as at December 31,
2018

Total intrinsic value of restricted shares with an option feature exercised for the year ended December 31, 2018 was RMB 10,569 (US\$1,537). The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the years 2018 was US\$1.03.

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The grant date fair value of each restricted share with an option feature is estimated on the date of grant using the binomial tree option pricing model with the following assumptions used for grants in 2018:

	Year ended December 31, 2018
Fair value of ordinary share (US\$)	1.06~1.43
Risk-free interest rates	2.97%~3.58%
Expected volatility range	56.3%~57.2%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected exercise multiple	2.20
Fair value per option granted (US\$)	0.79~1.15

The risk-free interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the restricted shares with an option feature is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for a term consistent with the contractual term of the awards. Expected volatility is estimated based on the historical volatility ordinary shares of several comparable companies in the same industry. The dividend yield is estimated based on expected dividend policy over the expected term of the restricted shares with an option feature. The expected exercise multiple is based on management's estimation, which the Company believes is representative of the future.

As of December 31, 2017, and 2018, 15,114,190 and 16,929,740 Class A ordinary shares were issued and outstanding for the exercised share awards under the 2013 Incentive Scheme, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, there was RMB37,926 (US\$5,516) of total unrecognized share-based compensation expenses related to non-vested restricted shares with an option feature and the cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.94 years. Total estimated share-based compensation expenses may be adjusted for future changes in forfeiture rate.

2011 Share Award Scheme

On May 26, 2011, the board of directors of the Company approved and adopted the 2011 Share Award Scheme, as amended in September 2013 and November 2016, to recognize the contributions of certain employees and to give incentives thereto in order to retain them for the continued operation and development of the Group. Under the 2011 Share Award Scheme, the board of directors may grant restricted shares to its employees and directors to receive an aggregate of no more than 100,000,000 ordinary shares of the Company (excluding shares which have lapsed or have been forfeited) as at the date of such grant. Unless early terminated by the board of directors of the Company, the 2011 Share Award Scheme is valid and effective for a term of ten years commencing from its adoption. Under the 2011 Share Award Scheme, grantees have no dividend or voting rights until the restricted shares are vested.

The Group has set up the Share Award Scheme Trust for the purpose of administering the 2011 Share Award Scheme and holding shares awarded to the employees before they vest. As of December 31, 2018, 1,111,898 (2017: 5,226,718) forfeited and ungranted restricted shares are held by the Share Award Scheme and available to be granted in the future.

Subsequent to the IPO, fair value of the ordinary shares was determined based on the price of the Company's publicly traded ADSs.

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The following table summarizes the restricted shares activity pursuant to the 2011 Share Award Scheme for the year ended December 31, 2018:

	Number of ordinary shares	Weighted average grant date fair value (US\$)
Unvested at January 1, 2018	3,446,500	1.32
Granted	4,308,330	0.96
Vested	(1,822,000)	1.29
Forfeited	(193,510)	1.23
Unvested at December 31, 2018	5,739,320	1.06

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of restricted share granted during the years 2017 and 2018 was US\$0.91 and US\$0.96, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, the total estimated unrecognized share-based compensation expenses related to restricted shares awarded to employees pursuant to the 2011 Share Award Scheme amounted to RMB22,421 (US\$3,261), and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.20 years. Total unrecognized share-based compensation expenses may be adjusted for future changes in forfeiture rate.

The total fair value of vested restricted shares on their respective vesting dates during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were RMB120,343, RMB21,149 and RMB15,152 (US\$2,204), respectively.

Subsidiaries-Others

Other subsidiaries of the Group also have equity incentive plans granting share-based awards. Total share-based compensation expenses recognized and unrecognized were insignificant, both individually and in aggregate, for all years presented.

The following table summarizes the total share-based compensation expenses recognized by the Group:

Years ended December 31,

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	2016	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Research and development			8,803	1,280
Selling and marketing			95	14
General and administrative		10,721	3,107	452
		10,721	12,005	1,746

As of December 31, 2018, there was RMB46,896 (US\$6,821) unrecognized share-based compensation expenses related to incentive plans, which is expected to be recognized over a vesting period of 2.39 years.

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Total share-based compensation expenses recorded by the Group are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
Cost of revenues	1,490	762	206	30
Research and development	148,211	20,691	14,224	2,069
Selling and marketing	13,830	39	8,967	1,304
General and administrative	142,618	51,824	61,721	8,977
	306,149	73,316	85,118	12,380

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*Operating lease commitments*

The Group leases facilities under non-cancelable operating leases expiring on different dates. Payments under operating leases are expensed on a straight-line basis over the periods of the respective leases. Total rental expense for offices was RMB88,694, RMB78,303, and RMB72,559 (US\$10,553) for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating leases consist of the following as of December 31, 2018:

	RMB	US\$
2019	70,231	10,215
2020	49,898	7,257
2021	3,308	481
2022	3,406	495
2023 and thereafter	5,575	811
	132,418	19,259

Litigation

On November 8, 2017, a putative shareholder class action lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California against the Group and certain officers of the Group: Michael Masterson v. Cheetah Mobile Inc., et al., Case No. 2:17-cv-08141-R-AFM (C.D. Cal.). The action alleged that certain press releases and SEC filings made by the Group relating to the Group's business and operating results contained false or misleading statements in violation of the federal securities laws. On June 27, 2018, the court granted the motion to dismiss the case filed by the Group and one of the individual defendants. On October 22, 2018, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the case against all remaining defendants without prejudice.

The Group and certain current and former officers of the Group have been named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on November 30, 2018 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York: Marcu v. Cheetah Mobile Inc., et al., Case No. 1:18-cv-11184. The action was purportedly brought

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on behalf of a class of persons who allegedly suffered damages as a result of their trading in the Company's ADRs between April 21, 2015 and November 27, 2018. The action alleges that the Group made false or misleading statements regarding the Group's business and operations in violation of the Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. On February 8, 2019, the court entered an order appointing lead plaintiffs in this action. On February 13, 2019, the court approved a scheduling stipulation for the filing of the plaintiffs' amended complaint and defendants' responsive pleadings. On March 28, 2019, an amended complaint was filed. As the action remains in its preliminary stages, the Group's management is currently unable to express any opinion on the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome or any estimate of the amount or range of any potential loss.

The Group is involved in several other proceedings as of December 31, 2018 which are either immaterial, or the Group does not believe that a reasonable possibility of loss has been incurred as the proceedings are in the early stages, and/or there is a lack of clear or consistent interpretation of laws specific to the industry-specific complaints among different jurisdictions. As a result, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the timing or ultimate resolution of such matters, which includes eventual loss, fine, penalty or business impact, if any, and therefore, an estimate for the reasonably possible loss or a range of reasonably possible losses cannot be made. However, the Group believes that such matters, individually and in the aggregate, when finally resolved, are reasonably likely not to have a material adverse effect on the Group's consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

18. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY***Ordinary shares***

Immediately following the closing of the IPO, the Memorandum and Articles of Association were amended and restated such that the authorized share capital of the Company was reclassified and redesignated into 10,000,000,000 shares comprising of (i) 7,600,000,000 Class A ordinary shares; (ii) 1,400,000,000 Class B ordinary shares; and (iii) 1,000,000,000 reserved shares at par value of US\$0.000025 per share. The rights of the holders of Class A and Class B ordinary shares are identical, except with respect to voting and conversion rights. Each share of Class A ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share and is not convertible into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. Each share of Class B ordinary shares is entitled to ten votes per share and is convertible into one Class A ordinary share at any time by the holder thereof. Upon any transfer of Class B ordinary shares by the holder thereof to any person or entity that is not an affiliate of such holder, such Class B ordinary shares would be automatically converted into an equal number of Class A ordinary shares. There were 13,749,910 and 48,412,760 Class B ordinary shares transferred to Class A ordinary shares in the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017, there were 409,345,857 and 992,705,325 Class A and Class B ordinary shares outstanding. As of December 31, 2018, there were 419,253,027 and 946,017,565 Class A and Class B ordinary shares outstanding.

Retained earnings

In accordance with the PRC Regulations on Enterprises with Foreign Investment and their articles of association, a foreign invested enterprise established in the PRC is required to provide certain statutory reserves,

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namely general reserve fund, the enterprise expansion fund and staff welfare and bonus fund which are appropriated from net profit as reported in the enterprise's PRC statutory accounts. A foreign invested enterprise is required to allocate at least 10% of its annual after-tax profit to the general reserve until such reserve has reached 50% of its respective registered capital based on the enterprise's PRC statutory accounts. Appropriations to the enterprise expansion fund and staff welfare and bonus fund are at the discretion of the board of directors for all foreign invested enterprises. The aforementioned reserves can only be used for specific purposes and are not distributable as cash dividends.

Additionally, in accordance with the Company Law of the PRC, a domestic enterprise is required to provide statutory common reserve of at least 10% of its annual after-tax profit until such reserve has reached 50% of its respective registered capital based on the enterprise's PRC statutory accounts. A domestic enterprise is also required to provide a statutory public welfare fund and a discretionary surplus reserve, at the discretion of the board of directors, from the profits determined in accordance with the enterprise's PRC statutory accounts. The aforementioned reserves can only be used for specific purposes and are not distributable as cash dividends.

	As of December 31,		
	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
PRC statutory reserve funds	39,638	38,349	5,578
Unreserved retained earnings	1,525,245	2,667,621	387,989
Total retained earnings	1,564,883	2,705,970	393,567

Under PRC laws and regulations, there are restrictions on the Company's subsidiaries in the PRC and VIEs with respect to transferring certain of their net assets to the Company either in the form of dividends, loans, or advances. Such restriction amounted to RMB1,392,422 (US\$202,519) as of December 31, 2018.

Furthermore, cash transfers from the Company's subsidiaries in the PRC to its subsidiaries outside of China are subject to PRC government control of currency conversion. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may restrict the ability of the subsidiaries in the PRC and VIEs to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to the Company, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency denominated obligations.

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Accumulated other comprehensive income

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Unrealized gains on available- for-sale securities RMB	Total RMB
Balance at January 1, 2016	98,274	20,842	119,116
Other comprehensive income before reclassification	132,450	1,241	133,691
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income		(21,666)	(21,666)
Other comprehensive income attribute to noncontrolling interests	(2,996)		(2,996)
Balance at December 31, 2016	227,728	417	228,145
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassification	(148,304)	(433)	(148,737)
Other comprehensive loss attribute to noncontrolling interests	4,798		4,798
Balance at December 31, 2017	84,222	(16)	84,206
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	182,978	(3,734)	179,244
Other comprehensive income attribute to noncontrolling interests	(14,146)		(14,146)
Balance at December 31, 2018	253,054	(3,750)	249,304
Balance at December 31, 2018, in US\$	36,805	(545)	36,260

There was nil tax expense or benefit recognized related to the changes of each component of accumulated other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

19. REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

In April and November 2017, Live.me, the Company and certain investors entered into share subscription and purchase agreements and certain other investment agreements to issue Series A Preferred Shares and B Preferred Shares (collectively as the Live.me Preferred Shares) for an aggregate cash consideration of RMB306,085 and RMB329,710 respectively. After the issuance of the Live.me Preferred Shares, the Group still held approximately 52.1% equity interests in Live.me on a fully-diluted, post-investment basis.

The Group determined that Live.me Preferred Shares should be classified as mezzanine equity since they are contingently redeemable. The Group accreted Live.me Preferred Shares to their redemption value, which is purchase price plus 6% compound interest per year over the period since issuance to the earliest redemption date using the interest method. The Group recorded accretion of nil, RMB13,451 and RMB38,601 (US\$5,614) for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

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The redeemable noncontrolling interests for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018 are summarized below:

	RMB
Balance at December 31, 2016	
Issuance	635,795
Accretion	13,451
Balance at December 31, 2017	649,246
Accretion	38,601
Balance at December 31, 2018	687,847
Balance at December 31, 2018 in US\$	100,043

20. (LOSSES) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted (losses) earnings per share for each of the years presented are calculated as follows:

	2016	2017	Year ended December 31,			
			2018		Class B ordinary shares RMB	Class B ordinary shares US\$
Ordinary shares RMB	Ordinary shares RMB	Class A ordinary shares RMB	Class A ordinary shares US\$			
(Losses) Earnings per share basic						
Numerator:						
Net (loss) income attributable to Cheetah Mobile Inc.	(80,525)	1,348,194	366,171	53,257	800,738	116,463
Accretion of redeemable noncontrolling interests		(13,451)	(11,834)	(1,721)	(25,880)	(3,764)

Dilution effect arising from share-based awards issued by subsidiaries	(4)	(1)	(10)	(1)
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	Year ended December 31,					
	2016	2017	2018			
	Ordinary	Ordinary	Class A	Class A	Class B	Class B
	shares	shares	ordinary	ordinary	ordinary	ordinary
	RMB	RMB	shares	shares	shares	shares
			RMB	US\$	RMB	US\$
Net (loss) income attributable to Cheetah Mobile Inc. after accretion of redeemable noncontrolling interests and dilution effect arising from share-based awards issued by subsidiaries	(80,525)	1,334,743	354,333	51,535	774,848	112,698
Denominator:						
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	1,387,254,551	1,394,303,326	440,283,682	440,283,682	962,805,927	962,805,927
(Losses) Earnings per share basic	(0.0580)	0.9573	0.8048	0.1171	0.8048	0.1171
(Losses) Earnings per share diluted						
Numerator:						
Net (loss) income attributable to Cheetah Mobile Inc. after accretion of redeemable noncontrolling interests and dilution	(80,525)	1,334,743	374,411	54,456	754,770	109,777

effect arising from share-based awards issued by subsidiaries						
Reallocation of net income as a result of conversion of Class B into Class A ordinary shares			754,770	109,777		
Net (loss) income attributable to ordinary shareholders	(80,525)	1,334,743	1,129,181	164,233	754,770	109,777

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	Year ended December 31,					
	2016	2017	2018			
	Ordinary shares RMB	Ordinary shares RMB	Class A ordinary shares RMB	Class A ordinary shares US\$	Class B ordinary shares RMB	Class B ordinary shares US\$
Denominator:						
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding	1,387,254,551	1,394,303,326	440,283,682	440,283,682	962,805,927	962,805,927
Dilutive effect of Share-based awards		30,851,512	37,325,240	37,325,240		
Conversion of Class B into Class A ordinary shares			962,805,927	962,805,927		
Denominator used for (losses) earnings per share	1,387,254,551	1,425,154,838	1,440,414,849	1,440,414,849	962,805,927	962,805,927
(Losses) Earnings per share diluted	(0.0580)	0.9366	0.7839	0.1140	0.7839	0.1140
Earnings (Losses) per ADS:						
Denominator used for (losses) earnings per ADS basic	138,725,455	139,430,333	44,028,368	44,028,368		
Denominator used for (losses) earnings per ADS diluted	138,725,455 (0.5805)	142,515,484 9.5728	144,041,485 8.0478	144,041,485 1.1705		

(Losses)
Earnings per
ADS basic

(Losses) Earnings per ADS diluted	(0.5805)	9.3656	7.8393	1.1402
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The Group did not include certain restricted shares and restricted shares with an option feature in the computation of diluted (losses) earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018 because those restricted shares and restricted shares with an option were anti-dilutive for (losses) earnings per share for the respective years.

21. TREASURY STOCK

In March 2016, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a share repurchase plan under which the Company may repurchase up to US\$100 million from the open market. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company repurchased 2,536,808 ADSs for aggregate consideration of RMB178,991. These shares

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were recorded as treasury stocks at their historical purchase cost, and the Company canceled these treasury stocks and recognized the difference between the repurchase costs and the par value in additional paid-in capital in 2017.

In September, 2018, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized another share repurchase plan (the 2018 Share Repurchase Plan) under which the Company may repurchase up to US\$100 million from the open market, in negotiated transactions off the market, or through other legally permissible means in accordance with applicable securities laws from time to time within one year. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had repurchased under the 2018 Share Repurchase Plan an aggregate of 4,527,304 ADSs, representing 45,273,040 Class A ordinary shares for an aggregate denominated consideration of RMB221,932 (US\$32,279). These shares were recorded at their historical purchase cost and were not canceled.

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT

Full time employees of the Group participate in government mandated defined contribution plan, pursuant to which certain welfare benefits are provided to employees. The Group has no legal obligation for the benefits beyond the contributions made. The total amounts for such employee benefits, which were expensed as incurred, were approximately RMB152,231, RMB175,508 and RMB177,086 (US\$25,756) for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

23. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

ASC 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures: Overall*, establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

- 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

ASC 820-10 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 measurement is based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. The cost approach is based on the amount that

would currently be required to replace an asset.

Assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value

In accordance with ASC 820-10, the Group measures available-for-sale debt securities at fair value on a recurring basis. The available-for-sale debt securities are classified within Level 1 as the fair value is measured using quoted market data, or Level 2 as the fair value is measured by using indirectly inputs observable in the market place.

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The Group measures certain financial assets, including loans receivable, cost method investments before adoption of ASC 321, and equity method investments, at fair value on a nonrecurring basis only if an impairment loss were to be recognized. The Group's non-financial assets, such as intangible assets, goodwill and property and equipment, would be measured at fair value only if they were determined to be impaired.

Subsequent to the Group's adoption of ASC 321 on January 1, 2018, the Group measures equity securities without readily determinable fair value and do not qualify for the existing practical expedient in ASC 820 at fair value on a nonrecurring basis using the measurement alternative to measure those investments at cost, less any impairment, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for identical or similar investments of the same issuer, if any.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value are summarized below:

	Fair value measurement or disclosure at December 31, 2018 using					Total (losses) gains RMB
	Total Fair Value at December 31, 2018 RMB	Total Fair Value at December 31, 2018 US\$	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) RMB	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RMB	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RMB	
Fair value measurement						
Recurring:						
Available-for-sale debt security	133,448	19,409		133,448		(3,732)
Fair value measurement						
Non-Recurring:						
Intangible assets, net	465	68			465	(12,767)
Equity investments accounted for at fair value using the alternative measurement	559,961	81,443			559,961	281,977
Total assets measured at fair value	693,874	100,920		133,448	560,426	265,478

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For the year ended December 31, 2017, assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value are summarized below:

	Total Fair Value at December 31, 2017 RMB	Total Fair Value at December 31, 2017 US\$	Fair value measurement or disclosure at December 31, 2017 using				Total losses RMB
			Quoted prices for identical assets (Level 1) RMB	Significant inputs (Level 2) RMB	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RMB		
Fair value measurement							
Recurring:							
Available-for-sale debt security	182	28	182				(39)
Available-for-sale debt security							(6,594)
Fair value measurement							
Non-Recurring:							
Intangible assets, net	90	14			90		(38,862)
Other long-term investments	61,100	9,391			61,100		(268,432)
Total assets measured at fair value	61,372	9,433	182		61,190		(313,927)

There were no transfers of fair value measurements into or out of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018. The following table presents a reconciliation of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018:

	Contingent consideration payable RMB	Available-for-sales debt securities RMB
Balance as of December 31, 2016	30,358	7,353
Realized or unrealized losses	9,014	(7,011)
Settlement	(38,562)	

Foreign exchange translation adjustments	(810)	(342)
Balance as of December 31, 2017		
Balance as of December 31, 2018		
Balance as of December 31, 2018 in US\$		

The Group measures non-financial assets such as other long-term investments on a nonrecurring basis when impairment charges are recognized. These nonrecurring fair value measurements use significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). The Group uses a combination of valuation methodologies, including market and income approaches based on the Group's best estimate to determine the fair value of these investments. For investments in private companies, information considered by the Group include but are not limited to the pricing of recent

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rounds of financing, future cash flow forecasts, and liquidity factors. Inputs used in these methodologies primarily include future cash flows, discount rate, and the selection of comparable companies operating in similar businesses.

24. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In 2019, the Group entered into one-year loan agreements with Beijing OrionStar. As of April 2019, total US\$19,600 has been provided to Beijing OrionStar.

25. CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY*Balance Sheets*

	As of December 31,		
	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	373,484	318,546	46,331
Restricted cash	65,342		
Short-term investments	196,026		
Prepayments and other current assets	97,120	16,838	2,447
Due from related parties	2,131,927	2,312,111	336,283
Total current assets	2,863,899	2,647,495	385,061
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets, net	2,587	5	1
Goodwill	59,775	62,785	9,132
Investment in equity investees	5,317	11,605	1,688
Other long-term investment	326,710	617,283	89,780
Investment in subsidiaries	2,295,956	3,064,747	445,749
Total non-current assets	2,690,345	3,756,425	546,350

Total assets	5,554,244	6,403,920	931,411
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Bank loans	326,710		
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	11,709	27,128	3,945
Due to related parties	919,431	836,642	121,685
Income tax payable	2,772	33,499	4,872
Total current liabilities	1,260,622	897,269	130,502
Deferred tax liabilities		29,925	4,353
Other non-current liabilities	261	261	38
Total non-current liabilities	261	30,186	4,391
Total liabilities	1,260,883	927,455	134,893

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(Amounts in thousands of Renminbi (RMB) and US dollars (US\$), except for number of shares and per share (or ADS) data)

	As of December 31,		
	2017	2018	
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Shareholders equity			
Class A ordinary shares (par value of US\$0.000025 per share; 7,600,000,000 shares authorized; 415,250,897 and 475,357,217 shares issued as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively; 409,345,857 and 419,253,027 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	65	74	11
Class B ordinary shares (par value of US\$0.000025 per share; 1,400,000,000 shares authorized; 1,006,398,742 and 957,985,982 shares issued as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively; 992,705,325 and 946,017,565 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	164	156	22
Treasury stock (nil and 45,273,040 shares as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)		(221,932)	(32,279)
Additional paid-in capital	2,644,043	2,742,893	398,937
Retained earnings	1,564,883	2,705,970	393,567
Accumulated other comprehensive income	84,206	249,304	36,260
Total shareholders equity	4,293,361	5,476,465	796,518
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	5,554,244	6,403,920	931,411

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Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Years ended December 31,			
	2016 RMB	2017 RMB	2018 RMB	US\$
Revenues	105,497	52,053	14,525	2,113
Cost of revenues	(15,993)	(6,919)	(2,509)	(365)
Gross profit	89,504	45,134	12,016	1,748
Operating expenses				
Research and development	(61,389)	(11,370)	545	79
Selling and marketing	(347)	(84)		
General and administrative	(33,153)	(18,931)	(28,158)	(4,095)
Total operating expenses	(94,889)	(30,385)	(27,613)	(4,016)
Equity in (loss) profit of subsidiaries	(94,219)	1,346,556	632,055	91,929
Interest (expense) income, net	(3,213)	(6,525)	3,248	472
Losses from equity method investments	(352)	(159)	(142)	(21)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	4,385	(3,877)	3,551	516
Other income, net	24,971		604,488	87,919
(Loss) Income before income taxes	(73,813)	1,350,744	1,227,603	178,547
Income tax expenses	(6,712)	(2,550)	(60,694)	(8,827)
Net (loss) income	(80,525)	1,348,194	1,166,909	169,720
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax of nil				
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net	(20,425)	(433)	(3,716)	(540)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	129,454	(143,506)	168,814	24,553
Other comprehensive income (loss)	109,029	(143,939)	165,098	24,013

Total comprehensive income	28,504	1,204,255	1,332,007	193,733
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Statements of Cash Flows

	Years ended December 31,			
	2016	2017	2018	US\$
	RMB	RMB	RMB	
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(114,699)	40,685	243	35
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(437,878)	265,767	339,955	49,445
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	50,735	23,929	(526,532)	(76,581)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	36,352	(35,413)	66,054	9,607
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(465,490)	294,968	(120,280)	(17,494)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of the year	609,348	143,858	438,826	63,825
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of the year	143,858	438,826	318,546	46,331

(a) Basis of presentation

For the Company only condensed financial information, the Company records its investment in its subsidiaries, VIEs and subsidiary of VIEs under the equity method of accounting. Such investment is presented on the condensed balance sheets as Investment in subsidiaries and share of their income as Equity in (loss) profit of subsidiaries on the condensed statements of comprehensive income. The subsidiaries, VIEs and subsidiary of VIEs did not pay any dividends to the Company for any of the years presented.

The Company only condensed financial information should be read in conjunction with the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(b) Commitments

The Company does not have any significant commitments or long-term obligations as of any of the periods presented.

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