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**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

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**Form 20-F**

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(Mark One)

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(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, 2017.

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 \_\_\_\_\_

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number: 001-36765

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**Momo 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)

20th Floor, Block B

Tower 2, Wangjing SOHO

No.1 Futongdong Street

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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:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
American depositary shares (each American depositary share representing two Class A ordinary share, par value US\$0.0001 per share)	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (The NASDAQ Global Select Market)
Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share*	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (The NASDAQ Global Select Market)

\* Not for trading, but only in connection with the listing on The NASDAQ Global Select Market of American depositary 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)

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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. 314,060,843 Class A ordinary shares and 84,364,466 Class B ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share, as of December 31, 2017.

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or an emerging growth company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer  Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards<sup>†</sup> provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

<sup>†</sup> 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:

U.S. GAAP  International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board  Other

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:

- “\$,” “dollars,” “US\$” or “U.S. dollars” refers to the legal currency of the United States;
- “ADSs” refers to our American depositary shares, each representing two Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share;
- “China” or the “PRC” refers to the People’s Republic of China, and solely for the purpose of this annual report, excludes Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan;
- “MAUs” refers to monthly active users. We define MAUs during a given calendar month as Momo users who were daily active users for at least one day during the 30-day period counting back from the last day of such calendar month. Daily active users are Momo users who accessed our platform through Momo mobile application and utilized any of the functions on our platform on a given day. The active users on Hani, our stand-alone live video application, were not included in the MAUs disclosed herein;
- “Momo Inc.,” “we,” “us,” “our company,” or “our” refers to our holding company Momo Inc., its subsidiaries and its consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries;
- “ordinary shares” prior to the completion of our initial public offering in December 2014 refers to our ordinary shares of par value US\$0.0001 per share, and upon and after the completion of our initial public offering refers to our Class A and Class B ordinary shares, par value US\$0.0001 per share; and
- “RMB” or “Renminbi” refers to the legal currency of China.

Our reporting and functional currency is U.S. dollar. This annual report contains translations of certain foreign currency amounts into U.S. dollars for the convenience of the reader. Unless otherwise stated, all translations of Renminbi into U.S. dollars were made at the rate at RMB6.5063 to US\$1.00, the exchange rate as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in effect as of December 29, 2017. We make no representation that the Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts referred to in this annual report could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate or at all. On April 20, 2018, the noon buying rate for Renminbi was RMB 6.2945 to US\$1.00.

## FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

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,” “continue,” “potential” or 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 goals and strategies;
- our future business development, financial condition and results of operations;
- the expected growth of mobile social networking platforms, live video services, mobile marketing services, mobile games and online entertainment services in China;

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- our expectations regarding demand for and market acceptance of our services;
- our expectations regarding our user base and level of user engagement;
- our monetization strategies;
- our plans to invest in our technology infrastructure;
- competition in our industry; and
- relevant government policies and regulations relating to our industry.

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.

## **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 (loss) income data for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and the selected consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report beginning on page F-1. The selected consolidated statements of comprehensive (loss) income data for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014 and the selected consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements 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.

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(in US\$ thousands, except share and share-related data)				
<b>Selected Data of Consolidated Statements of Operations</b>					
<b>Net Revenues<sup>(1)</sup></b>	3,129	44,755	133,988	553,098	1,318,271
<b>Cost and expenses<sup>(2)</sup></b>					
Cost of revenues	(2,927)	(15,762)	(30,312)	(241,463)	(649,275)
Research and development expenses	(3,532)	(9,264)	(23,265)	(31,399)	(51,491)
Sales and marketing expenses	(3,018)	(35,538)	(52,631)	(97,173)	(217,437)
General and administrative expenses	(3,010)	(10,354)	(22,879)	(38,983)	(62,581)
<b>Total cost and expenses</b>	<b>(12,487)</b>	<b>(70,918)</b>	<b>(129,087)</b>	<b>(409,018)</b>	<b>(980,784)</b>
Other operating income	—	26	713	406	23,379
<b>(Loss) Income from operations</b>	<b>(9,358)</b>	<b>(26,137)</b>	<b>5,614</b>	<b>144,486</b>	<b>360,866</b>
Interest income	32	722	7,805	8,194	21,635
Impairment loss on long-term investments	—	—	—	(5,765)	(4,386)
<b>(Loss) Income before income tax and share of income on equity method investments</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(25,415)</b>	<b>13,419</b>	<b>146,915</b>	<b>378,115</b>
Income tax expenses	—	—	(92)	(5,136)	(65,980)
<b>(Loss) Income before share of income on equity method investments</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(25,415)</b>	<b>13,327</b>	<b>141,779</b>	<b>312,135</b>
Share of income on equity method investments	—	—	370	3,471	5,889
<b>Net (loss) income</b>	<b>(9,326)</b>	<b>(25,415)</b>	<b>13,697</b>	<b>145,250</b>	<b>318,024</b>
Less: net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	(542)
<b>Net (loss) income attributable to Momo Inc.</b>	<b>(9,326)</b>	<b>(25,415)</b>	<b>13,697</b>	<b>145,250</b>	<b>318,566</b>
Deemed dividend to preferred shareholders	(8,120)	(57,663)	—	—	—
<b>Net (loss) income attributable to ordinary shareholders</b>	<b>(17,446)</b>	<b>(83,078)</b>	<b>13,697</b>	<b>145,250</b>	<b>318,566</b>
Net (loss) income per share attributable to ordinary shareholders					
Basic	(0.26)	(0.97)	0.04	0.38	0.81
Diluted	(0.26)	(0.97)	0.03	0.36	0.77
Weighted average shares used in computing net (loss) income per ordinary share					
Basic	67,190,411	85,293,775	342,646,282	377,335,923	394,549,323
Diluted	67,190,411	85,293,775	401,396,548	407,041,165	415,265,078

Notes:

(1) Components of our net revenues are presented in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(in US\$ thousands)				
Live video service	—	—	1,231	376,925	1,102,592
Value-added service	2,808	29,756	58,462	67,603	103,139
Mobile marketing	12	1,975	38,885	66,339	76,178
Mobile games	92	11,237	31,082	35,453	35,619
Other services	217	1,787	4,328	6,778	743
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>44,755</b>	<b>133,988</b>	<b>553,098</b>	<b>1,318,271</b>

(2) Share-based compensation expenses were allocated in cost and expenses as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(in US\$ thousands)				
Cost of revenues	34	155	915	2,785	2,014
Research and development expenses	269	674	3,502	5,646	8,793
Sales and marketing expenses	128	736	3,780	5,880	11,723
General and administrative expenses	532	5,073	9,185	17,395	27,127
<b>Total</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>17,382</b>	<b>31,706</b>	<b>49,657</b>

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The following table presents our selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

	As of December 31,				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(in US\$ thousands)				
<b>Selected Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	55,374	450,968	169,469	257,564	685,827
Total assets	63,025	478,504	542,157	769,738	1,301,997
Total liabilities	5,566	38,113	73,771	135,719	264,217
Total mezzanine equity	80,319	—	—	—	—
Total (deficit) equity	(22,860)	440,391	468,386	634,019	1,037,780

### **B. Capitalization and Indebtedness**

Not applicable.

### **C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds**

Not applicable.

### **D. Risk Factors**

#### **Risks Related to Our Business and Industry**

*If we fail to retain our existing users, further grow our user base, or if user engagement on our platform declines, our business and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.*

The size of our user base and the level of our user engagement are critical to our success. Although our MAUs generally grew over time since our inception, there were times when our user base failed to grow as we expected. For example, the growth rate of our MAUs significantly decreased in 2015 primarily due to the reduced growth of number of smartphone users in China, and upgrades to our platform that take time for users to adapt to. There is no guarantee that our MAUs will continue to grow at a desirable rate or at all. Growing our user base and increasing the overall level of user engagement on our social networking platform and in particular our live video service, which currently contributes a majority of our revenues, are critical to our business. If our user growth rate slows down, as it did in 2015, our success will become increasingly dependent on our ability to retain existing users and enhance user engagement on our platform. If our Momo mobile application is no longer one of the social networking tools that people frequently use, or if people do not perceive our services to be interesting or useful, we may not be able to attract users or increase the frequency or degree of their engagement. A number of user-oriented instant communication products that achieved early popularity have since seen the size of their user base or level of user engagement decline, in some cases precipitously. There is no guarantee that we will not experience a similar erosion of our user base or user engagement level in the future. A number of factors could negatively affect user retention, growth and engagement, including if:

- we are unable to attract new users to our platform or retain existing ones;
- we fail to introduce new and improved services, or if we introduce services that are not favorably received by users;
- we are unable to combat spam on or inappropriate or abusive use of our platform, which may lead to negative public perception of us and our brand;
- technical or other problems prevent us from delivering our services in a rapid and reliable manner or otherwise adversely affect the user experience;
- we suffer from negative publicity, fail to maintain our brand or if our reputation is damaged;
- we fail to address user concerns related to privacy and communication, safety, security or other factors;
- there are adverse changes in our services that are mandated by, or that we elect to make to address, legislation, regulations or government policies; and
- the growth of number of smartphone users in China stalls.

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If we are unable to grow our user base or enhance user engagement, our platform will become less attractive to our users, customers and platform partners, which would have a material and adverse impact on our business and operating results.

***We cannot guarantee that the monetization strategies we have adopted will be successfully implemented or generate sustainable revenues and profits.***

As online social networking and online entertainment industries in China are relatively young, prevailing monetization models similar to ours have yet to be proven to be sustainable, and it may be more difficult to predict user and customer behaviors and demands compared to other established industries. Our monetization model has been evolving. We began to generate revenues in the second half of 2013 primarily through membership subscriptions and also game publishing and other services, but we continue to explore and implement new monetization models. While membership subscriptions contributed a majority of our revenues prior to 2016, live video service, which we launched in September 2015 and adopted a virtual items-based revenue model, has replaced membership subscription as our major source of revenues in 2016 and 2017. The services that we currently provide, including live video service, value-added service (comprising membership subscriptions and virtual gift service), mobile marketing services, mobile games, and other services, contributed approximately 83.6%, 7.8%, 5.8%, 2.7% and 0.1%, respectively, of our net revenues in 2017. Apart from live video services, from time to time we have launched new services on our platform, explored new monetization models and broadened our revenue sources, and we expect to continue to do so. For example, in February 2015, we launched our first self-developed game on our platform, which generated revenues through in-game purchases of virtual items. In the second quarter of 2015, we launched our in-feed marketing solutions powered by a proprietary self-served advertising system, and started to offer brand-oriented display ads and action-driven ad products such as app downloads. In the fourth quarter of 2016, we launched a virtual gift service which allows our users to purchase and send virtual gifts to other users outside of live video service. However, there is no assurance that any of these and other new monetization models would be profitable or sustainable. If our strategic initiatives do not enhance our ability to monetize our existing services or enable us to develop new approaches to monetization, we may not be able to maintain or increase our revenues and profits or recover any associated costs.

We may in the future introduce new services to further diversify our revenue streams, including services with which we have little or no prior development or operating experience. If these new or enhanced services fail to engage users, customers or platform partners, we may fail to attract or retain users or to generate sufficient revenues to justify our investments, and our business and operating results may suffer as a result.

***We have a limited operating history in a dynamic market, which makes it difficult to evaluate our future prospects.***

The market for social networking platforms is relatively new, highly dynamic and may not develop as expected. Our users, customers and platform partners may not fully understand the value of our services, and potential new users, customers and platform partners may have difficulty distinguishing our services from those of our competitors. Convincing potential users, customers and platform partners of the value of our services is critical to the growth of our user base and the success of our business.

We launched our Momo mobile application in August 2011. The relatively short operating history and our evolving monetization strategies make it difficult to assess our future prospects or forecast our future results. You should consider our business and prospects in light of the risks and challenges we encounter or may encounter in this developing and rapidly evolving market. These risks and challenges include our ability to, among other things:

- expand our paying user base for the various services offered by our platform, including live video service, value-added service, mobile games and others;
- develop and deploy diversified and distinguishable features and services for our users, customers and platform partners;
- convince customers of the benefits of our marketing services compared to alternative forms of marketing, and continue to increase the efficiency of our mobile marketing solutions and expand our network of marketers;



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- develop or implement strategic initiatives to monetize our platform;
- develop beneficial relationship with key strategic partners and talented broadcasters for our live video service;
- develop a reliable, scalable, secure, high-performance technology infrastructure that can efficiently handle increased usage;
- successfully compete with other companies, some of which have substantially greater resources and market power than us, that are currently in, or may in the future enter, our industry, or duplicate the features of our services;
- attract, retain and motivate talented employees; and
- defend ourselves against litigation, regulatory, intellectual property, privacy or other claims.

If we fail to educate potential users, customers and platform partners about the value of our services, if the market for our platform does not develop as we expect or if we fail to address the needs of this dynamic market, our business will be harmed. Failure to adequately address these or other risks and challenges could harm our business and cause our operating results to suffer.

***We currently generate a substantial majority of our revenues from our live video service. We may not be able to continue to grow or continue to achieve profitability from such service.***

In September 2015, we launched our live video service with a virtual items-based revenue model, whereby users can enjoy live performances and interact with the broadcasters for free, and have the option of purchasing in-show virtual items. We have achieved initial success for this service, which contributed US\$376.9 million and US\$1,102.6 million to, or 68.1% and 83.6% of, our net revenues in 2016 and 2017, respectively. While we plan to continue to invest significantly in expanding our live video service, we may not be able to continue to achieve the level of profitability based on the virtual items-based revenue model, as we have relatively little experience in operating such service. In addition, popular broadcasters may cease to use our service and we may be unable to attract new talents that can attract users or cause such users to increase the amount of time spent on our platform or the amount of money spent on in-show virtual items.

Under our current arrangements with our broadcasters, including popular broadcasters and our other users, we share with them a portion of the revenues we derive from the sales of in-show virtual items in our live video service. Although we believe we have a large and diversified pool of talented broadcasters as well as paying users, which allows us to effectively control the risk of revenue concentration, if a large number of our broadcasters, particularly popular broadcasters, were to leave our platform for competing platforms at the same time, or if a large number of our users decided to use live video services provided by our competitors, we might not be able to expand the user base of our live video service and achieve or maintain the level of revenues and profitability as we currently anticipate.

***We may not be able to successfully maintain and increase the number of paying users for the various services we offer on our platform.***

Our future growth depends on our ability to convert our users into paying users of our services, including live video service, value-added service, mobile games and other services, and our ability to retain our existing paying users. However, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in any of the foregoing initiatives, nor can we assure you that we will be able to successfully compete with current and new competitors on attracting paying users. We had 10.3 million paying users for our live video service in 2017, compared to 5.6 million in 2016. For value-added services, we had 7.2 million paying users in 2017, compared to 3.7 million in 2016. Our efforts to provide greater incentives for our users to pay for our various services may not continue to succeed. Our paying users may discontinue their spending on our services because they may no longer serve our paying users' needs, or simply because the interests and preferences of these users shift. If we cannot successfully maintain or increase the number of our paying users, our business, results of operations and prospects will be adversely affected.

***The loss of marketers, or reduction in spending by marketers, could harm our business.***

Our mobile marketing services generated 29.0%, 12.0% and 5.8% of our revenues in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. Currently our mobile marketing services primarily comprise in-feed marketing solutions and brand-oriented display ads. As is common in the industry, our marketers do not have long-term advertising commitments with us. Many of our marketers spend only a relatively small portion of their overall advertising budgets with us. In addition, marketers may view some of our products as experimental and unproven. Marketers may not continue to do business with us, or they may advertise with us based on terms unfavorable to us, if we do not deliver our marketing solutions in an effective manner, or if they do not believe that their investment in advertising with us will generate a competitive return relative to other alternatives. For example, failure to maintain or increase the quantity or quality of ads shown to users, or a decrease in user engagement may cause marketers to reduce or cease their spending on our mobile marketing services.

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In addition, expenditures by marketers tend to be cyclical, reflecting overall economic conditions and budgeting and buying patterns. Adverse macroeconomic conditions can also have a material negative impact on the demand for advertising and cause our marketers to reduce the amounts they spend on advertising, which could adversely affect our revenues and business.

### ***Our business is dependent on the strength of our brand and market perception of our brand.***

In China, we market our services under the brand “陌陌” or “Momo.” Our business and financial performance are highly dependent on the strength and the market perception of our brand and services. A well-recognized brand is critical to increasing our user base and, in turn, facilitating our efforts to monetize our services and enhancing our attractiveness to customers. From time to time, we conduct marketing activities across various media to enhance our brand and to guide public perception of our brand and services. In order to create and maintain brand awareness and brand loyalty, to influence public perception and to retain existing and attract new mobile users, customers and platform partners, we may need to substantially increase our marketing expenditures. We cannot assure you, however, that these activities will be successful or that we will be able to achieve the brand promotion effect we expect.

In addition, people may not understand the value of our platform, and there may be a misperception that Momo is used solely as a tool to randomly meet or date strangers. Convincing potential new users, customers and platform partners of the value of our services is critical to increasing the number of our users, customers and platform partners and to the success of our business.

### ***Negative publicity may harm our brand and reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.***

Negative publicity involving us, our users, our management, our social networking platform or our business model may tarnish our reputation and materially and adversely harm our brand and our business. We cannot assure you that we will be able to defuse negative publicity about us, our management and/or our services to the satisfaction of our investors, users, customers and platform partners. There has been negative publicity about our company and the misuse of our services, which has adversely affected our brand, public image and reputation. Such negative publicity, especially when it is directly addressed against us, may also require us to engage in defensive media campaigns. This may cause us to increase our marketing expenses and divert our management’s attention and may adversely impact our business and results of operations.

Any legal action, regardless of its merits, could be time consuming and could divert the attention of our management away from our business and a failure of any legal action may bring negative impact on our reputation and cause a loss of our brand equity, which would reduce the use of our platform and demand for our services. Moreover, any attempts to rebuild our reputation and restore the value of our brand may be costly and time consuming, and such efforts may not ultimately be successful.

### ***User misconduct and misuse of our platform may adversely impact our brand image, and we may be held liable for information or content displayed on, retrieved from or linked to our platform, which may materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.***

Our platform allows mobile users to freely contact and communicate with people nearby, and our live video service allows users to host and view live shows. Because we do not have full control over how and what users will use our platform to communicate, our platform may be misused by individuals or groups of individuals to engage in immoral, disrespectful, fraudulent or illegal activities. For example, on a daily basis we detect spam accounts through which illegal or inappropriate content is posted and illegal or fraudulent activities are conducted. Media reports and internet forums have covered some of these incidents, which have in some cases generated negative publicity about our brand and platform. We have implemented control procedures to detect and block illegal or inappropriate content and illegal or fraudulent activities conducted through the misuse of our platform, but such procedures may not prevent all such content from being broadcasted or posted or activities from being carried out. Moreover, as we have limited control over real-time and offline behaviors of our users, to the extent such behaviors are associated with our platform, our ability to protect our brand image and reputation may be limited. Our business and the public perception of our brand may be materially and adversely affected by misuse of our platform.

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In addition, if any of our users suffers or alleges to have suffered physical, financial or emotional harm following contact initiated on our platform, we may face civil lawsuits or other liabilities initiated by the affected user, or governmental or regulatory actions against us. In response to allegations of illegal or inappropriate activities conducted through our platform or any negative media coverage about us, PRC government authorities may intervene and hold us liable for non-compliance with PRC laws and regulations concerning the dissemination of information on the internet and subject us to administrative penalties or other sanctions, such as requiring us to restrict or discontinue some of the features and services provided on our mobile application. Therefore, our live video service may be subject to investigations or subsequent penalties if contents contained in the live videos are deemed to be illegal or inappropriate under PRC laws and regulations. See “—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—If we fail to obtain and maintain the requisite licenses and approvals required under the complex regulatory environment applicable to our businesses in China, or if we are required to take compliance actions that are time-consuming or costly, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.” As a result, our business may suffer and our user base, revenues and profitability may be materially and adversely affected, and the price of our ADSs may decline.

***The market in which we operate is fragmented and highly competitive. If we are unable to compete effectively for users or user engagement, our business and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.***

As a social networking platform that provides multiple services, including live video service, value-added service, mobile marketing services and other services, we are subject to intense competition from providers of similar services, as well as potential new types of online services. Our competitors may have substantially more cash, traffic, technical, broadcasters, business networks and other resources, as well as broader product or service offerings and can leverage their relationships based on other products or services to gain a larger share of marketing budgets. We may be unable to compete successfully against these competitors or new market entrants, which may adversely affect our business and financial performance.

We believe that our ability to compete effectively depends upon many factors both within and beyond our control, including:

- the popularity, usefulness, ease of use, performance and reliability of our services compared to those of our competitors, and the research and development abilities of us and our competitors;
- changes mandated by, or that we elect to make to address, legislation, regulations or government policies, some of which may have a disproportionate effect on us;
- acquisitions or consolidation within our industry, which may result in more formidable competitors;
- our ability to monetize our services;
- our ability to attract, retain, and motivate talented employees;
- our ability to manage and grow our operations cost-effectively; and
- our reputation and brand strength relative to our competitors.

***If we fail to keep up with technological developments and evolving user expectations, we may fail to maintain or attract users, customers or platform partners, and our business and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.***

We operate in a market characterized by rapidly changing technologies, evolving industry standards, new product and service announcements, new generations of product enhancements and changing user expectations. Accordingly, our performance and the ability to further monetize the services on our platform will depend on our ability to adapt to these rapidly changing technologies and industry standards, and our ability to continually innovate in response to both evolving demands of the marketplace and competitive services. There may be occasions when we may not be as responsive as our competitors in adapting our services to changing industry standards and the needs of our users. Historically, new features may be introduced by one player in the industry, and if they are perceived as attractive to users, they are often quickly copied and improved upon by others.

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Introducing new technologies into our systems involves numerous technical challenges, substantial amounts of capital and personnel resources and often takes many months to complete. For example, the market for mobile devices in China is highly fragmented, and the lower resolution, functionality, operating system compatibility and memory currently associated with the kaleidoscopic models of mobile devices in the Chinese marketplace may make the use of our services through these devices more difficult and impair the user experience. We intend to continue to devote resources to the development of additional technologies and services. We may not be able to effectively integrate new technologies on a timely basis or at all, which may decrease user satisfaction with our services. Such technologies, even if integrated, may not function as expected or may be unable to attract and retain a substantial number of mobile device users to use our Momo mobile application. We also may not be able to protect such technology from being copied by our competitors. Our failure to keep pace with rapid technological changes may cause us to fail to retain or attract users or generate revenues, and could have a material and adverse effect on our business and operating results.

***If we fail to effectively manage our growth and control our costs and expenses, our business and operating results could be harmed.***

We have experienced rapid growth in our business and operations and expansion of our platform since our inception in 2011, which places significant demands on our management, operational and financial resources. However, given our limited operating history and the rapidly evolving market in which we compete, we may encounter difficulties as we establish and expand our operations, product development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative capabilities. We face significant competition for talented employees from other high-growth companies, which include both publicly traded and privately held companies, and we may not be able to hire new talents quickly enough to meet our needs and support our operations. If we fail to effectively manage our hiring needs and successfully integrate our new hires, our efficiency and ability to meet our forecasts and our employee morale, productivity and retention could suffer, and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

We expect our costs and expenses to continue to increase in the future as we seek to broaden our user base and increase user engagement, and develop and implement new features and services. In addition, our cost and expenses, such as our research and development expenses, sales and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses, have grown rapidly as we expanded our business. Historically, our costs and expenses have increased each year, and we expect to continue to incur increasing costs and expenses to support our anticipated future growth. Continued growth could also strain our ability to maintain reliable service levels for our users and customers, develop and improve our operational, financial, legal and management controls, and enhance our reporting systems and procedures. If we are unable to generate adequate revenues and to manage our expenses, we may again incur significant losses in the future and may not be able to maintain profitability. Our expenses may grow faster than our revenues, and our expenses may be greater than we anticipate. Managing our growth will require significant expenditures and the allocation of valuable management resources. If we fail to achieve the necessary level of efficiency in our organization as we grow, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed.

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### ***We may not be able to remain profitable.***

We believe that our future revenue growth will depend on, among other factors, the popularity of social networking applications, as well as our ability to attract new users, increase user engagement, effectively design and implement monetization strategies, develop new services and compete effectively and successfully. In addition, our ability to sustain profitability is affected by various factors, many of which are beyond our control, such as the continuous development of social networking, live video services, mobile marketing services, and mobile games in China. We may again incur losses in the near future due to our continued investments in services, technologies, research and development and our continued sales and marketing initiatives. Changes in the macroeconomic and regulatory environment or competitive dynamics and our inability to respond to these changes in a timely and effective manner may also impact our profitability. Accordingly, you should not rely on the revenues of any prior quarterly or annual period as an indication of our future performance.

### ***Privacy concerns relating to our services and the use of user information could negatively impact our user base or user engagement, or subject us to governmental regulation and other legal obligations, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business and operating results.***

We collect user profile, user location and other personal data from our users in order to better understand our users and their needs and to support our social interest graph engine and our big data analytical capabilities for more targeted services such as interest- or location-based user groups and mobile marketing services. Concerns about the collection, use, disclosure or security of personal information, chat history or other privacy-related matters, even if unfounded, could damage our reputation, cause us to lose users, customers and platform partners and subject us to regulatory investigations, all of which may adversely affect our business. While we strive to comply with applicable data protection laws and regulations, as well as our privacy policies pursuant to our terms of use and other obligations we may have with respect to privacy and data protection, any failure or perceived failure to comply with these laws, regulations or policies may result, and in some cases have resulted, in inquiries and other proceedings or actions against us by government agencies or others, as well as negative publicity and damage to our reputation and brand, each of which could cause us to lose users, customers and platform partners and have an adverse effect on our business and operating results.

Any system failure or compromise of our security that results in the unauthorized access to or release of the data or chat history of our users, customers or platform partners could significantly limit the adoption of our services, as well as harm our reputation and brand. We expect to continue expending significant resources to protect against security breaches. The risk that these types of events could seriously harm our business is likely to increase as we expand the number of services we offer and increase the size of our user base.

Our practices may become inconsistent with new laws or regulations concerning data protection, or the interpretation and application of existing consumer and data protection laws or regulations, which is often uncertain and in flux. If so, in addition to the possibility of fines, this could result in an order requiring that we change our practices, which could have an adverse effect on our business and operating results. Complying with new laws and regulations could cause us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices in a manner materially adverse to our business. See also “—Risks Related to Doing Businesses in China—Uncertainties in the interpretation and enforcement of PRC laws and regulations could limit the legal protections available to you and us.”

### ***The continuing and collaborative efforts of our senior management and key employees are crucial to our success, and our business may be harmed if we were to lose their services.***

We depend on the continued contributions of our senior management, especially the executive officers listed in “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—A. Directors and Senior Management” section of this annual report, and other key employees, many of whom are difficult to replace. The loss of the services of any of our executive officers or other key employees could materially harm our business. Competition for qualified talents in China is intense. Our future success is dependent on our ability to attract a significant number of qualified employees and retain existing key employees. If we are unable to do so, our business and growth may be materially and adversely affected and the trading price of our ADSs could suffer. Our need to significantly increase the number of our qualified employees and retain key employees may cause us to materially increase compensation-related costs, including stock-based compensation.

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***We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property, which could cause us to be less competitive and third-party infringements of our intellectual property rights may adversely affect our business.***

We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. See also “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview.” Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, third parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our intellectual property or seek court declarations that they do not infringe upon our intellectual property rights. Monitoring unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and costly, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property. From time to time, we may have to resort to litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources.

There have been instances where third parties have cloned and launched counterfeits of our Momo mobile application on app stores or internet forums. Some of these counterfeits, once installed inadvertently by mobile users, were reported to automatically download and install other applications to these users’ mobile phones, charging them various fees. These counterfeits may mislead mobile users and negatively affect their perception of our application. Moreover, we may have to expend resources in connection with any legal actions that we take to curb these counterfeiting activities in order to protect our intellectual property rights, user experience and brand perception.

***We have been and may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims or other allegations by third parties for information or content displayed on, retrieved from or linked to our platform, or distributed to our users, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and prospects.***

We have been and may in the future be subject to intellectual property infringement claims or other allegations by third parties for services we provide or for information or content displayed on, retrieved from or linked to our platform, or distributed to our users, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and prospects.

Companies in the internet, technology and media industries are frequently involved in litigation based on allegations of infringement of intellectual property rights, unfair competition, invasion of privacy, defamation and other violations of other parties’ rights. The validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights in internet-related industries, particularly in China, are uncertain and still evolving. We face, from time to time, and expect to face in the future, allegations that we have infringed the trademarks, copyrights, patents and other intellectual property rights of third parties, including our competitors, or allegations that we are involved in unfair trade practices. For example, on October 22, 2015, we were served a civil complaint by Guangzhou Tian He People’s Court in which the plaintiff claimed that *Xiaoyao Xiyou*, a game that we previously operated and have ceased operating since November 2017, infringed upon the plaintiff’s copyright in works of literature and art of a game, constituting unfair competition. The plaintiff demanded that we cease the infringement and pay compensation and legal costs totaling approximately RMB10 million (US\$1.5 million). On August 31, 2017, Guangzhou Tian He People’s Court ruled a civil judgement of first-instance, which ordered us and the developer of *Xiaoyao Xiyou* to cease the infringement and pay compensation in the amount of RMB5.0 million (US\$0.8 million) to the plaintiff. The developer of *Xiaoyao Xiyou* filed an appeal to Guangzhou Intellectual Property Court. As a result, the first-instance judgement made by Guangzhou Tian He People’s Court did not bind us. See “Item 8. Financial Information— A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Legal Proceedings.” As we face increasing competition and as litigation becomes a more common method for resolving commercial disputes in China, we face a higher risk of being the subject of intellectual property infringement claims.

We allow users to upload text, graphics, audio, video and other content to our platform and download, share, link to and otherwise access games and other content on our platform. We have procedures designed to reduce the likelihood that content might be used without proper licenses or third-party consents. However, these procedures may not be effective in preventing the unauthorized posting of copyrighted content. Therefore, we may face liability for copyright or trademark infringement, defamation, unfair competition, libel, negligence, and other claims based on the nature and content of the materials that are delivered, shared or otherwise accessed through our platform.

Defending intellectual property litigation is costly and can impose a significant burden on our management and employees, and there can be no assurances that favorable final outcomes will be obtained in all cases. Such claims, even if they do not result in liability, may harm our reputation. Any resulting liability or expenses, or changes required to our platform to reduce the risk of future liability, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and prospects.

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### ***User growth and engagement depend upon effective interoperation with mobile operating systems, networks, mobile devices and standards that we do not control.***

We make our services available across a variety of mobile operating systems and devices. We are dependent on the interoperability of our services with popular mobile devices and mobile operating systems that we do not control, such as Android, iOS and Windows. Any changes in such mobile operating systems or devices that degrade the functionality of our services or give preferential treatment to competitive services could adversely affect usage of our services. Further, if the number of platforms for which we develop our services increases, which is typically seen in a dynamic and fragmented mobile services market such as China, it will result in an increase in our costs and expenses. In order to deliver high-quality services, it is important that our services work well across a range of mobile operating systems, networks, mobile devices and standards that we do not control. We may not be successful in developing relationships with key participants in the mobile industry or in developing services that operate effectively with these operating systems, networks, devices and standards. In the event that it is difficult for our users to access and use our services, particularly on their mobile devices, our user growth and user engagement could be harmed, and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

### ***Our operations depend on the performance of the internet infrastructure and fixed telecommunications networks in China.***

Almost all access to the internet in China is maintained through state-owned telecommunication operators under the administrative control and regulatory supervision of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, or the MIIT. Moreover, we primarily rely on a limited number of telecommunication service providers to provide us with data communications capacity through local telecommunications lines and internet data centers to host our servers. We have limited access to alternative networks or services in the event of disruptions, failures or other problems with China's internet infrastructure or the fixed telecommunications networks provided by telecommunications service providers. Web traffic in China has experienced significant growth during the past few years. Effective bandwidth and server storage at internet data centers in large cities such as Beijing are scarce. With the expansion of our business, we may be required to upgrade our technology and infrastructure to keep up with the increasing traffic on our platform. We cannot assure you that the internet infrastructure and the fixed telecommunications networks in China will be able to support the demands associated with the continued growth in internet usage. If we cannot increase our capacity to deliver our online services, we may not be able to keep up with the increases in traffic we anticipate from our expanding user base, and the adoption of our services may be hindered, which could adversely impact our business and our ADS price.

In addition, we have no control over the costs of the services provided by telecommunications service providers. If the prices we pay for telecommunications and internet services rise significantly, our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. Furthermore, if internet access fees or other charges to internet users increase, some users may be prevented from accessing the mobile internet and thus cause the growth of mobile internet users to decelerate. Such deceleration may adversely affect our ability to continue to expand our user base.

### ***Our business and operating results may be harmed by service disruptions, cybersecurity related threats or by our failure to timely and effectively scale and adapt our existing technology and infrastructure.***

People use our platform for real-time communication, socializing, entertainment and information. We have experienced, and may in the future experience, service disruptions, outages and other performance problems due to a variety of factors, including infrastructure changes and cybersecurity related threats as follows:

- our technology, system, networks and our users' devices have been subject to, and may continue to be the target of, cyber-attacks, computer viruses, malicious code, phishing attacks or information security breaches that could result in an unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss or destruction of confidential, proprietary and other information of ours, our employees or sensitive information provided by our users, or otherwise disrupt our, our users' or other third parties' business operations;
- we periodically encounter attempts to create false accounts or use our platform to send targeted and untargeted spam messages to our users, or take other actions on our platform for purposes such as spamming or spreading misinformation, and we may not be able to repel spamming attacks;



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- the use of encryption and other security measures intended to protect our systems and confidential data may not provide absolute security, and losses or unauthorized access to or releases of confidential information may still occur;
- our security measures may be breached due to employee error, malfeasance or unauthorized access to sensitive information by our employees, who may be induced by outside third parties, and we may not be able to anticipate any breach of our security or to implement adequate preventative measures; and
- we may be subject to information technology system failures or network disruptions caused by natural disasters, accidents, power disruptions, telecommunications failures, acts of terrorism or war, computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins, or other events or disruptions.

Any disruption or failure in our services and infrastructure could also hinder our ability to handle existing or increased traffic on our platform or cause us to lose content stored on our platform, which could significantly harm our business and our ability to retain existing users and attract new users.

As the number of our users increases and our users generate more content on our platform, we may be required to expand and adapt our technology and infrastructure to continue to reliably store and analyze this content. It may become increasingly difficult to maintain and improve the performance of our services, especially during peak usage times, as our services become more complex and our user traffic increases. If our users are unable to access Momo mobile application in a timely fashion, or at all, our user experience may be compromised and the users may seek other mobile social networking tools to meet their needs, and may not return to Momo or use Momo as often in the future, or at all. This would negatively impact our ability to attract users and maintain the level of user engagement.

### ***Existing or future strategic alliances, long-term investments and acquisitions may have a material and adverse effect on our business, reputation and results of operations.***

We have made and intend to continue to make long-term investments in third-party companies. From time to time we evaluate and enter into discussions regarding potential long-term investments. Our existing and any future long-term investments could have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations. If our long-term investments are unable to implement or remediate the necessary controls, procedures and policies, do not perform as we have expected or become less valuable to our business due to a change in our overall business strategy or other reasons, we may not be able to realize the anticipated benefits of investments and we may have to incur unanticipated liabilities, expenses, impairment charges or write-offs.

We may also in the future enter into strategic alliances with various third parties. Strategic alliances with third parties could subject us to a number of risks, including risks associated with sharing proprietary information, non-performance by a counterparty and an increase in expenses incurred in establishing new strategic alliances, any of which may materially and adversely affect our business. We may have little ability to control or monitor their actions and to the extent strategic third parties suffer negative publicity or harm to their reputation from events relating to their business, we may also suffer negative publicity or harm to our reputation by virtue of our association with such third parties.

In addition, we may acquire additional assets, technologies or businesses that are complementary to our existing business. Future acquisitions and the subsequent integration of new assets and businesses into our own would require significant attention from our management and could result in a diversion of resources from our existing business, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our business operations. Acquired assets or businesses may not generate the financial or operating results we expect. Moreover, the costs of identifying and consummating acquisitions may be significant. In addition to possible shareholders' approval, we may also have to obtain approvals and licenses from the governmental authorities in the PRC for the acquisitions and comply with applicable PRC laws and regulations, which could result in increased costs and delays. Acquisitions could result in the use of substantial amounts of cash, potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurrence of debt, the incurrence of significant goodwill impairment charges, amortization expenses for other intangible assets and exposure to potential unknown liabilities of the acquired business. Such use of cash may add significant liquidity pressure on us by materially reducing our existing cash balance and adversely affecting our working capital. The sale of equity or equity linked securities may further dilute our existing shareholders. Debt financings may subject us to restrictive covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends.



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In February 2018, we reached a definitive agreement with Tantan Limited, or Tantan, a social and dating app in China, and all of its shareholders, pursuant to which we agreed to acquire 100% fully diluted equity stake in Tantan for a combination of share consideration and cash. The acquisition of Tantan exposes us to potential uncertainties and risks. For our acquisition of Tantan, we will pay a combination of share consideration and cash, including approximately 5.3 million newly issued Class A ordinary shares of us and US\$600.9 million in cash. As Tantan was founded in 2015 and has a short operating track record, it would be difficult for us to assess its future prospect or forecast its future results and thus we may not be able to achieve the objective of our acquisition of Tantan if Tantan's business does not develop as we expect. In addition, if Tantan incurs a net loss in the future, we would have to share its net loss as its sole shareholder, the occurrence of which would adversely affect our future profitability. After the consummation of the acquisition, we may face difficulties in integrating the internal control and financial reporting of Tantan and may incur unanticipated costs and expenses relating to such integration.

***We rely on assumptions and estimates to calculate certain key operating metrics, and real or perceived inaccuracies in such metrics may harm our reputation and negatively affect our business.***

The number of monthly active users of Momo is calculated using internal company data that has not been independently verified. While the number of monthly active users is based on what we believe to be reasonable calculations for the applicable periods of measurement, there are inherent challenges in measuring usage and user engagement across our large user base. We treat each account as a separate user for the purposes of calculating our monthly active users, because it may not always be possible to identify people that have set up more than one account. Accordingly, the calculations of our monthly active users may not accurately reflect the actual number of people using Momo.

Our measures of user growth and user engagement 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 platform partners do not perceive our user metrics to be accurate representations of our user base or user engagement, or if we discover material inaccuracies in our user metrics, our reputation may be harmed and customers and platform partners may be less willing to allocate their resources or spending to Momo, which could negatively affect our business and operating results.

***We have granted, and expect to continue to grant, share options under our share incentive plans, which may result in increased share-based compensation expenses.***

We have adopted three share incentive plans as of the date of this annual report for the purpose of granting share-based compensation awards to employees, directors and consultants to incentivize their performance and align their interests with ours. In November 2012, we adopted a share incentive plan, or the 2012 Plan, which was amended and restated in October 2013. In November 2014, we adopted the 2014 share incentive plan, or the 2014 Plan, pursuant to which a maximum aggregate of 14,031,194 Class A ordinary shares may be issued pursuant to all awards granted thereunder. Beginning in 2017, the number of shares reserved for future issuances under the 2014 Plan will be increased by a number equal to 1.5% of the total number of outstanding shares on the last day of the immediately preceding calendar year, or such lesser number of Class A ordinary shares as determined by our board of directors on the first day of each calendar year during the term of the 2014 Plan. With the adoption of the 2014 Plan, we will no longer grant any incentive shares under the 2012 Plan. In addition, in January 2015, Momo Technology Overseas Holding Company Limited, or Momo BVI, our wholly-owned BVI subsidiary, adopted a share incentive plan, or the BVI Plan. As of March 31, 2018, options to purchase 28,776,804 Class A ordinary shares (excluding those that have been forfeited) had been granted under the 2012 Plan, 9,000,326 of which remained outstanding. In addition, as of March 31, 2018, options to purchase 18,552,529 Class A ordinary shares (excluding those that have been forfeited and cancelled) and 340,001 restricted share units had been granted under the 2014 Plan, of which 14,132,881 options remained outstanding and 162,500 restricted share units remained outstanding. Options to purchase an aggregate of 3,000,000 shares of Momo BVI under the BVI Plan remained outstanding as of March 31, 2018. See "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation" for a detailed discussion. We expect to incur share-based compensation expenses of US\$47.2 million, US\$37.6 million and US\$39.3 million in 2018, 2019, and after 2019, respectively, in connection with the currently outstanding share-based awards, and we may grant additional share-based awards under our share incentive plans, which will further increase our share-based compensation expenses. We believe the granting of share-based awards is of significant importance to our ability to attract and retain our employees, and we will continue to grant share-based awards to employees in the future. As a result, our expenses associated with share-based compensation may increase, which may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

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

We are subject to reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws. The Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, has adopted rules requiring every public company to include a report of management in its annual report that contains management's assessment of the effectiveness of such company's internal controls over financial reporting. In addition, an independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Our management has concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of December 31, 2017. Our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report, which has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective in all material aspects as of December 31, 2017. However, if we fail to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting in the future, our management and our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to conclude that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting at a reasonable assurance level. This could result in a loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial conditions which in turn could negatively impact the trading price of our ADSs and result in lawsuits being filed against us by our shareholders or otherwise harm our reputation. Furthermore, we have incurred and anticipate that we will continue to incur considerable costs and use significant management time and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404 and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

***We have limited insurance coverage.***

The insurance industry in China is still at an early stage of development and business and litigation insurance products offered in China are limited. Other than the directors and officers liability insurance, we do not maintain any third-party liability, property, business interruption or key-man life insurance. The costs of insuring for these risks and the difficulties associated with acquiring such insurance on commercially reasonable terms make it impractical for us to have such insurance. In addition, any insurance policies that we maintain may not adequately cover our actual loss and we may not be able to successfully claim our losses under the insurance policies at all or on a timely basis. Any business disruption, litigation or natural disaster may cause us to incur substantial costs and divert our resources.

***We face risks related to health epidemics and natural disasters.***

Our business could be adversely affected by the effects of epidemics. In recent years, there have been outbreaks of epidemics in China and globally. Our business operations could be disrupted if one of our employees is suspected of having H1N1 flu, avian flu or another epidemic, since it could require our employees to be quarantined and/or our offices to be disinfected. In addition, our results of operations could be adversely affected to the extent that the outbreak harms the Chinese economy in general and the mobile internet industry in particular.

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We are also vulnerable to natural disasters and other calamities. Although we have servers that are hosted in an offsite location, our backup system does not capture data on a real-time basis and we may be unable to recover certain data in the event of a server failure. We cannot assure you that any backup systems will be adequate to protect us from the effects of fire, floods, typhoons, earthquakes, power loss, telecommunications failures, break-ins, war, riots, terrorist attacks or similar events. Any of the foregoing events may give rise to server interruptions, breakdowns, system failures, technology platform failures or internet failures, which could cause the loss or corruption of data or malfunctions of software or hardware as well as adversely affect our ability to provide services on our platform.

### **Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure**

*If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our businesses in China do not comply with PRC regulations on foreign investment in internet and other related businesses, or if these regulations or their interpretation change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations.*

Current PRC laws and regulations impose certain restrictions or prohibitions on foreign ownership of companies that engage in internet and other related businesses, including the provision of internet content and online game operations. Specifically, foreign ownership of an internet content provider may not exceed 50%. We are a company registered in the Cayman Islands and Beijing Momo Information Technology Co., Ltd., or Beijing Momo IT, our wholly-owned PRC subsidiary, is considered as a foreign-invested enterprise. To comply with PRC laws and regulations, we conduct our business in China through Beijing Momo, our consolidated affiliated entity, and its subsidiaries, based on a series of contractual arrangements by and among Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and its shareholders. As a result of these contractual arrangements, we exert control over Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries and consolidate or combine their operating results in our financial statements under U.S. GAAP. Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries hold the licenses, approvals and key assets that are essential for our business operations.

In the opinion of our PRC counsel, Han Kun Law Offices, the ownership structure of our PRC subsidiary and Beijing Momo, and the contractual arrangements among our PRC subsidiary, Beijing Momo and its shareholders are in compliance with existing PRC laws, rules and regulations. There are, however, substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current or future PRC laws and regulations. Thus, we cannot assure you that the PRC government will not ultimately take a view contrary to the opinion of our PRC counsel. If we are found to be in violation of any PRC laws or regulations or if the contractual arrangements among Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and its shareholders are determined to be illegal or invalid by the PRC court, arbitral tribunal or regulatory authorities, the relevant governmental authorities would have broad discretion in dealing with such violation, including, without limitation:

- revoke our business and operating licenses;
- require us to discontinue or restrict operations;
- restrict our right to collect revenues;
- block our websites;
- require us to restructure the operations in such a way as to compel us to establish a new enterprise, re-apply for the necessary licenses or relocate our businesses, staff and assets;
- impose additional conditions or requirements with which we may not be able to comply; or
- take other regulatory or enforcement actions against us that could be harmful to our business.

The imposition of any of these penalties may result in a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business. In addition, if the imposition of any of these penalties causes us to lose the rights to direct the activities of our consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries or the right to receive their economic benefits, we would no longer be able to consolidate our consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries. We do not believe that any penalties imposed or actions taken by the PRC government would result in the liquidation of our company, Beijing Momo IT, or our consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries.

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### ***We rely on contractual arrangements with Beijing Momo and its shareholders for our operations in China, which may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership.***

Due to the PRC restrictions or prohibitions on foreign ownership of internet and other related businesses in China, we operate our business in China through our consolidated affiliated entity Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries, in which we have no ownership interest. We rely on a series of contractual arrangements with Beijing Momo and its shareholders, including the powers of attorney, to control and operate its business.

Our ability to control the consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries depends on the powers of attorney, pursuant to which Beijing Momo IT can vote on all matters requiring shareholder approval in the Beijing Momo. We believe this power of attorney is legally enforceable but may not be as effective as direct equity ownership. These contractual arrangements are intended to provide us with effective control over Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries and allow us to obtain economic benefits from them. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements with Beijing Momo” for more details about these contractual arrangements.

Although we have been advised by our PRC counsel, Han Kun Law Offices, that these contractual arrangements are valid, binding and enforceable under existing PRC laws and regulations, these contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing control over Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries as direct ownership. If Beijing Momo or its shareholders fail to perform their respective obligations under the contractual arrangements, we may incur substantial costs and expend substantial resources to enforce our rights. All of these contractual arrangements are governed by and interpreted in accordance with PRC law, and disputes arising from these contractual arrangements will be resolved through arbitration in China. However, the legal system in China, particularly as it relates to arbitration proceedings, is not as developed as in other jurisdictions, such as the United States. See “—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Uncertainties in the interpretation and enforcement of PRC laws and regulations could limit the legal protections available to you and us.” There are very few precedents and little official guidance as to how contractual arrangements in the context of a variable interest entity, or a consolidated affiliated entity, should be interpreted or enforced under PRC law. There remain significant uncertainties regarding the ultimate outcome of arbitration should legal action become necessary. These uncertainties could limit our ability to enforce these contractual arrangements. In addition, arbitration awards are final and can only be enforced in PRC courts through arbitration award recognition proceedings, which could cause additional expenses and delays. In the event we are unable to enforce these contractual arrangements or we experience significant delays or other obstacles in the process of enforcing these contractual arrangements, we may not be able to exert effective control over our affiliated entities and may lose control over the assets owned by Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries. As a result, we may be unable to consolidate Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements, our ability to conduct our business may be negatively affected, and our business operations could be severely disrupted, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

### ***We may lose the ability to use and enjoy assets held by Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries that are important to the operation of our business if Beijing Momo or its subsidiaries declares bankruptcy or becomes subject to a dissolution or liquidation proceeding.***

Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries, including Chengdu Momo, Zhejiang Shengdian Digital Network Co., Ltd., or Zhejiang Shengdian, and Tianjin Heer Technology Co., Ltd., or Tianjin Heer, hold certain assets that are important to our business operations, including the value-added telecommunication service license concerning the internet information service, or the ICP license, the internet culture operation license and the internet audio/video program transmission license. Under our contractual arrangements, the shareholders of Beijing Momo may not voluntarily liquidate Beijing Momo or approve it to sell, transfer, mortgage or dispose of its assets or legal or beneficial interests exceeding certain threshold in the business in any manner without our prior consent. However, in the event that the shareholders breach this obligation and voluntarily liquidate Beijing Momo, or Beijing Momo declares bankruptcy, or 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 operations, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, if Beijing Momo or its subsidiary undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, its shareholders or unrelated third-party creditors may claim rights to some or all of its assets, thereby hindering our ability to operate our business, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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***Contractual arrangements we have entered into with Beijing Momo may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities. A finding that we owe additional taxes could significantly reduce our consolidated net income and the value of your investment.***

Pursuant to applicable PRC laws and regulations, arrangements and transactions among related parties may be subject to audit or challenge by the PRC tax authorities. We may be subject to adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities determine that the contractual arrangements among our PRC subsidiary, Beijing Momo and its shareholders or its subsidiaries are not on an arm's length basis and therefore constitute favorable transfer pricing. As a result, the PRC tax authorities could require that Beijing Momo adjust its taxable income upward for PRC tax purposes. Such an adjustment could adversely affect us by increasing Beijing Momo's tax expenses without reducing the tax expenses of our PRC subsidiary, subjecting Beijing Momo to late payment fees and other penalties for under-payment of taxes, and resulting in our PRC subsidiary's loss of its preferential tax treatment. Our consolidated results of operations may be adversely affected if Beijing Momo's tax liabilities increase or if it is subject to late payment fees or other penalties.

***If the chops of Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and Beijing Momo's subsidiaries are not kept safely, are stolen or are used by unauthorized persons or for unauthorized purposes, the corporate governance of these entities could be severely and adversely compromised.***

In China, a company chop or seal serves as the legal representation of the company towards third parties even when unaccompanied by a signature. Each legally registered company in China is required to maintain a company chop, which must be registered with the local Public Security Bureau. In addition to this mandatory company chop, companies may have several other chops which can be used for specific purposes. The chops of Beijing Momo IT, our PRC subsidiary, Beijing Momo and Beijing Momo's subsidiaries are generally held securely by personnel designated or approved by us in accordance with our internal control procedures. To the extent those chops are not kept safe, are stolen or are used by unauthorized persons or for unauthorized purposes, the corporate governance of these entities could be severely and adversely compromised and those corporate entities may be bound to abide by the terms of any documents so chopped, even if they were chopped by an individual who lacked the requisite power and authority to do so.

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

The shareholders of Beijing Momo, our consolidated affiliated entity, include Messrs. Yan Tang, Yong Li, Xiaoliang Lei and Zhiwei Li, who, except for Zhiwei Li, are also our directors or officers. Conflicts of interest may arise between the roles of Messrs. Yan Tang, Yong Li and Xiaoliang Lei as directors or officers of our company and as shareholders of Beijing Momo. 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. The shareholders of Beijing Momo have executed powers of attorney to appoint Beijing Momo IT, our PRC subsidiary, or a person designated by Beijing Momo IT to vote on their behalf and exercise voting rights as shareholders of Beijing Momo. We cannot assure you that when conflicts arise, shareholders of Beijing Momo 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.

***We may rely on dividends paid by our PRC subsidiary to fund cash and financing requirements. Any limitation on the ability of our PRC subsidiary 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 may rely on dividends to be paid by our PRC subsidiary for our cash and financing 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 PRC subsidiary 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.

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Under PRC laws and regulations, a wholly foreign-owned enterprises in the PRC, such as Beijing Momo IT, 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 director 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 subsidiary 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.

### **Risks Related to Doing Business in China**

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

The PRC legal system is based on written statutes and court decisions have limited precedential value. The PRC legal system evolves rapidly, and the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules may contain inconsistencies 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 judicial and administrative authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contractual terms, it may be more difficult to predict the outcome of a judicial or administrative proceeding than in more developed legal systems. Furthermore, the PRC legal system is based, in part, on government policies and internal rules, some of which are not published in a timely manner, or at all, but which may have retroactive effect. As a result, we may not always be aware of any potential violation of these policies and rules. Such unpredictability towards our contractual, property (including intellectual property) and procedural rights could adversely affect our business and impede our ability to continue our operations.

#### ***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.***

The Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, or MOFCOM, published a discussion draft of the proposed Foreign Investment Law in January 2015 aiming to, upon its enactment, replace the trio of existing laws regulating foreign investment in China, namely, *the Sino-foreign Equity Joint Venture Enterprise Law, the Sino-foreign Cooperative Joint Venture Enterprise Law and the Wholly Foreign-invested Enterprise Law*, together with their implementation rules and ancillary regulations. The draft Foreign Investment Law embodies an expected PRC regulatory trend to rationalize its foreign investment regulatory regime in line with prevailing international practice and the legislative efforts to unify the corporate legal requirements for both foreign and domestic investments. While the Ministry of Commerce solicited comments on this draft earlier this year, substantial uncertainties exist with respect to its enactment timetable, interpretation and implementation. The draft Foreign Investment Law, if enacted as proposed, may materially impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and business operations in many aspects.

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% of 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, it will be subject to the foreign investment restrictions, or prohibitions set forth in a "negative list," to be separately issued by the State Council later, if the FIE is engaged in the industry listed in the negative list. Unless the underlying business of the FIE falls within the negative list, which calls for market entry clearance by the MOFCOM, prior approval from the government authorities as mandated by the existing foreign investment legal regime would no longer be required for establishment of the FIE.

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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 agreements that establish the structure for operating our businesses in China do not comply with PRC regulations on foreign investment in internet and other related businesses, or if these regulations or their interpretation change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations” and “Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements with Beijing Momo.” Under the draft Foreign Investment Law, variable interest entities, or consolidated affiliated entities, 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). Conversely, if the actual controlling person(s) is/are of foreign nationalities, then the variable interest entities will be treated as FIEs and any operation in the industry category on the “negative list” without market entry clearance may be considered as illegal.

Through our dual-class share structure, our co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer, Mr. Yan Tang, a PRC citizen, possessed and controlled 71.9% of the voting power of our company as of March 31, 2018. However, the draft Foreign Investment Law has not taken a position on what actions should be taken with respect to the existing companies with a VIE structure, whether or not these companies are controlled by Chinese parties, although a few possible options were proposed at the comment solicitation stage. Moreover, it is uncertain whether the mobile internet industry, in which our variable interest entities operate, will be subject to the foreign investment restrictions or prohibitions set forth in the “negative list” to be issued. If the enacted version of the Foreign Investment Law and the final “negative list” mandate further actions, such as MOFCOM market entry clearance, to be completed by companies with existing VIE structure like us, we face uncertainties as to whether such clearance can be timely obtained, or at all.

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

The internet and mobile industries in China are highly regulated. Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries 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, and the State Council Information Office, or SCIO, jointly regulate all major aspects of the internet industry, including the mobile internet and mobile games businesses. Operators must obtain various government approvals and licenses for relevant mobile business.

We have obtained the ICP licenses for provision of internet information services, internet culture operation license for operation of online games, and internet audio/video program transmission license for our live video service. 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.



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We are also required to obtain an internet publishing license from SARFT in order to publish online games through the mobile networks. As of the date of this annual report, we have yet to obtain an internet publishing license, and are in the process of preparing the application documents. Each mobile game is also required to be approved by SARFT prior to the commencement of its operations in China. As of the date of this annual report, we have obtained approvals from the SARFT for 23 games, and we are still in the process of applying with the SARFT for the approvals of the remaining games. In the event of any failure to meet the above-mentioned requirements, we may no longer be able to offer games on our platform, which would have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. All domestic online games must be filed with the MOC within 30 days after operation, and all imported online games must be approved by the MOC. As of March 31, 2018, 22 of the 27 online games we offered had completed the filing with the MOC. If we fail to complete, obtain or maintain any of the required licenses or approvals or make the necessary filings, we may be subject to various penalties, such as confiscation of the net revenues that were generated through online games, the imposition of fines and the discontinuation or restriction of our operations of online games.

If we fail to complete, obtain or maintain any of the required licenses or approvals or make the necessary filings, we may be subject to various penalties, such as confiscation of the net 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.

### ***Regulation and censorship of information disseminated over the mobile and internet in China may adversely affect our business and subject us to liability for content posted on our platform.***

Internet companies in China are subject to a variety of existing and new rules, regulations, policies, and license and permit requirements. In connection with enforcing these rules, regulations, policies and requirements, relevant government authorities may suspend services by, or revoke licenses of, any internet or mobile content service provider that is deemed to provide illicit or pornographic information or content online or on mobile devices, and such activities may be intensified in connection with any ongoing government campaigns to eliminate prohibited content online. The competent government authorities, including the State Internet Information Office, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the Ministry of Public Security, may crack down on illicit and pornographic information and content in the internet information services industry from time to time. Applicable sanctions, including fines, revocation of online publishing and online video licenses, and criminal prosecution, may be imposed on the provider of such information or content or its responsible officers.

We endeavor to eliminate illicit and pornographic information and content from our platform. We have made substantial investments in resources to monitor content that users post on our platform and the way in which our users engage with each other through our platform. Since our inception, we have terminated tens of million user accounts because we viewed content generated by those users to be indecent and we terminated a substantial percentage of new user accounts in order to eliminate spam, fictitious accounts and indecent content from our platform. We use a variety of methods to ensure our platform remains a healthy and positive experience for our users, including a designated content management team, licensed third-party software, and our own data analytics software. Although we employ these methods to filter our users and content posted by our users, we cannot be sure that our internal content control efforts will be sufficient to remove all content that may be viewed as indecent or otherwise non-compliant with PRC law and regulations. Government standards and interpretations as to what constitutes illicit and pornographic online information, content or behavior are subject to interpretation and may change. Government standards and interpretations may change in a manner that could render our current monitoring efforts insufficient. The Chinese government has wide discretion in regulating online activities and, irrespective of our efforts to control the content on our platform, government campaigns and other actions to reduce illicit and pornographic content and activities could subject us to negative press or regulatory challenges and sanctions, including fines, the suspension or revocation of our licenses to operate in China or a ban of our platform, including closure of one or more parts of our entire business. Further, our senior management could be held criminally liable if we are deemed to be profiting from illicit and pornographic content on our platform. Although our business and operations have not been materially adversely affected by government campaigns or any other regulatory actions in the past, we cannot assure you that our business and operations will be immune from government actions or sanctions in the future. If government actions or sanctions are brought against us, or if there are widespread rumors that government actions or sanctions have been brought against us, our reputation could be harmed, we may lose users, customers or platform partners, our revenues and results of operation may be materially and adversely affected and the price of our ADSs could be dramatically reduced.



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***Content posted or displayed on our social networking platform, including the live video shows hosted by us or our users, 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 telecommunications 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. For a detailed discussion, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation.”

We have designed and implemented procedures to monitor content on our social networking platform, including the live video shows hosted by us or our users, in order 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 social networking platform 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.

We may also be subject to potential liability for any unlawful actions by our users on our platform. It may be difficult to determine the type of content or actions that may result in liability to us and, if we are found to be liable, we may be prevented from operating our business in China. Moreover, the costs of compliance with these regulations may continue to increase as a result of more content being made available by an increasing number of users of our social networking platform, which may adversely affect our results of operations. Although we have adopted internal procedures to monitor content and to remove offending content once we become aware of any potential or alleged violation, we may not be able to identify all the content that may violate relevant laws and regulations or third-party intellectual property rights. Even if we manage to identify and remove offensive content, we may still be held liable.

***Adverse changes in economic and political policies of the PRC government could have a material and adverse effect on overall economic growth in China, which could materially and adversely affect our business.***

Our revenues are substantially generated in China. Accordingly, our results of operations, financial condition and prospects are influenced by economic, political and legal developments in China. Economic reforms begun in the late 1970s have resulted in significant economic growth. However, any economic reform policies or measures in China may from time to time be modified or revised. China’s economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including with respect to the amount of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. While the PRC economy has experienced significant growth in the past 30 years, growth has been uneven across different regions and between economic sectors. The PRC government exercises significant control over China’s economic growth through strategically allocating resources, controlling the payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. Although the Chinese economy has grown significantly in the past decade, that growth may not continue, as evidenced by the slowing of the growth of the Chinese economy since 2012. Any adverse changes in economic conditions in China, in the policies of the Chinese government or in the laws and regulations in China could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China. Such developments could adversely affect our business and operating results, lead to reduction in demand for our services and adversely affect our competitive position.

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

If the PRC tax authorities determine that our company is a PRC resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, 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 gains are deemed to be from PRC sources. Any such tax may reduce the returns on your investment in the ADSs.

***We face uncertainty with respect to indirect transfer of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises by their non-PRC holding companies.***

We face uncertainties regarding the reporting on and consequences of previous private equity financing transactions involving the transfer and exchange of shares in our company by non-resident investors. 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), or an Indirect Transfer, and such overseas holding company is located in a tax jurisdiction that: (a) has an effective tax rate less than 12.5% or (b) does not tax foreign income of its residents, the non-resident enterprise, as the seller, shall report such Indirect Transfer to the competent tax authority of the PRC resident enterprise within 30 days of execution of the equity transfer agreement for such Indirect Transfer. The PRC tax authority will examine the true nature of the Indirect Transfer, and if the tax authority considers that the foreign investor has adopted an abusive arrangement without reasonable commercial purposes and for the purpose of avoiding or reducing PRC tax, they will disregard the existence of the overseas holding company that is used for tax planning purposes and re-characterize the Indirect Transfer. As a result, gains derived from such Indirect Transfer may be subject to PRC withholding tax at the rate of up to 10%. SAT Circular 698 also points out that when a non-resident enterprise transfers its equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise to its related parties at a price lower than the fair market value, the competent tax authorities have the power to make a reasonable adjustment on the taxable income of the transaction.

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On February 3, 2015, the SAT issued a Public Notice 2015 No. 7, or Public Notice 7, to supersede existing provisions in relation to the Indirect Transfer as set forth in Circular 698, while the other provisions of Circular 698 remain in force. Public Notice 7 introduces a new tax regime that is significantly different from that under Circular 698. Public Notice extends its tax jurisdiction to capture not only Indirect Transfer as set forth under Circular 698 but also transactions involving transfer of immovable property in China and assets held under the establishment and place in China of a foreign company through the offshore transfer of a foreign intermediate holding company. Public Notice 7 also addresses the transfer of the equity interest in a foreign intermediate holding company widely. In addition, Public Notice 7 provides clearer criteria than Circular 698 on how to assess reasonable commercial purposes and introduces safe harbor scenarios applicable to internal group restructurings. However, it also brings challenges to both the foreign transferor and transferee (or other person who is obligated to pay for the transfer) of the Indirect Transfer as they have to make self-assessment on whether the transaction should be subject to PRC tax and to file or withhold the PRC tax accordingly. In October 2017, the SAT issued the Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Concerning the Withholding of Non-resident Enterprise Income Tax at Source, or Bulletin 37, which came into effect on December 1, 2017. The Bulletin 37 replaced and superseded, among other circulars, Circular 698, and further clarifies the practice and procedures of the withholding of non-resident enterprise income tax. Where a non-resident enterprise transfers taxable assets indirectly by disposing of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, which constitutes an Indirect Transfer, the non-resident enterprise as either the transferor or the transferee, or the PRC entity that directly owns the taxable assets, may report such Indirect Transfer to the relevant tax authority.

Where non-resident investors were involved in our private equity financing, if such transactions were determined by the tax authorities to lack reasonable commercial purpose, we and our non-resident investors may become at risk of being taxed under Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7 and may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7 or to establish that we should not be taxed under Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations or the non-resident investors' investments in us.

The PRC tax authorities have the discretion under SAT Circular 59, Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7 to make adjustments to the taxable capital gains based on the difference between the fair value of the equity interests transferred and the cost of investment. We may pursue acquisitions in the future that may involve complex corporate structures. If we are considered a non-resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and if the PRC tax authorities make adjustments to the taxable income of the transactions under SAT Circular 59, Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7, our income tax costs associated with such potential acquisitions will be increased, which may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

***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 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 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, 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, 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 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 National Development and Reform Commission, or NDRC, and 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 the 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.

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In the future, we may 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 fall into the industry that raises “national defense and security” or “national security” concerns. However, 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.

***PRC regulations relating to offshore investment activities by PRC residents may limit our PRC subsidiary’s ability to increase its 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 Resident’s Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 37, in July 2014 that requires PRC residents or entities to register with SAFE or its local branch in connection with their establishment or control of an offshore entity established for the purpose of overseas investment or financing. In addition, such PRC residents or entities must update their SAFE registrations when the offshore special purpose vehicle undergoes material events relating to any change of basic information (including change of such PRC citizens or residents, name and operation term), increases or decreases in investment amount, transfers or exchanges of shares, or mergers or divisions. SAFE Circular 37 is issued to replace the Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for PRC Residents Engaging in Financing and Roundtrip Investments via Overseas Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 75.

If our shareholders who are PRC residents or entities do not complete their registration with the local SAFE branches, our PRC subsidiary may be prohibited from distributing its 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 subsidiary. Moreover, failure to comply with the SAFE registration described above could result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions.

To our knowledge, Messrs. Yan Tang, Yong Li, Zhiwei Li and Xiaoliang Lei have completed SAFE registration in connection with our financings and share transfer. However, we cannot compel all of 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 residents or entities have complied with, and will in the future make or obtain any applicable registrations or approvals required by, SAFE regulations. Failure by such shareholders or beneficial owners to comply with SAFE regulations, or failure by us to amend the foreign exchange registrations of our PRC subsidiary, could subject us to fines or legal sanctions, restrict our overseas or cross-border investment activities, limit our subsidiaries’ ability to make distributions or pay dividends or affect our ownership structure, which could adversely affect our business and prospects.

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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.***

In February 2012, 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 Circular 7, 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 SAFE on March 28, 2007. Under the Circular 7 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 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 are subject to these regulations. 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 subsidiary, limit our PRC subsidiary's 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 using offshore funds to make loans to our PRC subsidiary and consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries, or to make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiary.***

We are an offshore holding company conducting our operations in China through our PRC subsidiary and consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries. We may make loans to our PRC subsidiary and consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries, or we may make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiary, 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 ways are subject to PRC regulations and approvals. For example, loans by us to our wholly-owned PRC subsidiary to finance their activities cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with the local counterpart of SAFE. If we decide to finance our wholly-owned PRC subsidiaries by means of capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by the MOFCOM or its local counterpart. 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 Beijing Momo, which is PRC domestic company. Further, we are not likely to finance the activities of Beijing Momo by means of capital contributions due to regulatory restrictions relating to foreign investment in PRC domestic enterprises engaged in mobile internet services, online games and related businesses.

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On August 29, 2008, 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, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the Renminbi capital converted from the foreign currency 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. Violations of SAFE Circular 142 could result in severe monetary or other penalties. Furthermore, SAFE promulgated a circular on November 9, 2010, known as Circular 59, which tightens the examination of the authenticity of settlement of net proceeds from overseas offerings. 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 and Circular 45 may significantly limit our ability to transfer the net proceeds from our overseas offerings, including our initial public offering consummated in December 2014, to our PRC subsidiary 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.

On April 8, 2015, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Reforming the Management Approach Regarding the Foreign Exchange Capital Settlement of Foreign-invested Enterprises, or SAFE Circular 19, which will, upon its effective date as of June 1, 2015, supersede the SAFE Circular 142. Circular 19 provides that, among other things, the foreign-invested company may convert the foreign currency in its capital account into RMB on a “at will” basis and the RMB funds so converted can be used for equity investments.

On June 9, 2016, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Reforming and Regulation of Administrative Policy on Settlement of Foreign Exchange of Capital Account, or SAFE Circular 16, which became effective on June 9, 2016. According to SAFE Circular 16, the foreign exchange capital of FIEs, foreign debt and funds raised through offshore listings may be settled on a discretionary basis, and can be settled at banks. The proportion of such discretionary settlement is temporarily determined as 100%. The RMB converted from relevant foreign exchange shall be kept in a designated account, and if a domestic enterprise needs to make further payment from such account, it still must provide supporting documents and go through the review process with the banks.

### ***Fluctuation in the value of the RMB may have a material adverse effect on the value of your investment.***

The value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar and other currencies is affected by changes in China’s political and economic conditions and China’s foreign exchange policies, among other things. In July 2005, the PRC government changed its decades-old policy of pegging the value of the RMB to the U.S. dollar, and the RMB appreciated more than 20% against the U.S. dollar over the following three years. Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation halted and the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar remained 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. In 2017, the RMB has appreciated significantly in the backdrop of a firming economy and the “restrict capital outflows and promote capital inflows” policy in 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 mostly denominated in RMB, whereas our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. Any significant depreciation of the RMB may materially and adversely affect our revenues, earnings and financial position as reported in U.S. dollars. To the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars we received from our initial public offering into RMB for our operations, appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the RMB amount we would receive from the conversion. An appreciation of RMB against the U.S. dollar would also make any new RMB denominated investments or expenditures more costly to us, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into RMB for such purposes. Conversely, if we decide to convert our RMB into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us.



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***Our leased property interests may be defective and our right to lease the properties affected by such defects may be challenged, which could cause significant disruption to our business.***

Under PRC laws, all lease agreements are required to be registered with the local housing authorities. We presently lease ten premises in China, and the landlords of six of these premises have completed the registration of their ownership rights and the landlords of two of these premises have completed the registration of our lease with the relevant authority. Failure to complete these required registrations may expose our landlords, lessors and us to potential monetary fines. If these registrations are not obtained in a timely manner or at all, we may be subject to monetary fines or may have to relocate our offices and incur the associated losses.

***The audit report included in this annual report is prepared by an auditor who is not inspected by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and, as such, you are deprived of the benefits of such inspection.***

Our independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit reports included in this annual report filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission, as auditors of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with the US Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), or the PCAOB, is required by the laws of the United States to undergo regular inspections by the PCAOB to assess its compliance with the laws of the United States and professional standards. Because our auditors are located in the Peoples' Republic of China, a jurisdiction where the PCAOB is currently unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the Chinese authorities, our auditors are not currently inspected by the PCAOB.

Inspections of other firms that the PCAOB has conducted outside 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. This lack of PCAOB inspections in China prevents the PCAOB from regularly evaluating our auditor's audits and its quality control procedures. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB inspections.

The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of auditors in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our auditor's audit procedures or quality control procedures as compared to auditors outside of China that are subject to PCAOB inspections. Investors may lose confidence in our reported financial information and procedures and the quality of our financial statements.

***If additional remedial measures are imposed on the Big Four PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, in administrative proceedings brought by the SEC alleging the firms' failure to meet specific criteria set by the SEC, with respect to requests for the production of documents, we could be unable to timely file future financial statements in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act.***

Starting in 2011, the Chinese affiliates of the "big four" accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, were affected by a conflict between US and Chinese law. Specifically, for certain U.S. listed companies operating and audited in mainland China, the SEC and the PCAOB sought to obtain from the Chinese firms access to their audit work papers and related documents. The firms were, however, advised and directed that under China law they could not respond directly to the US regulators on those requests, and that requests by foreign regulators for access to such papers in China had to be channeled through the China Securities Regulatory Commission, or CSRC.

In late 2012, this impasse led the SEC to commence administrative proceedings under Rule 102(e) of its Rules of Practice and also under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 against the Chinese accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm. A first instance trial of the proceedings in July 2013 in the SEC's internal administrative court resulted in an adverse judgment against the firms. The administrative law judge proposed penalties on the firms including a temporary suspension of their right to practice before the SEC, although that proposed penalty did not take effect pending review by the Commissioners of the SEC. On February 6, 2015, before a review by the Commissioner had taken place, the firms reached a settlement with the SEC. Under the settlement, the SEC accepts that future requests by the SEC for the production of documents will normally be made to the CSRC. The firms will receive matching Section 106 requests, and are required to abide by a detailed set of procedures with respect to such requests, which in substance require them to facilitate production via the CSRC. If they fail to meet specified criteria, the SEC retains authority to impose a variety of additional remedial measures on the firms depending on the nature of the failure. Remedies for any future noncompliance could include, as appropriate, an automatic six-month bar on a single firm's performance of certain audit work, commencement of a new proceeding against a firm, or in extreme cases the resumption of the current proceeding against all four firms.

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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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, including possible delisting. Moreover, any negative news about any such future 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 financial statements, our financial statements could be determined not to be in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act. Such a determination could ultimately lead to the delisting of our ADSs from the NASDAQ Global Select Market or deregistration from the SEC, or both, which would substantially reduce or effectively terminate the trading of our ADSs in the United States.

### **Risks Related to Our ADSs**

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

The price of our ADSs has been and is likely to continue to be volatile and could fluctuate widely due to factors beyond our control. This may happen because of broad market and industry factors, like the performance and fluctuation of the market prices of other companies with business operations located mainly in China that have listed their securities in the United States. A number of Chinese companies have listed their securities on U.S. stock markets. The securities of some of these companies have experienced significant volatility, including price declines in connection with their initial public offerings. The trading performances of these Chinese companies' securities after their offerings may affect the attitudes of investors toward Chinese companies listed in the United States in general and consequently may impact the trading performance of our ADSs, regardless of our actual operating performance.

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

- variations in our revenues, earnings, cash flow and data related to our user base or user engagement;
- announcements of new investments, acquisitions, strategic partnerships or joint ventures by us or our competitors;
- announcements of new products, services and expansions by us or our competitors;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- detrimental adverse publicity about us, our services or our industry;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- release of lock-up or other transfer restrictions on our outstanding equity securities or sales of additional equity securities; and
- potential litigation or regulatory investigations.

Any of these factors may result in large and sudden changes in the volume and price at which our ADSs will trade.



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

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

The trading market for our ADSs will be influenced by research or reports that industry or securities analysts publish about our business. If one or more analysts who cover us downgrade our ADSs, the market price for our 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 our ADSs to decline.

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

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

Our board of directors has complete discretion as to whether to distribute dividends subject to our memorandum and articles of association and certain restrictions under Cayman Islands law. In addition, our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our directors. 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 subsidiary, our financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. Accordingly, the return on your investment in our ADSs will likely depend entirely upon any future price appreciation of our ADSs. There is no guarantee that our ADSs will appreciate in value or even maintain the price at which you purchased the ADSs. You may not realize a return on your investment in our ADSs and you may even lose your entire investment in our ADSs.

***Substantial future sales or the expectation of substantial sales of our ADSs in the public market could cause the price of our ADSs to decline.***

Sales of our ADSs in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our ADSs to decline. Such sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate. If any existing shareholder or shareholders sell a substantial amount of ADSs, the prevailing market price for our ADSs could be adversely affected. In addition, if we pay for our future acquisitions in whole or in part with additionally issued ordinary shares, your ownership interests in our company would be diluted and this, in turn, could have a material and adverse effect on the price of our ADSs.

***Mr. Yan Tang, our co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer, has considerable influence over important corporate matters. Our dual-class voting structure will limit your ability to influence corporate matters and could discourage others from pursuing any change of control transactions that holders of our Class A ordinary shares and ADSs may view as beneficial.***

Mr. Yan Tang, our co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer, has considerable influence over important corporate matters. We have adopted a dual-class voting structure in which our ordinary shares consists of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Holders of Class A ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share in respect of matters requiring the votes of shareholders, 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. Due to the disparate voting powers associated with our two classes of ordinary shares, Mr. Tang beneficially owned a total of 71.9% of the aggregate voting power of our company as of March 31, 2018. As a result of his majority voting power, Mr. Tang has considerable influence over matters such as electing directors and approving material mergers, acquisitions or other business combination transactions. This concentrated control will limit your ability to influence corporate matters and could also discourage others from pursuing any potential merger, takeover or other change of control transactions, which could have the effect of depriving the holders of our Class A ordinary shares and our ADSs of the opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over the prevailing market price.

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***We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company under U.S. tax law, which could result in adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders of our ADSs or ordinary shares.***

Under United States federal income tax law, we will be classified as a PFIC for any taxable year if either (i) 75% or more of our gross income for the taxable year is passive income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of our assets (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income (the “asset test”). Although the law in this regard is unclear, we treat Beijing Momo as being owned by us for U.S. federal income tax purposes, not only because we exercise effective control over the operation of this entity but also because we are entitled to substantially all of its economic benefits, and, as a result, we consolidate its results of operations in our consolidated U.S. GAAP financial statements. If it were determined, however, that we are not the owner of Beijing Momo for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we would likely be treated as a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2017 and would anticipate being a PFIC for future taxable years. Assuming that we are the owner of Beijing Momo for United States federal income tax purposes and based upon our income and assets and the value of our ADSs, we do not believe that we were a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2017 and do not anticipate becoming a PFIC in the foreseeable future.

However, because PFIC status is a factual determination made annually after the close of each taxable year on the basis of the composition of our income and assets, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the current taxable year or any future taxable year. Fluctuations in the market price of our ADSs may cause us to become a PFIC for the current or subsequent taxable years because the value of our assets for purposes of the asset test, including the value of our goodwill and unbooked intangibles, may be determined by reference to the market price of our ADSs from time to time (which may be volatile). In estimating the value of our goodwill and other unbooked intangibles, we have taken into account our current market capitalization. If our market capitalization subsequently declines, we may be or become classified as a PFIC for the current taxable year or future taxable years. In addition, the overall level of our passive assets will be affected by how, and how quickly, we spend our liquid assets. Under circumstances where our revenue from activities that produce passive income significantly increase relative to our revenue from activities that produce non-passive income, or where we determine not to deploy significant amounts of cash for active purposes, our risk of becoming classified as a PFIC may substantially increase. Furthermore, because there are uncertainties in the application of the relevant rules, it is possible that the IRS may challenge our classification of certain income or assets as non-passive, or our valuation of our goodwill and other unbooked intangibles, each of which may result in our company becoming classified as a PFIC for the current or subsequent taxable years.

If we were to be or become classified as a PFIC, a U.S. Holder (as defined in “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations”) will generally be subject to reporting requirements and may incur significantly increased U.S. federal income tax on gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares and on the receipt of distributions on the ADSs or ordinary shares to the extent such gain or distribution is treated as an “excess distribution” under the U.S. federal income tax rules. Further, if we were a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. Holder held our ADSs or ordinary shares, we generally would continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which such U.S. Holder held our ADSs or ordinary shares. You are urged to consult your tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of ADSs or ordinary shares if we are or become classified as a PFIC. For more information see “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules.”

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

Our currently effective second amended and restated memorandum and articles of association contain provisions to limit the ability of others to acquire control of our company or cause us to engage in change-of-control transactions. These provisions could have the effect of depriving our shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging third parties from seeking to obtain control of our company in a tender offer or similar transaction. Our dual-class voting structure gives disproportionate voting power to the Class B ordinary shares held by Gallant Future Holdings Limited and New Heritage Global Limited, both of which are wholly owned by a family trust controlled by Yan Tang, our co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer. In addition, 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 Class A ordinary shares, in the form of ADS 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 our ADSs may fall and the voting and other rights of the holders of our Class A ordinary shares and 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 registered by way of continuation under Cayman Islands law.***

We are an exempted company limited by shares registered under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, 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 the directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities 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 responsibilities 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 articles of association to determine whether or not, and under what conditions, our corporate records may be inspected by our shareholders, but are not obliged to make them available to our shareholders. This may make it more difficult for you to obtain the information needed to establish any facts necessary for a shareholder motion or to solicit proxies from other shareholders in connection with a proxy contest.

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

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

We are a Cayman Islands company and most of our assets are located outside of the United States. Substantially all of our current operations are conducted in China. In addition, a majority of our current directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries other than the United States. Most of the assets of these persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for you to effect service of process within the United States upon us or these persons or to bring an action against us or against these individuals in the United States in the event that you believe that your rights have been infringed under the U.S. federal securities laws or otherwise. Even if you are successful in bringing an action of this kind, 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 is no statutory enforcement in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the federal or state courts of the United States (and the Cayman Islands are not a party to any treaties for the reciprocal enforcement or recognition of such judgments), a judgment obtained in such jurisdiction will be recognized and enforced in the courts of the Cayman Islands at common law, without any re-examination of the merits of the underlying dispute, by an action commenced on the foreign judgment debt in the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands, provided such judgment (a) is given by a foreign court of competent jurisdiction, (b) imposes on the judgment debtor a liability to pay a liquidated sum for which the judgment has been given, (c) is final, (d) is not in respect of taxes, a fine or a penalty, and (e) was not obtained in a manner and is not of a kind the enforcement of which is contrary to natural justice or the public policy of the Cayman Islands. However, the Cayman Islands courts are unlikely to enforce a judgment obtained from the U.S. courts under civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities law if such judgment is determined by the courts of the Cayman Islands to give rise to obligations to make payments that are penal or punitive in nature. Because such a determination has not yet been made by a court of the Cayman Islands, it is uncertain whether such civil liability judgments from U.S. courts would be enforceable in the Cayman Islands.

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

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

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

We are required to file an annual report on Form 20-F within four months of the end of each fiscal year. In addition, we intend to publish our results on a quarterly basis through press releases, distributed pursuant to the rules and regulations of the NASDAQ Global Select Market. Press releases relating to financial results and material events will also be furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K. However, the information we are required to file with or furnish to the SEC will be less extensive and less timely compared to that required to be filed with the SEC by U.S. domestic issuers. As a result, you may not be afforded the same protections or information, which would be made available to you, were you investing in a U.S. domestic issuer. As a Cayman Islands company listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, we are subject to the NASDAQ Global Select Market corporate governance listing standards. However, NASDAQ Global Select Market rules permit a foreign private issuer like us to follow the corporate governance practices of its home country. Certain corporate governance practices in the Cayman Islands, which is our home country, may differ significantly from the NASDAQ Global Select Market corporate governance listing standards. To the extent that we choose to utilize the home country exemption for corporate governance matters, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they otherwise would under the NASDAQ Global Select Market corporate governance listing standards applicable to U.S. domestic issuers. We follow home country practice with respect to annual shareholders meetings and did not hold an annual meeting of shareholders in 2017. As a result, you may not be afforded the same protections or information, which would be made available to you, were you investing in a U.S. domestic issuer.

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***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 vote your Class A ordinary shares.***

As a holder of our ADSs, you will only be able to exercise the voting rights with respect to the underlying Class A ordinary shares in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Under the deposit agreement, you must vote by giving voting instructions to the depository. Upon receipt of your voting instructions, the depository will vote the underlying Class A ordinary shares in accordance with these instructions. You will not be able to directly exercise your right to vote with respect to the underlying shares unless you withdraw the shares. Under our currently effective second amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, the minimum notice period required for convening a general meeting is 14 days. When a general meeting is convened, you may not receive sufficient advance notice to withdraw the shares underlying your ADSs to allow you to vote with respect to any specific matter. If we ask for your instructions, the depository will notify you of the upcoming vote and will arrange to deliver our voting materials to you. We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depository to vote your shares. In addition, the depository 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 vote and you may have no legal remedy if the shares underlying your ADSs are not voted as you requested.

***The depository for our ADSs will give us a discretionary proxy to vote our Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs if you do not vote at shareholders' meetings, except in limited circumstances, which could adversely affect your interests.***

Under the deposit agreement for the ADSs, if you do not vote, the depository will give us a discretionary proxy to vote our Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs at shareholders' meetings unless:

- we have failed to timely provide the depository with notice of meeting and related voting materials;
- we have instructed the depository that we do not wish a discretionary proxy to be given;
- we have informed the depository 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 vote at shareholders' meetings, you cannot prevent our 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 ordinary shares are not subject to this discretionary proxy.

***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 our 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 our 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 our ADSs.

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

We may, from time to time, distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire securities. Under the deposit agreement, the 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.

### ***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 ADS holders 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 our ADSs generally when our share register or the books of the depository are closed, or at any time if we or the depository thinks it is advisable to do so because of any requirement of law or of any government or governmental body, or under any provision of the deposit agreement, or for any other reason.

## **Item 4. Information on the Company**

### **A. History and Development of the Company**

We started our operations in July 2011 when our founders established Beijing Momo in China. In order to facilitate foreign investment in our company, we incorporated our holding company under the name of Momo Technology Company Limited in the British Virgin Islands in November 2011. In July 2014, Momo Technology Company Limited was redomiciled in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company registered under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and was renamed Momo Inc. The following outlines other major changes to our corporate structure in the past years.

- In December 2011, we established Momo Technology HK Company Limited, or Momo HK, a wholly-owned subsidiary, in Hong Kong.
- In March 2012, Beijing Momo IT was established as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Momo HK.
- In April 2012, we underwent a corporate restructuring, whereby we obtained effective control over Beijing Momo through a series of contractual arrangements among Beijing Momo, Beijing Momo IT and the shareholders of Beijing Momo IT.
- In May 2013, we established Chengdu Momo as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Beijing Momo.
- In March 2014, we formed Momo Technology Overseas Holding Company Limited and our Delaware subsidiary, Momo Information Technologies Corp.
- In January 2015, we established Shanghai Momo Technology Co., Ltd., as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Beijing Momo.

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- In October 2015, we established Chengdu Biyou Technology Co., Ltd., or Chengdu Biyou, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Chengdu Momo.
- In March 2016, we established Tianjin Heer as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Beijing Momo.
- In November 2016, we established Momo Pictures Co., Ltd., as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Beijing Momo, and QOOL Media (Tianjin) Co., Ltd., a company which is 70% owned by Beijing Momo.
- In March 2017, we acquired 100% equity interest of Zhejiang Shengdian, upon which it became a subsidiary of Beijing Momo. Zhejiang Shengdian now holds our internet audio/video program transmission license.
- In June 2017, we established Beijing Santi Cloud Union Technology Co., Ltd., or Santi Cloud Union, a company which is 51% owned by Beijing Momo.
- In July 2017, we established Loudi Momo Technology Co., Ltd., or Loudi Momo, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Beijing Momo.
- In September 2017, we established Changsha Heer Network Technology Co., Ltd., or Changsha Heer, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Beijing Momo, and Beijing Santi Cloud Time Technology Co., Ltd., or Santi Cloud Time, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Santi Cloud Union.
- In February 2018, we established QOOL Media Hong Kong Limited, or QOOL Media HK, a company which is 70% owned by Momo HK.
- In March 2018, we established Hainan Momo Pictures Co., Ltd., or Hainan Momo Pictures, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Momo Pictures.
- In February 2018, we reached a definitive agreement with Tantan Limited, or Tantan, and all of its shareholders, pursuant to which we agreed to acquire 100% fully diluted equity stake in Tantan for a combination of share consideration and cash, including approximately 5.3 million newly issued Class A ordinary shares of us and US\$600.9 million in cash, of which \$229.8 million has been paid. The transaction is expected to close in the second quarter of 2018, subject to customary closing conditions.

In December 2014, we completed our initial public offering and listed our ADSs on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “MOMO.”

Our principal executive offices are located at 20th Floor, Block B, Tower 2, Wangjing SOHO, No.1 Futongdong Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100102, People’s Republic of China. Our telephone number at this address is +86-10-5731-0567. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at P.O. Box 309, Umland House, Grand Cayman KY1-1104, Cayman Islands. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Law Debenture Corporate Services Inc., 801 2nd Avenue, Suite 403, New York, NY 10017.

## **B. Business Overview**

We operate Momo, one of China’s leading mobile-based social and entertainment platforms. We enable users to establish and expand social relationships based on location, interests and a variety of recreational activities including live videos, short videos, social games as well as other video- and audio-based interactive experiences. Our platform includes our Momo mobile application and a variety of related features, functionalities, tools and services that we provide to users, customers and platform partners. We aim to offer our users an authentic social experience by encouraging them to provide detailed personal information on Momo. Leveraging our social interest graph engine and our analysis of user behavior data, we are able to provide users a customized experience based on their social preferences and needs. Momo users can maintain and strengthen their relationships through our private and group communication tools, content creation and sharing functions, recreational activities such as live shows and gaming, as well as the offline social activities promoted on our platform.



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We have built a large user base on Momo since its launch in 2011. Our MAUs increased 22.2% to 99.1 million in December 2017 from 81.1 million in December 2016. Our MAUs were 69.8 million in December 2015. The growth rate of our MAUs increased in 2017 primarily due to the enriched product and content offerings and our marketing activities.

Our Momo mobile application can be downloaded and used free of charge, and we generate our revenues from the various services we offer on our Momo platform. Our revenues increased significantly from US\$134.0 million in 2015 to US\$553.1 million in 2016 and further to US\$1,318.3 million in 2017. We currently generate our revenues from live video service, value-added service, mobile marketing, mobile games and other services. Our live video service, which was launched in September 2015 and allows users to purchase and send in-show virtual gifts to other users hosting live shows, currently contributes to the largest share of our revenues, generating 83.6% of our net revenues in 2017. We generated 43.6%, 12.2% and 7.8% of our net revenues from value-added services in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, in relation to our membership subscription package that provides members with additional functions and privileges on our platform and, starting in the fourth quarter of 2016, virtual gift service, which allows our users to purchase and send virtual gifts to other users outside of the live video service. Mobile marketing services, mobile games and other services contributed 29.0%, 23.2% and 3.3%, respectively, of our revenues in 2015, 12.0%, 6.4% and 1.3%, respectively, of our revenues in 2016, and 5.8%, 2.7% and 0.1%, respectively, of our revenues in 2017. We had a net income of US\$13.7 million, US\$145.3 million and US\$318.0 million in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

### **The Momo Platform**

Our Momo platform includes our Momo mobile application and a variety of related features, functionalities, tools and services that we provide to users, customers and platform partners. The Momo mobile application, which is available on Android and iOS platforms, enables users to establish and expand their social relationships based on location, interests and a variety of recreational activities including live videos, short videos, social games as well as other video- and audio-based interactive experiences. Momo offers a personal and lively way for users to discover interesting people, and facilitates the connecting, communicating, interacting, and content sharing with others. Momo features various social and entertainment features, including *Nearby* functions, live video, short video service, and others. Communications within our platform are supported by multi-media instant messaging tools and other audio- and video-based communication tools and services. Momo's social features are increasingly integrated with video functions to offer more fun and entertaining contents and to enhance and encourage social interactions between users.

Key features and functionalities offered by the Momo platform include the following:

#### ***Nearby People***

*Nearby People* allows users to find out their approximate distance from each other in real time and is one of the primary tools through which users can establish and expand their social relationships on our platform.

*Nearby People* presents a curated list of nearby users with their profile pictures, relative distances and the time they last checked-in on Momo. The list of nearby people is ordered by our algorithm, which considers both the physical proximity and the recency of check-in of the users. All users can customize the list by viewing nearby people by gender, age and some other attributes. Users can initiate contact with nearby users by sending greeting messages and selecting to follow their accounts in order to receive notifications on their status updates. A user who receives a greeting message may then reply and choose to become a Momo friend of the initiator by also following such user. Users can adjust their privacy settings to avoid being seen by strangers or to appear invisible. Our application also allows users to block other users and report inappropriate behaviors.

#### ***Nearby Posts***

*Nearby Posts* is an important entry point for users to discover and interact with other users via content sharing and consumption. It contains a stream of feeds, including photos, videos, music, books and other status updates posted by the users. The order of the feeds is defined by our algorithm which computes a number of different factors including physical proximity of the content creator, how recent that post is shared as well as how likely it is for a specific user to interact with such post based on our big data and machine learning technologies. Users can interact with such feeds in a number of different ways such as liking and commenting on the content, as well as checking out the profile pages of the content creators, sending private message and following the creator.



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### ***Live Video***

The *Live Video* function allows users to live stream a variety of content and activities including talent shows such as singing, dancing and talk shows, as well as casual chatting between broadcasters and viewers. Unlike traditional on-demand video experiences, live video allows the viewers to interact with the broadcasters on a real-time basis and thus facilitates a much more dynamic social experience. For example, a user can request a song from the live broadcaster and a broadcaster can connect a viewer to his or her live video channel through video calls. To provide fun and interactive experience between live broadcasters and viewers, the *Live Video* function offers interesting features such as customized filters and lenses as well as virtual gifts and associated special effects, some of which are enabled by facial recognition and augmented reality technology. For example, a user can pay to put virtual animated images over a broadcaster's head or face to create an interesting visual effect. Viewers of live video shows may interact with broadcasters using text messages or by sending virtual gifts purchased with virtual currency. In August 2017, we launched Momo Radio, an audio extension of our live video service. This new service lowered the barriers for broadcasters and users to participate in real-time interactive experience through our live channels.

### ***“Follow” Functions***

The *Follow* tab was introduced in March 2017 to aggregate content that a user chooses to follow and video content our algorithm “thinks” the user might want to follow based on our big data analytics. There are two subsections within the tab. The “Follow” section under the *Follow* tab contains a stream of feeds created by people followed by the user while the “Recommended” section features popular video content that our recommendation engine, based on our big data analytics, believes the user might like or suggests the user to follow. The algorithm of the recommendation engine computes and makes recommendations based on a variety of factors including users' personal preferences as well as the overall popularity of a specific video.

### ***Other Functions***

Other key features and functionalities include the following:

*Diandian*. *Diandian* is a swipe-based one-to-one matching function that helps our users discover people that they might be interested in. When activated, our recommendation engine will push potential matches to a user based on his or her profile and behavioral data such as interesting places the recommended user has traveled to, favorite books and movies and what interest groups he or she has participated in. The user may then swipe left or right to show if he or she is interested in the recommendation. Only users who have mutually shown interests to each other may become Momo friends and message each other.

*Groups*. Our application allows users to create and/or participate in groups created across points of interest and based on locations. Each group is given a shared Momo discussion page on which group members can discuss their common interests, post their photos, exchange messages and organize other online and offline events.

### ***User Profile Page***

If a user is interested in finding out more about another user on our platform, he or she can review the *User Profile* page, which is a function that we offer to provide a quick snapshot of a user. Information featured on this page includes profile pictures, detailed personal information such as name, age, hometown, horoscope, occupation, relationship status, groups joined, interests and favorite books and movies, the user's historical posts and videos shared, the broadcasters that the user follows, as well as the user's travel footprints. The profile page also contains a summary providing insights to a user's behavioral characteristics. The User Profile Page is integrated with nearly all the other product modules such as the Nearby People, Nearby Posts, Diandian, Live Video and others.

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### ***Instant Messaging***

Our application is supported by instant messaging function, which allows users to communicate with each other using various forms of messages and expressions including text, emoticons, voice recordings, pictures and video messages, or to engage in real-time communication through audio and video chat function. One of the key features of our instant messaging function is that the dialog window presents the distance between the two parties in real time. Senders can see whether their messages have been delivered to or read by the recipient, and can choose to have their messages removed immediately after being read. Our instant messaging feature also allows users to turn voice messages into text, share their location information, invite other users to games, and send virtual gifts and red envelopes to each other.

### **Mobile Games**

Our application offers games developed both internally and by third-party developers, some of which are customized for our platform and user profile. Our self-developed games are designed with themes and features to facilitate social activities among our users. For example, we launched *Were Wolf* in 2017. Inspired by the popular offline dinner party game “Mafia,” the game allows the users to engage in group live chat and play different roles according to the story line of the game. While playing the game, users can send each other virtual gifts to enhance the interactive experience. Other than internally developed games, we also offer third party developed games to the users to enrich their social and entertainment experience.

### **Monetization Opportunities**

We started monetization in July 2013. We currently generate revenues primarily from live video service, value-added service, mobile marketing services, mobile games, and other services.

### ***Live Video Service***

We launched our live video service in September 2015. Initially, the service adopted an online live concert format whereby certain talented performers were invited to put on live music shows in a professional studio environment. Such shows were broadcasted live in one to four sessions on a daily basis and at pre-announced times. In the fourth quarter of 2015, we opened more live channels in order to enable more performers to put on talent shows to entertain and interact with their audience. The broadcasters can “go live” and connect with their audience via their mobile phones instead of through professional devices. Their audience will be able to interact on a real time basis with the broadcasters and other fellow viewers by texting for free or purchasing and sending virtual gifts, for which we shared a portion of the revenues generated with the broadcasters. Until April 2016, we only offered the service to a limited number of talented performers pre-selected carefully by us. In April 2016, we opened up the service to all the users of our platform so that each one of them can become a broadcaster if they wish.

### ***Value-added Service***

#### ***Membership Subscription***

We provide enhanced membership privileges to users who subscribe to our membership package by paying membership fees. Our memberships are currently divided into two tiers, basic and premium. Enhanced privileges for all members include VIP logos, higher limits on the maximum number of users group and the number of users that the member can follow, access to certain special emoticons, the ability to add a short video and a voice recording to the profile page and to see a list of recent visitors to their profile page, and certain other special features unavailable to the non-members. Additional privileges for our premium members include the abilities to check out visitors to their message boards and to remove advertisements from their feeds.

#### ***Virtual Gift Service***

We launched our virtual gift service on the Momo platform in the fourth quarter of 2016 to enhance users’ interaction and social networking with each other. Users simultaneously purchase and send the virtual gifts to other users, and we generate revenue from the sales of the virtual gifts.

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### ***Mobile Marketing Services***

We seek to provide advertising and marketing solutions to enable our customers to promote their brands and conduct effective marketing activities. We provide our customers with analytical tools to enable them to track and improve the effectiveness of their marketing campaigns on our platform. Our advertising and marketing customers include brand marketers, local merchants, application developers and publishers as well as other small and medium-sized businesses and individuals. Our mobile marketing services currently include the following:

*In-feed marketing solutions.* We offer advertising units that appear as feeds on *Nearby People*, *Nearby Posts* and *Follow*. Powered by a self-serve advertising system with a real-time bidding mechanism, our in-feed marketing solutions are performance-based and serve a wide range of marketers including application developers, local businesses, brand owners, as well as other small and medium-sized businesses and individuals. We offer advertising units in various formats, including text-based content, pictures, video clips and function that enables direct application downloads. In addition, our advertising system also allows customers to target certain cohorts of users based on their geographic locations, gender, age, type of mobile operating systems and some other parameters. Our customers can use a combination of the various formats and targeting capabilities to create their marketing campaigns more effectively.

*Display ads.* We offer a variety of marketing products in display format, including full screen banner ads that appear before the application is loaded, banners on frequently visited pages and other sponsored images displayed elsewhere within our application. Unlike the in-feed ad units, the display ad units are not sold through the bidding system.

We also offer integrated marketing packages that include multiple advertising units such as feeds, banners, video ads and sponsorships in order to serve a broader sets of marketing objectives of our marketing customers. As the features and functionalities of our platform continue to evolve, we may continue to add new ad format and marketing solutions to our mobile marketing product portfolios.

### ***Mobile Games***

As a social networking platform, we intend to offer games that have strong features which we believe will not only increase the interactions between users, but also broaden our revenue sources. Such games may be developed by third parties, where we share revenues generated by in-game purchases of virtual items with such developers, or developed in-house. We have recently been scaling back from licensed mobile game services and instead focus on self-developed games in order to better align the games offered on our platform with the positioning and strength of Momo as a location-based social platform.

### ***Other Services***

Our other services primarily include paid emoticons, gift mall sales and Duobao service, which allows the users to purchase a right to participate in quasi-lucky draw games, in which they have the opportunity of winning physical goods. We generate revenues from Duobao service both through sales of our own inventory and sales of third-party products. We ceased to provide gift mall services and paid emoticons in November 2016 and Duobao service in January 2017, due to the adjustment of our strategic priorities. Our users can still use our emoticons for free, except for certain special emoticons, which only our members can use.

### ***Technology***

Our research and development efforts focus on product development, architecture and technological infrastructures, as well as the security and integrity of our platform to protect our user data.

Our product development endeavors revolve around continuous innovations to help users discover and make new connections as well as building effective interactions. As our user base continues to expand and consumer behaviors constantly evolve, the social demands from the users become increasingly diversified. We make significant investments in technology to optimize our existing products and services and to develop new ones so that we can expand the social use offerings to satisfy the diversifying user demands.

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In addition, we are also investing in building and maintaining the technological infrastructures to support the delivery and usage of our products and services in a fast and efficient manner within a safe and secured environment.

**Content Management and Monitoring**

As of the date of this annual report, we have a dedicated team of over 550 personnel reviewing and handling content on our mobile platform for compliance with applicable laws and regulations. They are aided by both proprietary and third-party software and technologies to sweep our platform and the data being transmitted on a real-time basis around-the-clock. We monitor and screen user information and user generated content against a spam list, which is a list of content and behaviors that we have determined are likely to be indicative of inappropriate or illegal content or illegal activities. Additionally, Momo users can also easily report fraud if they come across suspicious content, and each user complaint is processed by our content management and monitoring system.

Our corporate policy requires a user to accept our terms of use during the registration process before becoming a Momo user. In the user agreement, the user makes certain acknowledgments and covenants, including, among others, (i) the user is solely responsible for the authenticity, legality, harmlessness and relevancy of all information submitted for registration purpose or delivered to other users, (ii) the user is not impersonating other people or spreading information in the name of others, (iii) the user alone is responsible for any losses or injuries arising from or caused by the information provided by other users and/or advertisements published for any third-party suppliers and partners on our platform, unless applicable laws and regulations provide otherwise and (iv) the user agrees to indemnify us for our losses or injuries arising from or caused by the activities of or content generated by the user.

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### **Branding and Marketing**

Our brand building activities generally comprise purchasing online advertising in the form of texts, banners and videos, placing TV commercials and public relations efforts. We also conduct branding and promotional activities through offline events. For example, in January 2018, we hosted our *Momo Live Broadcasting 2018 Evening of Surprise*, featuring A-list celebrities and popular hosts, in Shanghai in order to further promote our brand and live video service. We also acquire users directly through online marketing channels such as application stores, search engines and other online advertising networks.

### **Intellectual Property**

We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. As of December 31, 2017, we had seven pending patent applications filed with the State Intellectual Property Office of the PRC. We had registered 232 trademarks and had applied for 259 trademarks with the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry & Commerce of the PRC. We had registered 82 software copyrights and 66 copyrights with the PRC National Copyright Administration. We had also registered 58 domain names, including *immomo.com*, *wemomo.com*, *immomogame.com* and *momocdn.com*.

### **Seasonality**

Overall, the historical seasonality of our business has been relatively mild due to our rapid growth, but seasonality may increase in the future. Historically, there is noticeable downward trends in user activities as well as revenue growth in the weeks prior to and after the Chinese Lunar New Year. However, seasonal fluctuations have not historically posed significant operational or financial challenges to us, as such periods tend to be brief and predictable. Due to our limited operating history, the seasonal trends that we have experienced in the past may not apply to, or be indicative of, our future operating results.

### **Competition**

As a mobile social networking platform that also provides live video service, we are subject to intense competition from providers of similar services, as well as potential new types of online services.

Our competitors may have substantially more cash, traffic, technical, performer and other resources, as well as broader product or service offerings and can leverage their relationships based on other products or services to gain a larger share of marketing budgets from customers. We believe that our ability to compete effectively depends upon many factors, including the size, composition and engagement of our user base, our ad targeting capabilities, our pool of popular live broadcasters, market acceptance of our mobile marketing services and online entertainment services, our marketing and selling efforts, and the strength and reputation of our brand. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—The market in which we operate is fragmented and highly competitive. If we are unable to compete effectively for users or user engagement, our business and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.” We also experience significant competition for highly skilled personnel, including management, engineers, designers and product managers. Our growth strategy depends in part on our ability to retain our existing personnel and add additional highly skilled employees. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—The continuing and collaborative efforts of our senior management and key employees are crucial to our success, and our business may be harmed if we were to lose their services.”

### **Insurance**

We do not maintain property insurance, business interruption insurance or general third-party liability insurance, nor do we maintain key-man life insurance.

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### **Regulations**

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

#### ***Corporate Laws and Industry Catalog Relating to Foreign Investment***

The establishment, operation and management of corporate entities in China are governed by the Company Law of the PRC, or the Company Law, effective in 1994, as amended in 1999, 2004, 2005 and 2013, respectively. The Company Law is applicable to our PRC subsidiary and consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries unless the PRC laws on foreign investment have stipulated otherwise.

The establishment, approval, registered capital requirement and day-to-day operational matters of wholly foreign-owned enterprises, such as our PRC subsidiary, are regulated by the Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise Law of the PRC effective in 1986, as amended in 2000 and 2016, and the Implementation Rules of the Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise Law of the PRC effective in 1990, as amended in 2001 and 2014, and the Interim Administrative Measures for the Record-filing of the Incorporation and Change of Foreign-invested Enterprises effective in 2016, as amended in 2017.

Investment activities in the PRC by foreign investors are principally governed by the Guidance Catalog of Industries for Foreign Investment, or the Catalog, which was promulgated and is amended from time to time by the Ministry of Commerce and the National Development and Reform Commission. The latest version of the Catalog went effective on July 28, 2017. The Catalog divides industries into two categories: encouraged industries and industries subject to the Special Administrative Measures for Admission of Foreign Investments, also known as the Negative List for Admission of Foreign Investments, including restricted and prohibited industries. Industries not listed in the Catalog are generally open to foreign investment.

Establishment of wholly foreign-owned enterprises is generally permitted in encouraged industries. Some restricted industries are limited to equity or contractual joint ventures, while in some cases Chinese partners are required to hold the majority interests in such joint ventures. In addition, restricted category projects are subject to higher level government approvals. Foreign investors are not allowed to invest in industries in the prohibited category. For example, pursuant to the latest Catalog amended in 2017, the provision of value-added telecommunications services except for e-commerce falls in the restricted category and the percentage of foreign ownership cannot exceed 50%.

To comply with such foreign ownership restrictions, we operate our businesses in China through Beijing Momo, which is owned by PRC citizens. Beijing Momo is controlled by Beijing Momo IT through a series of contractual arrangements. Beijing Momo holds an internet content provider, or ICP, license to provide value-added telecommunication services, which is an industry in which foreign investment is "restricted" under the currently effective Catalog.

Beijing Momo IT is currently engaged in the business of software development, which is an industry in which foreign investment is "encouraged" under the currently effective Catalog.

#### ***Regulations Relating to Telecommunications Services***

In September 2000, the State Council issued the Regulations on Telecommunications of China, or the Telecommunications Regulations, to regulate telecommunication activities in China. The telecommunications industry in China is governed by a licensing system based on the classifications of the telecommunications services set forth under the Telecommunications Regulations.

The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, together with the provincial-level communications administrative bureaus, supervises and regulates the telecommunications industry in China. The Telecommunications Regulations divide the telecommunications services into two categories: infrastructure telecommunications services and value-added telecommunications services. The operation of value-added telecommunications services is subject to the examination, approval and licenses granted by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology or its provincial-level communications administrative bureaus. According to the Catalog of Classification of Telecommunications Businesses effective in March 2016, provision of information services through the internet, such as the operation of our *immomo.com* website, is classified as value-added telecommunications services.

***Regulations Relating to Foreign Investment in Value-Added Telecommunications Industry***

According to the Administrative Rules for Foreign Investment in Telecommunications Enterprises issued by the State Council effective in January 2002, as amended in September 2008 and February 2016, a foreign investor may hold no more than a 50% equity interest in a value-added telecommunications services provider in China and such foreign investor must have experience in providing value-added telecommunications services overseas and maintain a good track record. Due to these regulations, we operate our website through Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries. The most updated version of Guiding Catalog for Foreign Investment Industries, which was promulgated by the MOFCOM and the National Development and Reform Commission and became effective from July 28, 2017, or the Guiding Catalog, imposes the 50% restrictions on foreign ownership in value-added telecommunications business except for e-commerce business as well.

The Circular on Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Investment in and Operation of Value-added Telecommunications Business, or the Circular, issued by the former Ministry of Information Industry in July 2006, reiterated the regulations on foreign investment in telecommunications businesses, which require foreign investors to set up foreign-invested enterprises and obtain an internet content provider, or ICP, license to conduct any value-added telecommunications business in China. Under the Circular, a domestic company that holds an ICP license is prohibited from leasing, transferring or selling the license to foreign investors in any form, and from providing any assistance, including providing resources, sites or facilities, to foreign investors that conduct value-added telecommunications business illegally in China. Furthermore, certain relevant assets, such as the relevant trademarks and domain names that are used in the value-added telecommunications business must be owned by the local ICP license holder or its shareholders. The Circular further requires each ICP license holder to have the necessary facilities for its approved business operations and to maintain such facilities in the regions covered by its license. In addition, all value-added telecommunications service providers are required to maintain network and information security in accordance with the standards set forth under the relevant PRC regulations. If an ICP license holder fails to comply with the requirements in the Circular and also fails to remedy such non-compliance within a specified period of time, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology or its local counterparts have the discretion to take administrative measures against such license holder, including revoking its ICP license. Beijing Momo, the operator of our website, owns the relevant domain names and registered trademarks and has the necessary personnel to operate the website.

***Regulations on Broadcasting Audio/Video Programs through the Internet***

On April 13, 2005, the State Council announced Several Decisions on Investment by Non-state-owned Companies in Culture-related Business in China. These decisions encourage and support non-state-owned companies to enter certain culture-related business in China, subject to restrictions and prohibitions for investment in audio/video broadcasting, website news and certain other businesses by non-state-owned companies. These decisions authorize the SARFT and the Ministry of Culture to adopt detailed implementing rules according to these decisions.

On December 20, 2007, the SARFT and the MIIT jointly issued the Rules for the Administration of Internet Audio and Video Program Services, commonly known as Circular 56, which came into effect as of January 31, 2008 and was amended on August 28, 2015. Circular 56 reiterates the requirement set forth in the Audio/Video Broadcasting Rules that online audio/video service providers must obtain a license from the SARFT. Furthermore, Circular 56 requires all online audio/video service providers to be either wholly state-owned or state-controlled. According to relevant official answers to press questions published on the SARFT's website dated February 3, 2008, officials from the SARFT and the MIIT clarified that online audio/video service providers that already had been operating lawfully prior to the issuance of Circular 56 may re-register and continue to operate without becoming state-owned or controlled, provided that such providers have not engaged in any unlawful activities. This exemption will not be granted to online audio/video service providers established after Circular 56 was issued. Such policies have been reflected in the Application Procedure for Audio/Video Program Transmission License.

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On April 1, 2010, the SARFT issued the Internet Audio/Video Program Services Categories (Provisional), or the Provisional Categories, as further amended on March 10, 2017, which classified internet audio/video programs into four categories.

In 2009, the SARFT released a Notice on Strengthening the Administration of Online Audio/Video Content. This notice reiterated, among other things, that all movies and television shows released or published online must comply with relevant regulations on the administration of radio, film and television. In other words, these movies and television shows, whether produced in the PRC or overseas, must be pre-approved by SARFT, and the distributors of these movies and television shows must obtain an applicable permit before releasing any such movie or television show. In 2012, the SARFT and the State Internet Information Office of the PRC issued a Notice on Improving the Administration of Online Audio/Video Content Including Internet Drama and Micro Films. In 2014, SARFT released a Supplemental Notice on Improving the Administration of Online Audio/Video Content Including Internet Drama and Micro Films. This notice stresses that entities producing online audio/video content, such as internet dramas and micro films, must obtain a permit for radio and television program production and operation, and that online audio/video content service providers should not release any internet dramas or micro films that were produced by any entity lacking such permit. For internet dramas or micro films produced and uploaded by individual users, the online audio/video service providers transmitting such content will be deemed responsible as a producer. Further, under this notice, online audio/video service providers can only transmit content uploaded by individuals whose identity has been verified and such content shall comply with the relevant content management rules. This notice also requires that online audio/video content, including internet drama and micro films, be filed with the relevant authorities before release.

On April 25, 2016, the SARFT promulgated the Provisions on the Administration of Private Network and Targeted Transmission Audio/Video Program Services, which became effective as of June 1, 2016 and applies to the provision of radio, TV programs and other audio/video programs to targeted audience on TV and all types of handheld electronic equipment. The Provision covers the internet and other information networks as targeted transmission channels, including the provision of content, integrated broadcast control, transmission and distribution and other activities conducted in such forms as Internet protocol television (IPTV), private network mobile TV and Internet TV. Anyone who provides private network and targeted transmission audio/video program services must obtain an audio/video program transmission license, with a term of three years, issued by the SARFT and operate its business pursuant to the scope as provided in such license. Foreign-invested enterprises are not allowed to engage in the above referenced business.

On July 1, 2016, the MOC promulgated Notice on Strengthening the Administration of Network Performance, which regulates the behavior of entities operating network performance and performers. Entities operating network performance shall be responsible for the service and content post on their website which are provided by performers, perfect the content management mechanism, and shut down the channel and stop the spreading as soon as realize any network performance in violation of relevant laws and regulations. Network performers shall be responsible for their performances and shall not perform any program containing violence, pornography, or other similarly prohibited elements. The cultural administration authorities or cultural market enforcement authorities of relevant government supervise entities operating network performance and shall investigate all entities operating network performance in their thoroughly and publish any fine or action results or blacklist in time.

On September 2, 2016, the SARFT issued a Notice on Problems regarding Strengthening the Administration of Internet Audio/Video Programs Live Broadcasting Services, which provides that the provision of audio/video live broadcasting of important political, military, economic, social, cultural, sports and other activities and events requires an audio/video program transmission license which covers item (5) under internet audio/video program services category I, and the provision of audio/video live broadcasting of cultural activities by general social organizations, sports events and like activities requires an audio/video program transmission license which covers item (7) under internet audio/video program services category II.

On November 4, 2016, the Cyberspace Administration of China promulgated the Provisions on the Administration of Online Live Broadcasting Services, which became effective as of December 1, 2016. Such Provisions provides that anyone who provides online live broadcasting services through online performances, internet video/audio programs and so forth, shall obtain relevant qualifications as required by laws and regulations.



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In November 2016, the SARFT issued a Notice on Strengthening the Administration of Audio/Video Programs Transmission on Weibo, Wechat and Other Internet Social Networking Platforms, which further clarifies that anyone who operates internet audio/video services through Weibo, Wechat and other internet social networking platforms must obtain an audio/video program transmission license and operate its business pursuant to the scope as provided in such license.

As of the date of this annual report, we hold an internet audio/video program transmission license through Zhejiang Shengdian, a wholly-owned subsidiary that we acquired in March 2017.

### ***Regulations on Online Comics and Internet Cultural Products***

The Interim Administrative Provisions on Internet Culture was promulgated by MOC on February 17, 2011 and became effective on April 1, 2011. Pursuant to the Interim Administrative Provisions on Internet Culture, online comics are deemed to be online culture products, and any entity engaged in producing, transmitting and distributing online culture products shall apply for an internet culture operation license that includes the business scope of actual online activities. As of the date of this annual report, we have obtained an internet culture operation license and received the approval to expand the scope of the license to cover the operation of comic and animation products.

### ***Regulations on Internet Publication and Cultural Products***

The Administrative Measures for Internet Publication Service, or Internet Publication Measures, were jointly promulgated by the SARFT and the MIIT on February 6, 2016 and became effective on March 10, 2016. The Internet Publication Measures superseded the Tentative Measures for Internet Publication Administration, which were jointly promulgated by the SARFT and the MIIT in 2002. The Internet Publication Measures define internet publication service and internet publication item, and publication of internet publication item via the internet requires an internet publishing license. Pursuant to the Internet Publication Measures, online game constitutes an internet publication item and therefore, an online game operator shall obtain an internet publishing license so that it can directly offer its online games to the public in the PRC. As of the date of this annual report, we have not yet obtained an internet publishing license, and are in the process of preparing the application documents.

### ***Regulations on Online Games and Foreign Ownership Restrictions***

Pursuant to the Guidance Catalog, the internet culture business (other than online music business) falls within the category of industries prohibiting foreign investment. On February 17, 2011, the Ministry of Culture issued the revised Interim Provisions on the Administration of Internet Culture, or the Internet Culture Interim Provisions, effective as of April 1, 2011. According to the Internet Culture Interim Provisions, “internet cultural products” are defined as including the online games specially produced for Internet and games reproduced or provided through Internet. Provision of operating Internet cultural products and related services is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Culture or its provincial counterpart.

On June 3, 2010, the Ministry of Culture promulgated the Provisional Administration Measures of Online Games, or the Online Game Measures, which came into effect on August 1, 2010. The Online Game Measures governs the research, development and operation of online games and the issuance and trading services of virtual currency. Under the Online Game Measures, all operators of online games, issuers of virtual currencies and providers of virtual currency trading services, or Online Game Business Operators, are required 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.

In addition, Online Game Business Operators 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 (i) setting compulsory matters in the online games without game users' consent; (ii) advertising or promoting the online games that contain prohibited content, such as anything that compromise state security or divulges state secrets; and (iii) 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. The Online Game Measures also states that the state cultural administration authorities will formulate the compulsory clauses of a standard online game service agreement, which have been promulgated on July 29, 2010 and are required to be incorporated into the service agreement entered into between online game business operators and game users, with no conflicts with the rest of clauses in such service agreements.

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On July 11, 2008, the General Office of the State Council promulgated the Regulation on Main Functions, Internal Organization and Staffing of the General Administration of Press and Publication, or the Regulation on Three Provisions. On September 14, 2009, the Central Organization Establishment Commission issued the corresponding interpretations, or the Interpretations on Three Provisions. The Regulation on Three Provisions and the Interpretation on Three Provisions granted the Ministry of Culture overall jurisdiction to regulate the online game industry, and granted the General Administration of Press and Publication the authority to issue approvals for the internet publication of online games. Specifically, (i) the Ministry of Culture is empowered to administrate online games (other than the pre-examination and approval before internet publication of online games); (ii) subject to the Ministry of Culture's overall administration, General Administration of Press and Publication is responsible for the pre-examination and approval of the internet publication of online games; and (iii) once an online game is launched, the online game will be only administrated and regulated by the Ministry of Culture. As of March 31, 2018, 22 of the 27 online games we offered had completed the filing with the Ministry of Culture. If we fail to complete, obtain or maintain any of the required licenses or approvals or make the necessary filings, we may be subject to various penalties, such as confiscation of the net revenues that were generated through online games, the imposition of fines and the discontinuation or restriction of our operations of online games.

On September 28, 2009, the General Administration of Press and Publication, the National Copyright Administration and the National Working Group to Eliminate Pornography and Illegal Publications jointly issued the Circular on Consistent Implementation of the Stipulation on the Three Provisions of the State Council and the Relevant Interpretations of the State Commission for Public Sector Reform and the Further Strengthening of the Pre-examination and approval of Online Games and the Approval and Examination of Imported Online Games, or the GAPP Notice. The GAPP Notice explicitly prohibits foreign investors from directly or indirectly engaging in online game business in China, including through consolidated affiliated entities. Foreign investors are not allowed to indirectly control or participate in PRC operating companies' online game operations, whether (i) by establishing other joint ventures, entering into contractual arrangements or providing technical support for such operating companies; or (ii) in a disguised form such as by incorporating or directing user registration, user account management or game card consumption into online game platforms that are ultimately controlled or owned by foreign companies. The GAPP Notice reiterates that the General Administration of Press and Publication is responsible for the examination and approval of the import and publication of online games and states that downloading from the internet is considered a publication activity, which is subject to approval from the General Administration of Press and Publication. Violations of the GAPP Notice will result in severe penalties. For detailed analysis, see "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our businesses in China do not comply with PRC regulations on foreign investment in internet and other related businesses, or if these regulations or their interpretation change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations."

On May 24, 2016, the SARFT promulgated the Circular on the Administration over Mobile Game Publishing Services, which became effective as of July 1, 2016. The Circular provides that game publishing service entities shall be responsible for examining the contents of their games and applying for game publication numbers. To apply for publication of domestically-developed mobile puzzle games that are not related to political, military, national or religious topics or contents and have no or simple story lines, entities shall submit the required documents to provincial publication administrative departments at least 20 working days prior to the expected date of online publication (public beta). Entities applying for publication of domestically-developed mobile games that are not included in abovementioned category shall go through stricter procedures, including submitting manager accounts for content review and testing accounts for game anti-indulgence system. Game publishing service entities must set up a specific page to display the information approved by the SARFT, including copyright owner of the game, publishing service entity, approval number, publication number and others, and shall take charge of examining and recording daily updates of the game. For mobile games (including pre-installed mobile games) that have been published and operated online before implementation of this Circular, to maintain the publication and operation of such games online, relevant approval procedures shall be made up by the game publishing service entities and enterprises with the provincial publication administrative departments before December 31, 2016 as required by this Circular. Otherwise, they shall cease to be published or operated online.

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### ***Regulation on Information Security***

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the Cyber Security Law of the PRC, or the Cyber Security Law, which became effective on June 1, 2017, to protect cyberspace security and order. Pursuant to the Cyber Security Law, any individual or organization using the network must comply with the constitution and the applicable laws, follow the public order and respect social moralities, and must not endanger cyber security, or engage in activities by making use of the network that endanger the national security, honor and interests, or infringe on the fame, privacy, intellectual property and other legitimate rights and interests of others. The Cyber Security Law sets forth various security protection obligations for network operators, which are defined as "owners and administrators of networks and network service providers," including, among others, complying with a series of requirements of tiered cyber protection systems; verifying users' real identity; localizing the personal information and important data gathered and produced by key information infrastructure operators during operations within the PRC; and providing assistance and support to government authorities where necessary for protecting national security and investigating crimes. To comply with these laws and regulations, we have adopted security policies and measures to protect our cyber system and user information.

### ***Regulations Relating to Internet Content and Information Security***

The Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services specify that internet information services regarding news, publications, education, medical and health care, pharmacy and medical appliances, among other things, are to be examined, approved and regulated by the relevant authorities. Internet information providers are prohibited from providing services beyond those included in the scope of their ICP licenses or filings. Furthermore, these measures clearly specify a list of prohibited content. Internet information providers are prohibited from producing, copying, publishing or distributing information that is humiliating or defamatory to others or that infringes the lawful rights and interests of others. Internet information providers that violate the prohibition may face criminal charges or administrative sanctions by the PRC authorities. Internet information providers must monitor and control the information posted on their websites. If any prohibited content is found, they must remove the offensive content immediately, keep a record of it and report it to the relevant authorities. Beijing Momo, as an ICP license holder, is subject to these measures.

Internet information in China is also regulated and restricted from a national security standpoint. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has enacted the Decisions on Maintaining Internet Security, which may subject violators to criminal punishment in China for any effort to: (i) gain improper entry into a computer or system of strategic importance; (ii) disseminate politically disruptive information; (iii) leak state secrets; (iv) spread false commercial information; or (v) infringe intellectual property rights. The Ministry of Public Security has promulgated measures that prohibit use of the internet in ways which, among other things, result in a leakage of state secrets or a spread of socially destabilizing content. As an ICP license holder, Beijing Momo is subject to the laws and regulations relating to information security.

In August 2013, the MOC issued the Administration Measures on Content Review by Internet Culture Operating Entities, or the Content Review Measures, which became effective on December 1, 2013. According to the Content Review Measures, an internet culture operating entity shall censor and review its products and services to be provided to the public to ensure that such products and services do not contain any content prohibited by law, and the censor record shall be kept for at least two years. Internet culture operating entities shall adopt technical measures to conduct real-time censor over the products and services, set up internal content control department and establish content control policies. If the internet culture operating entity identifies any illegal content, it shall immediately suspend the products or services containing such content and preserve relevant record, and, in the event that such illegal content might lead to material issues, report to provincial branch of MOC.

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

On April 15, 2007, eight PRC government authorities, including the General Administration of Press and Publication, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, jointly issued the Notice on Protecting Minors Mental and Physical Health and Implementation of Online Game Anti-fatigue System, which requires the implementation of an anti-fatigue compliance system and a real-name registration system by all PRC online game 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.

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 game players to register their real identity information before playing online games. Pursuant to a notice issued by the relevant eight government authorities on July 1, 2011, online game 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 as of October 1, 2011.

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***Regulations Relating to Internet Information Services and Content of Internet Information***

In September 2000, the State Council issued the Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services, or the Internet Measures, to regulate the provision of information services to online users through the internet. According to the Internet Measures, internet information services are divided into two categories: services of an operative nature and services of a non-operative nature. Our business conducted through our immomo.com website involves operating internet information services, which requires us to obtain an ICP license. If an internet information service provider fails to obtain an ICP license, the relevant local branch of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology may levy fines, confiscate its income or even block its website. When the ICP service involves areas of news, publication, education, medical treatment, health, pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, and if required by law or relevant regulations, specific approval from the respective regulatory authorities must be obtained prior to applying for the ICP license from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology or its provincial level counterpart. Our affiliated PRC entity, Beijing Momo, currently holds an ICP license issued by Beijing Communications Administration, a local branch of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. Our ICP license will expire in January 2022.

***Regulations Relating to Privacy Protection***

As an internet content provider, we are subject to regulations relating to protection of privacy. In recent years, PRC government authorities have enacted laws and regulations on internet use to protect personal information from any unauthorized disclosure. The Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services prohibit ICP service operators from insulting or slandering a third party or infringing upon the lawful rights and interests of a third party. Under the Several Provisions on Regulating the Market Order of Internet Information Services, issued by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology in 2011, an ICP service operator may not collect any user personal information or provide such information to third parties without the consent of a user. An ICP service operator must expressly inform the users of the method, content and purpose for the collection and processing of such user personal information and may only collect such information necessary for the provision of its services. An ICP service operator is also required to properly keep the user personal information, and in case of any leak or likely leak of the user personal information, the ICP service operator must take immediate remedial measures and, in severe circumstances, to make an immediate report to the telecommunications regulatory authority. In addition, pursuant to the Decision on Strengthening the Protection of Online Information issued by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in December 2012 and the Order for the Protection of Telecommunication and Internet User Personal Information issued by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology in July 2013, any collection and use of user personal information must be subject to the consent of the user, abide by the principles of legality, rationality and necessity and be within the specified purposes, methods and scopes. An ICP service operator must also keep such information strictly confidential, and is further prohibited from divulging, tampering or destroying of any such information, or selling or providing such information to other parties. Any violation of the above decision or order may subject the ICP service operator to warnings, fines, confiscation of illegal gains, revocation of licenses, cancelation of filings, closedown of websites or even criminal liabilities. We are subject to these regulations as an online business operator.

***Regulations Relating to Taxation***

In January 2008, the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law took effect. The PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law applies a uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate to both foreign-invested enterprises and domestic enterprises, except where tax incentives are granted to special industries and projects. Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation regulations, dividends generated from the business of a PRC subsidiary after January 1, 2008 and payable to its foreign investor may be subject to a withholding tax rate of 10% if the PRC tax authorities determine that the foreign investor is a non-resident enterprise, unless there is a tax treaty with China that provides for a preferential withholding tax rate. Distributions of earnings generated before January 1, 2008 are exempt from PRC withholding tax.

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Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, an enterprise established outside China with “de facto management bodies” within China 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. A circular issued by the State Administration of Taxation in April 2009 regarding the standards used to classify certain Chinese-invested enterprises controlled by Chinese enterprises or Chinese enterprise groups and established outside of China as “resident enterprises” clarified that dividends and other income paid by such PRC “resident enterprises” will be considered PRC-source income and subject to PRC withholding tax, currently at a rate of 10%, when paid to non-PRC enterprise shareholders. This circular also subjects such PRC “resident enterprises” to various reporting requirements with the PRC tax authorities. Under the implementation regulations to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, a “de facto management body” is defined as a body that has material and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel and human resources, finances and properties of an enterprise. In addition, the tax circular mentioned above specifies that certain PRC-invested overseas enterprises controlled by a Chinese enterprise or a Chinese enterprise group in the PRC will be classified as PRC resident enterprises if the following are located or resided in the PRC: senior management personnel and departments that are responsible for daily production, operation and management; financial and personnel decision making bodies; key properties, accounting books, the company seal, and minutes of board meetings and shareholders’ meetings; and half or more of the senior management or directors who have the voting rights.

Pursuant to the Arrangement between Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion on Income, the withholding tax rate in respect to the payment of dividends by a PRC enterprise to a Hong Kong enterprise is reduced to 5% from a standard rate of 10% if the Hong Kong enterprise directly holds at least 25% of the PRC enterprise. Pursuant to the Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on the Issues concerning the Application of the Dividend Clauses of Tax Agreements, or Circular 81, a Hong Kong resident enterprise must meet the following conditions, among others, in order to enjoy the reduced withholding tax: (i) it must be a company; (ii) it must directly own the required percentage of equity interests and voting rights in the PRC resident enterprise; and (iii) it must have directly owned such required percentage in the PRC resident enterprise throughout the 12 months prior to receiving the dividends. Furthermore, the Administrative Measures for Non-Resident Enterprises to Enjoy Treatments under Tax Treaties (For Trial Implementation), which became effective in October 2009, require that non-resident enterprises must obtain approval from the relevant tax authority in order to enjoy the reduced withholding tax rate. There are also other conditions for enjoying the reduced withholding tax rate according to other relevant tax rules and regulations. Accordingly, Momo Technology HK Company Limited may be able to benefit from the 5% withholding tax rate for the dividends it receives from Beijing Momo, if it satisfies the conditions prescribed under Circular 81 and other relevant tax rules and regulations, and obtain the approvals as required. However, according to Circular 81, if the relevant tax authorities consider the transactions or arrangements we have are for the primary purpose of enjoying a favorable tax treatment, the relevant tax authorities may adjust the favorable withholding tax in the future.

In January 2009, the SAT promulgated the Provisional Measures for the Administration of Withholding of Enterprise Income Tax for Non-resident Enterprises, or the Non-resident Enterprises Measures, pursuant to which entities that have direct obligation to make certain payments to a non-resident enterprise shall be the relevant tax withholders for such non-resident enterprise. Further, the Non-resident Enterprises Measures provides that, in case of an equity transfer between two non-resident enterprises which occurs outside China, the non-resident enterprise which receives the equity transfer payment shall, by itself or engage an agent to, file tax declaration with the PRC tax authority located at place of the PRC company whose equity has been transferred, and the PRC company whose equity has been transferred shall assist the tax authorities to collect taxes from the relevant non-resident enterprise. On April 30, 2009, the MOF and the SAT jointly issued the Notice on Issues Concerning Process of Enterprise Income Tax in Enterprise Restructuring Business, or Circular 59. On December 10, 2009, the SAT issued the Notice on Strengthening the Administration of the Enterprise Income Tax concerning Proceeds from Equity Transfers by Non-resident Enterprises, or Circular 698. Both Circular 59 and Circular 698 became effective retroactively as of January 1, 2008. By promulgating and implementing these two circulars, the PRC tax authorities have enhanced their scrutiny over the direct or indirect transfer of equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise by a non-resident enterprise.

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On February 3, 2015, the SAT issued a Public Notice [2015] No. 7, or Public Notice 7, to supersede existing provisions in relation to the Indirect Transfer as set forth in Circular 698, while the other provisions of Circular 698 remain in force. Public Notice 7 introduces a new tax regime that is significantly different from that under Circular 698. Public Notice extends its tax jurisdiction to capture not only Indirect Transfer as set forth under Circular 698 but also transactions involving transfer of immovable property in China and assets held under the establishment and place, in China of a foreign company through the offshore transfer of a foreign intermediate holding company. Public Notice 7 also addresses transfer of the equity interest in a foreign intermediate holding company widely. In addition, Public Notice 7 provides clearer criteria than Circular 698 on how to assess reasonable commercial purposes and introduces safe harbor scenarios applicable to internal group restructurings. However, it also brings challenges to both the foreign transferor and transferee of the Indirect Transfer as they have to make self-assessment on whether the transaction should be subject to PRC tax and to file or withhold the PRC tax accordingly. In October 2017, the SAT issued the Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Concerning the Withholding of Non-resident Enterprise Income Tax at Source, or Bulletin 37, which came into effect on December 1, 2017. The Bulletin 37 replaced and superseded, among other circulars, Circular 698, and further clarifies the practice and procedures of the withholding of non-resident enterprise income tax. Where a non-resident enterprise transfers taxable assets indirectly by disposing of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, which is an Indirect Transfer, the non-resident enterprise as either the transferor or the transferee, or the PRC entity that directly owns the taxable assets, may report such Indirect Transfer to the relevant tax authority.

Where non-resident investors were involved in our private equity financing, if such transactions were determined by the tax authorities to lack reasonable commercial purpose, we and our non-resident investors may become at risk of being taxed under Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7 and may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7 or to establish that we should not be taxed under Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7.

The PRC tax authorities have the discretion under SAT Circular 59, Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7 to make adjustments to the taxable capital gains based on the difference between the fair value of the equity interests transferred and the cost of investment.

### ***Value Added Tax***

On January 1, 2012, the Chinese State Council officially launched a pilot value-added tax (“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, or the MoF, and the State Administration of Taxation, or the SAT, 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 Circular 37. The scope of certain modern services industries under the Circular 37 extends to the inclusion of radio and television services. On August 1, 2013, the Pilot Program was implemented throughout China. On December 12, 2013, the MoF and the SAT issued the Circular on the Inclusion of the Railway Transport Industry and Postal Service Industry in the Pilot Collection of Value-added Tax in Lieu of Business Tax, or Circular 106. Among the other things, Circular 106 abolished Circular 37, and refined the policies for the Pilot Program. On April 29, 2014, the MoF and the SAT issued the Circular on the Inclusion of Telecommunications Industry in the Pilot Collection of Value-added Tax in Lieu of Business Tax. On March 23, 2016, the MoF and the SAT issued the Circular on Comprehensively Promoting the Pilot Program of the Collection of Value-added Tax in Lieu of Business Tax. Effective from May 1, 2016, the PRC tax authorities collect VAT in lieu of Business Tax in all regions and industries. All of our entities were subject to VAT at the rate of 6% for services provided and 17% for goods sold as of December 31, 2017.

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### ***Regulations Relating to Copyright and Trademark Protection***

China has adopted legislation governing intellectual property rights, including copyrights and trademarks. China is a signatory to major international conventions on intellectual property rights and is subject to the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights as a result of its accession to the World Trade Organization in December 2001.

*Copyright.* The National People's Congress amended the Copyright Law in 2001 and 2010 to widen the scope of works and rights that are eligible for copyright protection. The amended Copyright Law extends copyright protection to Internet activities, products disseminated over the Internet and software products. In addition, there is a voluntary registration system administered by the China Copyright Protection Center. To address copyright infringement related to content posted or transmitted over the internet, the National Copyright Administration and former Ministry of Information Industry jointly promulgated the Administrative Measures for Copyright Protection Related to the Internet in April 2005. These measures became effective in May 2005. To comply with these laws and regulations, we have implemented internal procedures to monitor and review the content we have been licensed from content providers before they are released on our platform and remove any infringing content promptly after we receive notice of infringement from the legitimate rights holder.

On December 20, 2001, the State Council promulgated the new Regulations on Computer Software Protection, effective from January 1, 2002, 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 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 is mandated as the software registration agency under the regulations.

The State Council and the National Copyright Administration 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 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 National Copyright Administration 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. As of December 31, 2017, we had registered 82 software copyrights in China.

*Trademark.* The PRC Trademark Law, adopted in 1982 and revised in 1993, 2001 and 2013 respectively, protects the proprietary rights to registered trademarks. The Trademark Office under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce handles trademark registrations and may grant a term of ten years for registered trademarks, which may be extended for another ten years upon request. Trademark license agreements shall be filed with the Trademark Office for record. In addition, if a registered trademark is recognized as a well-known trademark, the protection of the proprietary right of the trademark holder may reach beyond the specific class of the relevant products or services. As of December 31, 2017, we had 232 registered trademarks and 259 trademark applications in China.

### ***Regulations Relating to Foreign Exchange***

Pursuant to the Regulations on the Administration of Foreign Exchange issued by the State Council and effective in 1996, as amended in January 1997 and August 2008, respectively, current account transactions, such as the sale or purchase of goods, are not subject to PRC governmental approvals. Certain organizations in the PRC, including foreign-invested enterprises, may purchase, sell and/or remit foreign currencies at certain banks authorized to conduct foreign exchange business upon providing valid commercial documents. However, approval of the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, is required for capital account transactions.



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In August 2008, SAFE issued a circular on the conversion of foreign currency into Renminbi by a foreign-invested company that regulates how the converted Renminbi may be used, or the SAFE Circular 142. The circular requires that the registered capital of a foreign-invested enterprise converted into Renminbi from foreign currencies may only be utilized for purposes within its business scope. For example, such converted amounts may not be used for investments in or acquisitions of other companies, which can inhibit the ability of companies to consummate such transactions. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the Renminbi registered capital of foreign-invested enterprises converted from foreign currencies. The use of such Renminbi capital may not be changed without SAFE's approval, and may not in any case be used to repay Renminbi loans if the proceeds of such loans have not been utilized. Furthermore, SAFE promulgated a circular in November 2010, which, among other things, requires the authenticity of settlement of net proceeds from offshore offerings to be closely examined and the net proceeds to be settled in the manner described in the offering documents. Violations may result in severe penalties, such as heavy fines.

In November 2012, SAFE promulgated the Circular of Further Improving and Adjusting Foreign Exchange Administration Policies on Foreign Direct Investment which substantially amends and simplifies the current foreign exchange procedure. Pursuant to this circular, the opening of various special purpose foreign exchange accounts (e.g. pre-establishment expenses account, foreign exchange capital account, guarantee account), the reinvestment of RMB proceeds by foreign investors in the PRC, and remittance of foreign exchange profits and dividends by a foreign-invested enterprise to its foreign shareholders no longer require the approval or verification of SAFE, and multiple capital accounts for the same entity may be opened in different provinces, which was not possible before. In addition, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Printing and Distributing the Provisions on Foreign Exchange Administration over Domestic Direct Investment by Foreign Investors and the Supporting Documents in May 2013, which specifies that the administration by SAFE or its local branches over direct investment by foreign investors in the PRC shall be conducted by way of registration and banks shall process foreign exchange business relating to the direct investment in the PRC based on the registration information provided by SAFE and its branches.

In April 8, 2015, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Reforming the Management Approach Regarding the Foreign Exchange Capital Settlement of Foreign-invested Enterprises, which will, upon its effective date as of June 1, 2015, supersedes the SAFE Circular 142. This circular provides that, among other things, the foreign-invested company may convert the foreign currency in its capital account into RMB on a "at will" basis and the RMB funds so converted can be used for equity investments.

On June 9, 2016, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Reforming and Regulation of Administrative Policy on Settlement of Foreign Exchange of Capital Account, or SAFE Circular 16, which became effective on June 9, 2016. According to SAFE Circular 16, the foreign exchange capital of FIEs, foreign debt and funds raised through offshore listing may be settled on a discretionary basis, and can be settled at the banks. The proportion of such discretionary settlement is temporarily determined as 100%. The RMB converted from relevant foreign exchange will be kept in a designated account, and if a domestic enterprise needs to make further payment from such account, it still must provide supporting documents and go through the review process with the banks.

Furthermore, SAFE Circular 16 reiterates that the use of capital by domestic enterprises must adhere to the principles of authenticity and self-use within the business scope of enterprises. The foreign exchange income of capital account and RMB obtained by domestic enterprise from foreign exchange settlement must not be used (i) directly or indirectly for payment beyond the business scope of the enterprises or payment prohibited by relevant laws and regulations; (ii) directly or indirectly for investment in securities and investment in wealth management products except for principal-guaranteed bank wealth management products, unless otherwise provided by relevant laws and regulations; (iii) directly or indirectly for extending entrusted loans to non-affiliate enterprises, unless permitted by the scope of business; and/or (iv) for construction or purchase of real estate that is not for self-use, except for foreign-invested real estate enterprises.

### ***Regulations Relating to Labor***

Pursuant to the PRC Labor Law effective in 1995 and the PRC Labor Contract Law effective in 2008, a written labor contract is required when an employment relationship is established between an employer and an employee. Other labor-related regulations and rules of the PRC stipulate the maximum number of working hours per day and per week as well as the minimum wages. An employer is required to set up occupational safety and sanitation systems, implement the national occupational safety and sanitation rules and standards, educate employees on occupational safety and sanitation, prevent accidents at work and reduce occupational hazards.



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In the PRC, workers dispatched by an employment agency are normally engaged in temporary, auxiliary or substitute work. Pursuant to the PRC Labor Contract Law, an employment agency is the employer for workers dispatched by it and shall perform an employer's obligations toward them. The employment contract between the employment agency and the dispatched workers, and the placement agreement between the employment agency and the company that receives the dispatched workers shall be in writing. Furthermore, the company that accepts the dispatched workers shall be jointly and severally liable for any damage caused to the dispatched workers due to violation of the Labor Contract Law by the employment agencies arising from their contracts with dispatched workers. An employer is obligated to sign an indefinite term labor contract with an employee if the employer continues to employ the employee after two consecutive fixed-term labor contracts. The employer also has to pay compensation to the employee if the employer terminates an indefinite term labor contract. Except where the employer proposes to renew a labor contract by maintaining or raising the conditions of the labor contract and the employee is not agreeable to the renewal, an employer is required to compensate the employee when a definite term labor contract expires. Furthermore, under the Regulations on Paid Annual Leave for Employees issued by the State Council in December 2007 and effective as of January 2008, an employee who has served an employer for more than one year and less than ten years is entitled to a five-day paid vacation, those whose service period ranges from 10 to 20 years is entitled to a 10-day paid vacation, and those who has served for more than 20 years is entitled to a 15-day paid vacation. An employee who does not use such vacation time at the request of the employer shall be compensated at three times their normal salaries for each waived vacation day.

Pursuant to the Regulations on Occupational Injury Insurance effective in 2004, as amended in 2010, and the Interim Measures concerning the Maternity Insurance for Enterprise Employees effective in 1995, PRC companies must pay occupational injury insurance premiums and maternity insurance premiums for their employees. Pursuant to the Interim Regulations on the Collection and Payment of Social Insurance Premiums effective in 1999 and the Interim Measures concerning the Administration of the Registration of Social Insurance effective in 1999, basic pension insurance, medical insurance and unemployment insurance are collectively referred to as social insurance. Both PRC companies and their employees are required to contribute to the social insurance plans. Pursuant to the Regulations on the Administration of Housing Fund effective in 1999, as amended in 2002, PRC companies must register with applicable housing fund management centers and establish a special housing fund account in an entrusted bank. Both PRC companies and their employees are required to contribute to the housing funds.

According to the Social Insurance Law, an employer that fails to make social insurance contributions may be ordered to pay the required contributions within a stipulated deadline and be subject to a late fee. If the employer still fails to rectify the failure to make social insurance contributions within the stipulated deadline, it may be subject to a fine ranging from one to three times the amount overdue. According to the Regulations on Administration of Housing Fund, an enterprise that fails to make housing fund contributions may be ordered to rectify the noncompliance and pay the required contributions within a stipulated deadline; otherwise, an application may be made to a local court for compulsory enforcement.

### ***Regulations Relating to Dividend Distribution***

Wholly foreign-owned companies in the PRC may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits after tax as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards. Remittance of dividends by a wholly foreign-owned enterprise out of China is subject to examination by the banks designated by SAFE. Wholly foreign-owned companies may not pay dividends unless they set aside at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits after tax each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds, until such time as the accumulative amount of such fund reaches 50% of the wholly foreign-owned company's registered capital. These reserve funds are not distributable as cash dividends.

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### ***SAFE Regulations on Offshore Special Purpose Companies Held by PRC Residents or Citizens***

SAFE Circular on Relevant Issues Relating to Domestic Resident's Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles, or Circular 37, issued by SAFE and effective in July 2014, regulates foreign exchange matters in relation to the use of special purpose vehicles, or SPVs, by PRC residents or entities to seek offshore investment and financing and conduct round trip investment in China. Under Circular 37, a SPV refers to an offshore entity established or controlled, directly or indirectly, by PRC residents or entities 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 or entities through SPVs, namely, establishing foreign-invested enterprises to obtain the ownership, control rights and management rights. Circular 37 requires that, before making contribution into an SPV, PRC residents or entities 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.

PRC residents or entities who have contributed legitimate domestic or offshore interests or assets to SPVs but have yet to obtain SAFE registration before the implementation of the Circular 37 shall register their ownership interests or control in such SPVs with 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. Failure to comply with the registration procedures set forth in Circular 37, or making misrepresentation on or failure to disclose controllers of foreign-invested enterprise that is established through round-trip investment, may result in restrictions on the foreign exchange activities of the relevant foreign-invested enterprises, including payment of dividends and other distributions, such as proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation, to its offshore parent or affiliate, and the capital inflow from the offshore parent, and may also subject relevant PRC residents or entities to penalties under PRC foreign exchange administration regulations.

We have completed the foreign exchange registration of PRC resident shareholders of Mr. Yan Tang, Mr. Yong Li and Mr. Xiaoliang Lei for our financings and share transfer.

### ***M&A Rule and Overseas Listing***

In August 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including China Securities Regulatory Commission, or CSRC, jointly adopted the Provisions Regarding Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rule, which became effective in September 2006. This M&A Rule purports to require, among other things, offshore SPVs, formed for listing purposes through acquisition of PRC domestic companies and controlled by PRC companies or individuals, to obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to publicly listing their securities on an overseas stock exchange. We believe that CSRC approval is not required in the context of our initial public offering as we are not a special purpose vehicle formed for listing purpose through acquisition of domestic companies that are controlled by our PRC individual shareholders, as we acquired contractual control rather than equity interests in our domestic affiliated entities.

However, we cannot assure you that the relevant PRC government agency, including the CSRC, would reach the same conclusion as we do. If the CSRC or other PRC regulatory agency subsequently determines that we need to obtain the CSRC's approval for our initial public offering or if CSRC or any other PRC government authorities will promulgate any interpretation or implementing rules before our listing that would require CSRC or other governmental approvals for our initial public offering, we may face sanctions by the CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies. In such event, these regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations in the PRC, limit our operating privileges in the PRC, delay or restrict the repatriation of the proceeds from our initial public offering into the PRC, or take other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects, as well as the trading price of our ADSs.

### ***SAFE Regulations on Employee Share Options***

Pursuant to the Notice on Issues Concerning the Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Stock Incentive Plan of Overseas Publicly Listed Company, or Circular 7, issued by SAFE in February 2012, employees, directors, supervisors and other senior management participating in any stock incentive plan of an overseas publicly listed company who are PRC citizens or who are non-PRC citizens residing in China for a continuous period of not less than one year, subject to a few exceptions, are required to register with SAFE through a domestic qualified agent, which could be a PRC subsidiary of such overseas listed company, and complete certain other procedures. Failure to complete the SAFE registrations may subject them to fines and legal sanctions and may also limit our ability to contribute additional capital into our wholly foreign-owned subsidiaries in China and limit these subsidiaries' ability to distribute dividends to us.

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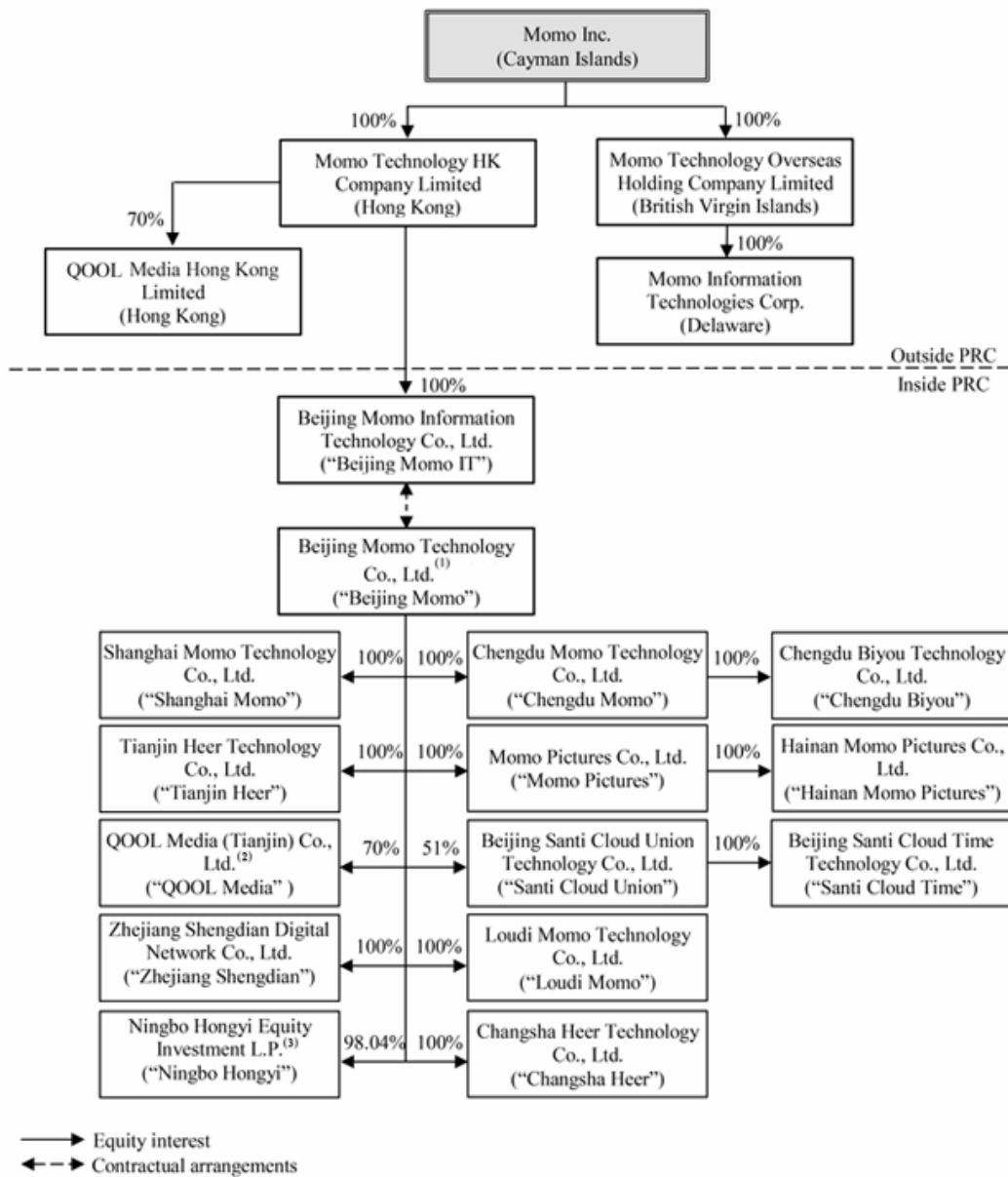
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In addition, the State Administration for Taxation has issued certain circulars concerning employee share options or restricted shares. Under these circulars, the employees working in the PRC who exercise share options or are granted restricted shares will be subject to PRC individual income tax. The PRC subsidiaries of such overseas listed company have obligations to file documents related to employee share options or restricted shares with relevant tax authorities and to withhold individual income taxes of those employees who exercise their share options. If the employees fail to pay or the PRC subsidiaries fail to withhold their income taxes according to relevant laws and regulations, the PRC subsidiaries may face sanctions imposed by the tax authorities or other PRC government authorities. These registrations and filings are a matter of foreign exchange control and tax procedure and the grant of share incentive awards to employees is not subject to the government's discretionary approval. Compliance with PRC regulations on employee incentive plans has not had, and we believe will not in the future have, any material adverse effect on the implementation of our 2012 Plan and 2014 Plan.

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**C. Organizational Structure**

The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure, including our subsidiaries, consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries as of the date of this annual report.



- Notes:
- (1) We exercise effective control over Beijing Momo through contractual arrangements among Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and Messrs. Yan Tang, Yong Li, Xiaoliang Lei and Zhiwei Li, who hold 72.0%, 16.0%, 6.4% and 5.6% of the equity interest in Beijing Momo, respectively. Except for Zhiwei Li, the shareholders of Beijing Momo are shareholders, directors or officers of Momo Inc.
  - (2) QOOL Media (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. was established in November 2016.
  - (3) Ningbo Hongyi Equity Investment L.P. is a limited partnership organized in September 2015. We invested in it and became a limited partner starting from February 2018.

## **Contractual Arrangements with Beijing Momo**

PRC laws and regulations place certain restrictions on foreign investment in and ownership of internet-based businesses. Accordingly, we conduct our operations in China principally through Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries, over which we exercise effective control through contractual arrangements among Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and its shareholders.

The contractual arrangements allow us to:

- exercise effective control over Beijing Momo;
- receive substantially all of the economic benefits of Beijing Momo; and
- have an option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in Beijing Momo when and to the extent permitted by PRC law.

As a result of these contractual arrangements, we are the primary beneficiary of Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries, and, therefore, have consolidated the financial results of Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The following is a summary of the currently effective contractual arrangements by and among our wholly-owned subsidiary, Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and the shareholders of Beijing Momo. Beijing Momo IT has also entered into an exclusive cooperation agreement and a supplemental agreement with each of Chengdu Momo, Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo.

**Business operation agreement.** Under the business operation agreement entered into among Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and the shareholders of Beijing Momo on April 18, 2012, as supplemented on June 9, 2014, the shareholders of Beijing Momo agreed that Beijing Momo would not enter into any transaction that could materially or adversely affect its assets, business, interests or operations without prior written consent from Beijing Momo IT, including conducting business beyond the usual and normal scope, entering into any loan or other debtor-creditor relationship with third party, selling or disposing of assets or rights, including intellectual property rights, and creating guarantees or any other security on any of its assets or intellectual property rights in favor of a third party. In addition, the shareholders of Beijing Momo agreed to vote for or appoint nominees designated by Beijing Momo IT to serve as Beijing Momo's directors, chairman, general managers, financial controllers and other senior managers. Furthermore, Beijing Momo's shareholders agreed to accept and implement proposals set forth by Beijing Momo IT regarding employment, day-to-day business operations and financial management. Beijing Momo IT is entitled to any dividends or other interests declared by Beijing Momo and the shareholders of Beijing Momo have agreed to promptly transfer such dividends or other interests to Beijing Momo IT. These agreements have an initial term of ten years from the date of execution, and may be extended at the discretion of Beijing Momo IT. Beijing Momo IT may terminate this agreement at any time by giving a prior written notice to Beijing Momo and its shareholders. Neither Beijing Momo nor its shareholders may terminate this agreement.

**Exclusive call option agreements.** Under the exclusive call option agreements between Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and each of the shareholders of Beijing Momo entered into on April 18, 2012, and amended and restated on April 18, 2014, each of the shareholders of Beijing Momo irrevocably granted Beijing Momo IT an exclusive option to purchase, to the extent permitted under PRC law, all or part of their equity interests in Beijing Momo for a nominal price of RMB10 or the lowest price permitted under PRC law. In addition, Beijing Momo irrevocably granted Beijing Momo IT an exclusive and irrevocable option to purchase any or all of the assets owned by Beijing Momo at the lowest price permitted under PRC law. Without Beijing Momo IT's prior written consent, Beijing Momo and its shareholders will not sell, transfer, mortgage or otherwise dispose of Beijing Momo's material assets, legal or beneficial interests or revenues of more than RMB500,000, or allow an encumbrance on any interest in Beijing Momo. These agreements will remain effective until all equity interests held in Beijing Momo by its shareholders are transferred or assigned to Beijing Momo IT.

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**Equity interest pledge agreements.** Under the equity interest pledge agreements between Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and the shareholders of Beijing Momo entered into on April 18, 2012, and amended and restated on April 18, 2014, the shareholders of Beijing Momo pledged all of their equity interests in Beijing Momo (including any equity interest subsequently acquired) to Beijing Momo IT to guarantee the performance by Beijing Momo and its shareholders of their respective obligations under the contractual arrangements, including the payments due to Beijing Momo IT for services provided. If Beijing Momo or any of its shareholders breach their obligations under these contractual arrangements, Beijing Momo IT, as the pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights and remedies, including priority in receiving the proceeds from the auction or disposal of the pledged equity interests in Beijing Momo. Beijing Momo IT has the right to receive dividends generated by the pledged equity interests during the term of the pledge. The pledge becomes effective on the date when the pledge of equity interests contemplated under the agreement is registered with the relevant local administration for industry and commerce and will remain binding until Beijing Momo and its shareholders discharge all their obligations under the contractual arrangements. We have registered the equity interest pledge agreements with Chaoyang Branch of Beijing Administration for Industry and Commerce in Beijing.

**Powers of attorney.** Pursuant to the powers of attorney entered into on April 18, 2012 and amended and restated on April 18, 2014, each shareholder of Beijing Momo irrevocably appointed Beijing Momo IT as their attorney-in-fact to act for all matters pertaining to Beijing Momo and to exercise all of their rights as shareholders of Beijing Momo, including attending shareholders' meetings and designating and appointing legal representatives, directors and senior management members of Beijing Momo. Beijing Momo IT may authorize or assign its rights under this appointment to any other person or entity at its sole discretion without prior notice to or prior consent from the shareholders of Beijing Momo. Each power of attorney remains in force until the shareholder ceases to hold any equity interest in Beijing Momo.

**Spousal consent letters.** Under the spousal consent letters, each spouse of the married shareholders of Beijing Momo unconditionally and irrevocably agreed that the equity interest in Beijing Momo held by and registered in the name of their spouse will be disposed of pursuant to the equity interest pledge agreement, the exclusive call option agreement, and the power of attorney. Each spouse agreed not to assert any rights over the equity interest in Beijing Momo held by their spouse. In addition, in the event that the spouses obtain any equity interest in Beijing Momo held by their spouse for any reason, they agreed to be bound by the contractual arrangements.

**Exclusive cooperation agreements.** Beijing Momo IT entered into an exclusive cooperation agreement and a supplemental agreement with Beijing Momo and Chengdu Momo, respectively, on August 31, 2014 to supersede the exclusive technology consulting and management services agreement signed in April 2012 between Beijing Momo IT and Beijing Momo. In May 2016 and December 2017, Beijing Momo IT entered into an exclusive cooperation agreement and a supplemental agreement with Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo, respectively. Pursuant to the aforesaid exclusive cooperation agreements, each as amended, Beijing Momo IT has the exclusive right to provide, among other things, licenses, copyrights, technical and non-technical services to Beijing Momo, Chengdu Momo, Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo and receive service fees and license fees as consideration. Beijing Momo, Chengdu Momo, Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo will maintain a pre-determined level of operating profit and remit any excess operating profit to Beijing Momo IT as consideration for the licenses, copyrights, technical and non-technical services provided by Beijing Momo IT. Each agreement has an initial term of ten years from the date of execution, and may be extended at the sole discretion of Beijing Momo IT. Beijing Momo IT may terminate the agreement at any time with a 30-day notice to Beijing Momo, Chengdu Momo, Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo, as applicable, but Beijing Momo, Chengdu Momo, Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo may not terminate the agreement.

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

- the ownership structures of Beijing Momo IT and Beijing Momo will not result in any violation of PRC laws or regulations currently in effect; and
- the contractual arrangements among Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and the shareholders of Beijing Momo governed by PRC law are valid, binding and enforceable, and do not and will not result in any violation of PRC laws or regulations currently in effect.

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However, there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws, regulations and rules. Accordingly, the PRC regulatory authorities may in the future take a view that is contrary to the above opinion of our PRC counsel. If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our business do not comply with PRC government restrictions on foreign investment in our businesses, we could be subject to severe penalties, including being prohibited from continuing operations. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our businesses in China do not comply with PRC regulations on foreign investment in internet and other related businesses, or if these regulations or their interpretation change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations,” and “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Uncertainties in the interpretation and enforcement of PRC laws and regulations could limit the legal protections available to you and us.”

Beijing Momo IT also entered into an exclusive cooperation agreement and a supplemental agreement with Chengdu Momo, Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo on August 31, 2014, May 1, 2016 and December 1, 2017, respectively, which agreements are substantially similar to the ones entered into between Beijing Momo IT and Beijing Momo described above.

### **D. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Our headquarters and our principal service development facilities are located in Beijing. We leased an aggregate of approximately 27,202 square meters of office space in Beijing, Chengdu, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou as of March 31, 2018. These leases vary in duration from two to five years.

The servers that we use to provide our services are primarily maintained at various third-party internet data centers in Beijing.

### **Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments**

None.

### **Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects**

*The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon, and should be read in conjunction with, our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in this annual report on Form 20-F. This report contains forward-looking statements. See “Forward-Looking Information.” In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the information provided under the caption “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors” in this annual report on Form 20-F. We caution you that our businesses and financial performance are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties.*

### **A. Operating Results**

#### **Major Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations**

**User Growth.** Our revenues are driven by the number of our paying users for the various services we offer to users, including live video service, value-added service, online games and other services. For 2017, we generated our revenues primarily from live video service, value-added service, mobile marketing and mobile games. The number of paying users for our live video service increased from 0.2 million in 2015 to 5.6 million in 2016 and further to 10.3 million in 2017. For value-added services, our paying users increased from 2.9 million in 2015 to 3.7 million in 2016 and 7.2 million in 2017. The number of paying users of our mobile games on the Momo platform decreased from 1.5 million in 2015 to 0.8 million in 2016 and further to 0.4 million in 2017. The number of our paying users is affected by the growth in our active user base, our ability to convert a greater portion of our users into paying users, and strategies we pursue to achieve active user growth at reasonable costs and expenses.

Our MAUs increased from 69.8 million in December 2015 to 81.1 million in December 2016 and 99.1 million in December 2017.

**User Engagement.** Changes in user engagement could affect our revenues and financial results. Active user engagement powered by diverse functionalities and rich contents is essential for our ability to generate revenues from the various services we offer to users, including our live video business, value-added service, among others.

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**Monetization.** We started monetization in the second half of 2013 by introducing mobile games and membership services to our users, and we are continuing to refine the ways to monetize our service offerings without adversely affecting user experience. In 2015, we started to offer premium membership services, in-feed marketing solutions and live video service and in the fourth quarter of 2016, we launched a virtual gift service which allows our users to purchase and send virtual gifts to other users outside of live video service, which all contributed to our revenue growth. Our live video service currently contributes to the largest share of our revenues, generating 83.6% of our net revenues in 2017. For mobile games, we started to scale back from licensed mobile game services and instead focus on self-developed games in early 2017 in order to better align the games offered on our platform with the positioning and strength of Momo as a location-based social platform. Our future revenue growth will be affected by our ability to effectively execute our monetization strategies.

**Investment in Technology Infrastructure and Talent.** Our technology infrastructure is critical for us to retain and attract users, customers and platform partners. We must continue to upgrade and expand our technology infrastructure to keep pace with the growth of our business, to develop new features and services for our platform and to further enhance our big data analytical capabilities.

Our employee headcount has increased significantly as our business has grown and we expect this trend to continue for the foreseeable future. The number of our employees increased from 779 as of December 31, 2015 to 924 as of December 31, 2016 and further to 1,244 as of December 31, 2017. There is strong demand in China's internet industry for talented and experienced personnel from fast-growing, large-scale social networking platforms. We must recruit, retain and motivate talented employees while controlling our personnel-related expenses, including share-based compensation expenses.

## **Taxation**

### ***Cayman Islands***

We are registered by way of continuation into the Cayman Islands. Under the current law of the Cayman Islands, we are not subject to income or capital gains tax in the Cayman Islands. In addition, our payment of dividends to our shareholders, if any, is not subject to withholding tax in the Cayman Islands.

### ***British Virgin Islands***

Our subsidiary incorporated in the British Virgin Islands is a tax-exempted company.

### ***United States***

Our subsidiary incorporated in the United States is subject to state income tax and federal income tax at different tax rates, depending on taxable income levels. As our U.S. subsidiary did not have any taxable income, no income tax expense was provided for in the year ended December 31, 2017.

### ***Hong Kong***

Our subsidiary incorporated in Hong Kong is subject to the uniform tax rate of 16.5%. Under the Hong Kong tax laws, it is exempted from the Hong Kong income tax on its foreign-derived income and there are no withholding taxes in Hong Kong on the remittance of dividends. No provision for Hong Kong tax has been made in our consolidated financial statements, as our Hong Kong subsidiary had not generated any assessable income in 2015, 2016 or 2017.

### ***People's Republic of China***

Pursuant to the EIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008, foreign-invested enterprises and domestic companies are subject to enterprise income tax at a uniform rate of 25%. In August 2014, Beijing Momo IT was qualified as a software enterprise. As such, Beijing Momo IT will be exempt from income taxes for two years beginning in its first profitable year (i.e. 2015 and 2016) followed by a tax rate of 12.5% for the succeeding three years (i.e. from 2017 to 2019). Chengdu Momo qualified as a western China development enterprise and the income tax rate was 15% in 2014, 2015 and 2016. Chengdu Momo has completed its renewal registration with the competent tax authorities in early 2018 to continue to be qualified as a western China development enterprise in the year 2017. The other entities incorporated in the PRC were subject to an enterprise income tax at a rate of 25%.



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We have recognized income tax expense of US\$0.1 million, US\$5.1 million and US\$66.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Effective January 1, 2012, the PRC Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation launched a Business Tax to Value-Added Tax Transformation Pilot Program, or the VAT Pilot Program, which imposes VAT in lieu of business tax for certain “modern service industries” in certain regions and eventually expands to nation-wide in 2013. According to the implementation circulars released by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on the VAT Pilot Program, the “modern service industries” include research, development and technology services, information technology services, cultural innovation services, logistics support, lease of corporeal properties, attestation and consulting services. Effective from May 1, 2016, PRC tax authorities collect VAT in lieu of business tax in all regions and industries. All of our entities were subject to VAT at rate of 6% for services provided and 17% for goods sold as of December 31, 2017. With the imposition of VAT in lieu of business tax, our revenues are subject to VAT payable on goods sold or taxable services provided by a general VAT taxpayer for a taxable period, which 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. In addition, according to the prevailing PRC tax regulations, the input VAT caused by purchasing goods or services can be credited against output VAT by general taxpayer when calculating VAT payable, provided that the general taxpayer obtained and verified the relevant VAT special invoices corresponding to the cost or expenditures within a defined time period. All of our entities have obtained the VAT special invoices as the deduction vouchers, and therefore, we have adopted the net presentation of VAT.

Pursuant to applicable PRC laws and regulations, arrangements and transactions among related parties may be subject to audit or challenge by the PRC tax authorities. We may be subject to adverse tax consequences and our consolidated results of operations may be adversely affected if the PRC tax authorities determine that the contractual arrangements among our PRC subsidiary, Beijing Momo and its shareholders or its subsidiaries are not on an arm’s length basis and therefore constitute favorable transfer pricing. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—Contractual arrangements we have entered into with Beijing Momo may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities. A finding that we owe additional taxes could significantly reduce our consolidated net income and the value of your investment.”

## Results of Operations

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the periods indicated, both in absolute amounts and as percentages of our total net revenues. This information should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. The results of operations in any period are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
	(in US\$ thousands, except for percentages)					
<b>Net revenues</b>	133,988	100.0	553,098	100.0	1,318,271	100.0
Live video service	1,231	0.9	376,925	68.1	1,102,592	83.6
Value-added service	58,462	43.6	67,603	12.2	103,139	7.8
Mobile marketing services	38,885	29.0	66,339	12.0	76,178	5.8
Mobile games	31,082	23.2	35,453	6.4	35,619	2.7
Other services	4,328	3.3	6,778	1.3	743	0.1
<b>Cost and expenses</b>						
Cost of revenues	(30,312)	(22.6)	(241,463)	(43.7)	(649,275)	(49.3)
Research and development expenses	(23,265)	(17.4)	(31,399)	(5.7)	(51,491)	(3.9)
Sales and marketing expenses	(52,631)	(39.3)	(97,173)	(17.6)	(217,437)	(16.5)
General and administrative expenses	(22,879)	(17.0)	(38,983)	(7.0)	(62,581)	(4.7)
<b>Total cost and expenses</b>	<b>(129,087)</b>	<b>(96.3)</b>	<b>(409,018)</b>	<b>(74.0)</b>	<b>(980,784)</b>	<b>(74.4)</b>
Other operating income	713	0.5	406	0.1	23,379	1.8
<b>Income from operations</b>	<b>5,614</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>144,486</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>360,866</b>	<b>27.4</b>
Interest income	7,805	5.8	8,194	1.5	21,635	1.6
Impairment loss on long-term investments	—	—	(5,765)	(1.0)	(4,386)	(0.3)
<b>Income before income tax and share of income on equity method investments</b>	<b>13,419</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>146,915</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>378,115</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Income tax expense	(92)	(0.1)	(5,136)	(0.9)	(65,980)	(5.0)
<b>Income before share of income on equity method investments</b>	<b>13,327</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>141,779</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>312,135</b>	<b>23.7</b>
Share of income on equity method investments	370	0.3	3,471	0.6	5,889	0.4
<b>Net income</b>	<b>13,697</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>145,250</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>318,024</b>	<b>24.1</b>

***Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017***

***Net revenues***

We currently generate revenues primarily from live video service, value-added service, mobile marketing services, mobile games, and other services. Revenues from live video service, value-added service and other services are presented net of value-added taxes and surcharges. Mobile marketing services are presented net of agency rebates, value-added taxes and surcharges. Mobile games revenues include revenues generated from mobile games developed by third-party game developers and from self-developed mobile games. Mobile games revenues generated by third-party game developers are presented net of revenue sharing with game developers, commission fees made to third-party application stores and other payment channels, value-added taxes and surcharges. Mobile games revenues derived from self-developed games are recorded on a gross basis. Net revenues increased significantly from US\$553.1 million in 2016 to US\$1,318.3 million in 2017, primarily driven by the significant increase in net revenues from live video service and value-added service. Net revenues increased significantly from US\$134.0 million in 2015 to US\$553.1 million in 2016, primarily due to a significant increase in net revenues from live video service and mobile marketing services.

***Live video service***

We started to offer live video services on our Momo platform in September 2015. We generate revenues when users purchase and send in-show virtual gifts to broadcasters. We launched live video service in September 2015. Initially, the service adopted an online live concert format whereby we invited certain talented performers to put on live music shows in a professional studio environment. Such shows were broadcasted live in one to four sessions on a daily basis and at pre-announced times. In the fourth quarter of 2015, we opened more live channels in order to enable more performers to put on talent shows to entertain and interact with their audience. Until April 2016, we only offered the service to a limited number of talented performers pre-selected carefully by us. In April 2016, we opened up the service to all the users of our platform so that each one of them can become a broadcaster if they wish. Our live video service revenues increased significantly to US\$376.9 million in 2016 from US\$1.2 million in 2015, primarily due to the increase in the number of broadcasters and paying users for our live video service as a result of the above-mentioned changes of the service from 2015 to 2016. The number of paying users for our live video service increased from 0.2 million in 2015 to 5.6 million in 2016. Our live video service revenues further increased from US\$376.9 million in 2016 to US\$1,102.6 million in 2017, primarily due to the increase in paying users and the increase in the average revenues per paying user. The number of paying users for our live video service increased from 5.6 million in 2016 to 10.3 million in 2017.

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### *Value-added service*

Value-added service comprises membership subscription and virtual gift service. Momo users can become members by paying monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual membership fees. Momo members are entitled to additional functionalities and privileges on our mobile application. We offer four basic membership subscription packages and four premium membership subscription packages. We started to offer virtual gift service on our platform in the fourth quarter of 2016 to enhance users' interaction and social networking with each other. We start to report revenues from membership subscription and virtual gift services together as value-added services since 2016.

*2017 compared to 2016.* Revenues from our value-added service increased 52.6% to US\$103.1 million in 2017 from US\$67.6 million in 2016, primarily due to the increase in the number of paying users as we offered virtual gift service to enrich communication experience among users and the continuous growth of its revenues in 2017. The number of paying users for our value-added service increased from 3.7 million in 2016 to 7.2 million in 2017.

*2016 compared to 2015.* Revenues from our value-added service increased 15.6% to US\$67.6 million in 2016 from US\$58.5 million in 2015, primarily attributable to the increase in the number of paying users as more users bought our premium membership package and we offered virtual gift service in the fourth quarter of 2016. The number of paying users for our value-added service increased from 2.9 million in 2015 to 3.7 million in 2016.

### *Mobile marketing services*

Our mobile marketing services currently include in-feed marketing solutions powered by a proprietary self-serve advertising system, brand-oriented display ads, and advertising services provided through third-party partnerships.

*2017 compared to 2016.* Mobile marketing services revenues increased 14.8% to US\$76.2 million in 2017 from US\$66.3 million in 2016, primarily due to an increase in revenues from our brand-oriented display ads as a result of better sell-through of our existing advertisement inventories as we continue to provide new ad format and marketing solutions to our clients.

*2016 compared to 2015.* Mobile marketing services revenues increased 70.6% to US\$66.3 million in 2016 from US\$38.9 million in 2015, primarily due to an increase in revenue of US\$29.2 million from our in-feed advertising services as a result of an increase in effective cost per mille (eCPM) of our in-feed advertising service as well as better sell-through of our existing advertisement inventories, partially offset by a decrease in revenue of US\$1.7 million from our brand-oriented display ads.

### *Mobile games*

As of December 31, 2017, we had three types of mobile game services, namely non-exclusive licensed mobile game services, exclusive licensed mobile game services and self-developed mobile game services. For non-exclusive licensed mobile game services, we offer our mobile game platform for mobile games developed by third-party game developers, and we share user payments with such game developers. Game developers may offer their games on other platforms in addition to ours. For exclusive licensed mobile game services, we offer our mobile game platform for mobile games developed by third-party game developers, and our platform is the only one through which players can access such games. In addition to licensed mobile games, we also operate self-developed mobile games on our mobile game platform. As of December 31, 2017, we operated 16 non-exclusive licensed games, six exclusive licensed games and eight self-developed games. We expect the number of games operated on our platform to fluctuate quarter by quarter. Our revenues from mobile games depend on the number of paying users, which ultimately is determined by our ability to select and offer engaging games tailored to our platform and our user profiles.

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*2017 compared to 2016.* Our mobile games revenues slightly increased 0.5% to US\$35.6 million in 2017 from US\$35.5 million in 2016, primarily due to an increase in revenue from a new self-developed game which we launched in the second quarter of 2016 and for which we recognized revenue on a gross basis, partially offset by a decrease in paying users and revenue from other existing licensed games as we have recently started to scale back from licensed mobile game services and instead focus on self-developed games. The number of paying users of our mobile games on the Momo platform decreased by 50% from 0.8 million in 2016 to 0.4 million in 2017.

*2016 compared to 2015.* Our mobile games revenues increased 14.1% to US\$35.5 million in 2016 from US\$31.1 million in 2015, primarily due to an increase in revenue from a new self-developed game which we launched in the second quarter of 2016 and for which we recognized revenue on a gross basis, partially offset by a decrease in revenue from existing games. The number of paying users of our mobile games on the Momo platform decreased by 46.7% from 1.5 million in 2015 to 0.8 million in 2016.

### Other services

Our other services include Duobao service, paid emoticons and gift mall sales.

*2017 compared to 2016.* Other services revenues decreased 89.0% to US\$0.7 million in 2017 from US\$6.8 million in 2016, primarily due to the winding down of Duobao and paid emoticons services in 2017.

*2016 compared to 2015.* Other services revenues increased 56.6% to US\$6.8 million in 2016 from US\$4.3 million in 2015, primarily due to our new business Duobao service.

### Cost and expenses

#### Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues consists primarily of costs associated with the operation and maintenance of our platform, including revenue sharing, commission fees, bandwidth costs, labor costs, depreciation and other costs.

Revenue sharing primarily include payments to broadcasters and agencies for our live video service, self-developed mobile game subcontractors and virtual gift recipients. Commission fees are payments made to third-party application stores and other payment channels for distributing our live video service, value-added service, self-developed mobile games, paid emotions and our mobile marketing services. Users can make payments for such services through third-party application stores and other payment channels. These third-party application stores and other payment channels typically charge a handling fee for their services. Bandwidth costs, including internet data center and content delivery network fees, consist of fees that we pay to telecommunication carriers and other service providers for telecommunication services, hosting our servers at their internet data centers, and providing content and application delivery services. Labor costs consist of salaries and benefits, including share-based compensation expenses, for our employees involved in the operation of our platform. Depreciation mainly consists of depreciation cost on our servers, computers and other equipment. We expect our cost of revenues to increase in the future as we continue to expand our services, as well as to enhance the capability and reliability of our infrastructure to support user growth and increased activity on our platform.

The following table sets forth the components of our cost of revenues by amounts and percentages of our total cost of revenues for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2015		2016		2017	
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
	(in US\$ thousands, except for percentages)					
<b>Cost of revenues:</b>						
Revenue sharing	1,099	3.6	173,934	72.0	523,295	80.6
Commission fees	7,348	24.2	21,598	8.9	45,734	7.0
Bandwidth costs	8,064	26.6	17,297	7.2	35,003	5.4
Labor costs	4,848	16.0	10,537	4.4	16,248	2.5
Depreciation	4,637	15.3	5,933	2.5	8,850	1.4
Other costs	4,316	14.3	12,164	5.0	20,145	3.1
<b>Total cost of revenues</b>	<b>30,312</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>241,463</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>649,275</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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*2017 compared to 2016.* Our cost of revenues increased from US\$241.5 million in 2016 to US\$649.3 million in 2017, primarily due to a US\$349.4 million increase in revenue sharing resulting from an increase in live video service revenue and virtual gift service revenue, a US\$24.1 million increase in commission fees resulting from an increase in fees to payment channels due to a higher volume of cash collection through such channels, a US\$17.7 million increase in bandwidth costs due to larger scale of live video service, short video services, social games as well as other video- and audio-based interactive functions, a US\$5.7 million increase in labor costs resulting from an increase in the number of employees involved in the operation of our platform and a US\$2.9 million increase in depreciation and amortization costs, which were driven by additional services and functions introduced on the Momo platform.

*2016 compared to 2015.* Our cost of revenues increased significantly from US\$30.3 million in 2015 to US\$241.5 million in 2016, primarily due to a US\$172.8 million increase in revenue sharing resulting from an increase in live video service revenue, a US\$14.3 million increase in commission fees resulting from an increase in fees to payment channels due to a higher volume of cash collection through such channels, a US\$9.2 million increase in bandwidth costs, a US\$5.7 million increase in labor costs resulting from an increase in the number of employees involved in the operation of our platform, and a US\$1.3 million increase in depreciation and amortization costs, which were driven by additional services and functions introduced on the Momo platform.

### *Research and development expenses*

Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits, including share-based compensation expenses, for research and development personnel and rental expenses associated with research and development activities. Expenditures incurred during the research phase are expensed as incurred. We expect our research and development expenses to increase as we expand our research and development team to develop new features and services for our platform and to further enhance our big data analytical capabilities.

*2017 compared to 2016.* Our research and development expenses increased by 64.0% from US\$31.4 million in 2016 to US\$51.5 million in 2017. This increase was primarily due to a US\$18.3 million increase in salaries and benefits for research and development personnel. Our research and development headcount increased from 367 as of December 31, 2016 to 552 as of December 31, 2017.

*2016 compared to 2015.* Our research and development expenses increased by 35.0% from US\$23.3 million in 2015 to US\$31.4 million in 2016. This increase was primarily due to a US\$7.4 million increase in salaries and benefits for research and development personnel. Our research and development headcount increased from 319 as of December 31, 2015 to 367 as of December 31, 2016.

### *Sales and marketing expenses*

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of general marketing and promotional expenses, as well as salaries and benefits, including share-based compensation expenses, for our sales and marketing personnel. We expect our sales and marketing expenses to increase as we plan to enhance our brand awareness, attract new users and promote our new services.

*2017 compared to 2016.* Our sales and marketing expenses increased by 123.8% from US\$97.2 million in 2016 to US\$217.4 million in 2017, primarily due to a US\$98.2 million increased expenses as we stepped up marketing efforts to enhance our brand awareness, attract users and promote our live video service and a US\$13.2 million increase in salaries and other benefits for our sales and marketing personnel.

*2016 compared to 2015.* Our sales and marketing expenses increased by 84.6% from US\$52.6 million in 2015 to US\$97.2 million in 2016, primarily due to a US\$27.4 million increase in marketing and promotional expenses to enhance our brand awareness, attract new users and promote our live video service, and a US\$14.3 million increase in salaries and other benefits for our sales and marketing personnel. Our sales and marketing headcount increased from 274 as of December 31, 2015 to 337 as of December 31, 2016.

### *General and administrative expenses*

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other benefits, including share-based compensation expense, professional fees and rental expenses. We expect our general and administrative expenses to increase as our business grows.

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*2017 compared to 2016.* Our general and administrative expenses increased from US\$39.0 million in 2016 to US\$62.6 million in 2017. This increase was primarily due to the increase in personnel related salaries and other benefits, including share-based compensation expenses, as a result of our rapidly expanding talent pool and the increase of auditing and other professional service expenses.

*2016 compared to 2015.* Our general and administrative expenses increased from US\$22.9 million in 2015 to US\$39.0 million in 2016. This increase was primarily due to a US\$13.1 million increase in salaries and other benefits, including share-based compensation expenses, for our general and administrative personnel, and a US\$3.4 million increase in expense of writing off prepayments to game developers due to termination of certain game licensing contracts or inability to recover certain prepaid costs as a result of poor performance of games.

### ***Net income***

*2017 compared to 2016.* Primarily as a result of the foregoing, our net income increased from US\$145.3 million in 2016 to US\$318.0 million in 2017.

*2016 compared to 2015.* Primarily as a result of the foregoing, our net income increased from US\$13.7 million in 2015 to US\$145.3 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 year-over-year percent changes in the consumer price index for December 2015, 2016 and 2017 were increases of 1.6%, 2.1% and 1.8%, 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.

### **Critical Accounting Policies**

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, which requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect our reporting of, among other things, assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and contingent assets and liabilities. We continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information, our own historical experience and other factors that we believe to be relevant under the circumstances. Since our financial reporting process inherently relies on the use of estimates and assumptions, our actual results could differ from what we expect. This is especially true with some accounting policies that require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. We consider the policies discussed below to be critical to an understanding of our audited consolidated financial statements because they involve the greatest reliance on our management's judgment.

### ***Revenue Recognition***

We recognize revenues when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. We principally derive our revenues from live video service, value-added service, mobile marketing services, mobile games, and other services.

*Live Video Service.* We provide live video service whereby users can enjoy live performances and interact with the broadcasters for free, and have the option of purchasing in-show virtual gifts. Broadcasters can either host the performance on their own or join a broadcaster agency. Users purchase virtual gifts from us and present them to broadcasters to show their support. We determine the prices of virtual gifts and generate revenue from the sales of virtual gifts upon purchase. Under the arrangements with broadcasters or broadcaster agency, we share with them a portion of the revenues derived from the sales of virtual gifts. Revenues derived from the sale of virtual gifts are recorded on a gross basis as we have determined that they act as the principal to fulfill all obligations related to the live video services. The portion paid to broadcasters and/or broadcaster agencies is recognized as cost of revenues.

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*Value-added Service.* Value-added service comprises membership subscription and virtual gift service. Membership subscription is a service package that enables members to enjoy additional functions and privileges. The contract periods for the membership subscription are one month, one quarter, six months and one year. All membership subscription is non-refundable. We collect membership subscription in advance and record it as deferred revenue. Revenues are recognized ratably over the contract period for the membership subscription services. Virtual gift service was launched on the Momo platform in 2016 to enhance users' interaction and social networking with each other. Users simultaneously purchase and send the virtual gifts to other users while we share with them a portion of the revenues derived from the sales of virtual gifts. Revenues derived from the sale of virtual gifts are recorded on a gross basis as we have determined that we act as the principal to fulfill all obligations related to the virtual gift service. The portion paid to gift recipients is recognized as cost of revenues.

*Mobile Marketing.* We provide advertising and marketing solutions to customers, enabling them to promote their brands and to conduct effective marketing activities through our mobile application.

### (i) Display-based online mobile marketing services

For display-based online mobile marketing services such as banners and location-based advertising on mobile applications, we recognize revenue ratably over the period that the advertising service is provided commencing on the date the customer's advertisement is displayed, or on the number of times that the advertisement has been displayed for advertising arrangements based on cost per thousand impressions.

### (ii) Performance-based mobile marketing services

We enable advertising customers to place links on our mobile platform on a pay-for-effectiveness basis, which is referred as cost for performance model. We charge fees directly from advertising customers based on the effectiveness of advertising links, which is measured by active clicks. We estimate revenue based on our internal data, which are confirmed by the respective customers, or based on a fixed unit price.

Our revenue transactions are based on standard business terms and conditions, which are recognized net of agency rebates, if applicable.

*Mobile Games.* We publish licensed mobile games developed by third-party game developers and our self-developed mobile games to game players through our mobile application.

### Licensed mobile games services

We generate revenue by offering mobile games services developed by third-party game developers. All of the licensed games can be accessed and played by game players directly through our mobile game platform. We primarily view the game developers to be our customers and consider our responsibility under our agreements with the game developers to be promotion of the game developers' games. We generally collect payments from game players in connection with the sale of in-game virtual currencies and remit certain agreed-upon percentages of the proceeds to the game developers and records revenues net of remittances. Purchases of in-game currencies are not refundable after they have been sold unless there are unused in-game currencies at the time a game is discontinued. Typically, a game will only be discontinued when the monthly revenues generated by a game become consistently insignificant. We do not currently expect to pay any material cash refunds to game players or game developers in connection with a discontinued game.

Licensed mobile game revenue recognition involves certain management judgments, such as determining who is the principal in providing game services to our players, estimating the consumption date of the in-game currencies and the period of player relationship. We concluded that licensed game developers are the principals based on the fact that the games are primarily hosted by the game developers and such developers are responsible for the maintenance of the games and determination of the prices of the virtual items used in the games. Our primary responsibility is to promote the games of the third-party developers, provide virtual currency exchange services, and offer customer support to resolve registration, log-in, virtual currency exchange and other related issues. Therefore, we report such revenues net of predetermined revenue-sharing with the game developers and commission fees made to third-party application stores and other payment channels.

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### (i) Non-exclusive licensed mobile games services

We enter into non-exclusive agreements with game developers and offer our mobile game platform for the mobile games developed by such game developers. We have determined that we have no additional performance obligation to the developers or game players upon players' completion of the corresponding in-game purchase. Therefore, revenues from the sale of in-game currencies are primarily recorded net of remittances to game developers and commission fees made to third-party application stores and other payment channels and deferred until the estimated consumption date by individual games (i.e., the estimated date in-game currencies are consumed within the game), which is typically within a short period of time ranging from zero to three days after purchase of the in-game currencies. As of December 31, 2017, we operated 16 games under non-exclusive arrangements.

We estimate the in-game virtual currency consumption date based on the consumption behavior of game players for each reporting period. The amount and timing of our game revenues could be materially different for any period if management made different judgments or utilized different estimates. Any adjustments arising from changes in the estimate would be applied prospectively on the basis that such changes are caused by new information indicating a change in the user behavior pattern.

### (ii) Exclusive licensed mobile games services

We enter into exclusive agreements with game developers and provide our mobile game platform for the mobile games developed by such game developers. Under the exclusive agreements, players can access the games only through our platform. We have determined that we are obligated to provide mobile games services to game players who purchased virtual items to gain an enhanced game-playing experience over an average period of player relationship. We believe that our performance for, and obligation to, the game developers correspond to the game developers' services to the players. We do not have access to the data on the consumption details and the types of virtual items purchased by game players. Therefore, we cannot estimate the economic life of the virtual items. However, we maintain historical data of a particular player when the player makes a purchase and logs into the relevant games. We have adopted a policy to recognize revenues net of remittances to game developers and commission fees made to third-party application stores and other payment channels over the estimated period of player relationship on a game-by-game basis.

We estimate the period of player relationship based on an assessment of our historical data, user behavioral patterns as well as industry research data. The period of player relationship is estimated based on data collected from those players who have purchased in-game currencies. We estimate the life of the player relationship to be the average period from the first purchase of in-game currencies to the date the player ceases to play the game.

To estimate the last login date the player plays the game, we selected all paying players that logged into the game during a particular period and continue to track these players' log-on behaviors over a period to determine if each user is "active" or "inactive," which is determined based on a review of the period of inactivity or idle period from the user's last log-in. We observe the behaviors of these players to see whether they subsequently return to a game based on different inactive periods (e.g. not logging in) of one month. The percentage of players calculated that do not log back in is estimated to be the probability that players will not return to the game after a certain period of inactivity.

We consider a paying player to be inactive once he or she has reached a period of inactivity for which it is probable (defined as at least 80%) that a player will not return to a specific game. We believe that using an 80% threshold for the likelihood that a player will not return to a game is a reasonable estimate. We have consistently applied this threshold to our analysis.

If a new game is launched and only a limited period of paying player data is available, then we consider other qualitative factors, such as the playing patterns for paying players for other games with similar characteristics in the market. As of December 31, 2017, we operated six games under exclusive arrangements and the estimated period of the player relationship ranged from 20 days to 101 days.

Future usage patterns may differ from historical usage patterns and therefore the estimated period of player relationship with us may change in the future. The consideration of player relationship with each game is based on our best estimate that takes into account all known and relevant information at the time of assessment. We assess the estimated period of player relationships on a quarterly basis. Any adjustments arising from changes in the estimated period of player relationships are applied prospectively as such change results from new information indicating a change in the game player's behavioral patterns.



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### Self-developed mobile games

In February 2015, we launched the first self-developed game on our platform and started to generate revenues by in-game sales of virtual item. We have determined that we have an implied obligation to the players who purchased the virtual items to gain an enhanced game-playing experience over the average playing period of the paying players, and accordingly, we recognize the revenues ratably over the estimated period of player relationship starting from the point in time when the players purchase the virtual items and when all other revenue recognition criteria are met. The estimated period of player relationship of our eight self-developed games ranged from 56 to 79 days for the year ended December 31, 2017. We recognize revenue derived from our self-developed mobile games on a gross basis as we act as a principal to fulfill all obligations related to the mobile game operation. Commission fees paid to third-party application stores and other payment channels are recorded as cost of revenues.

*Other Services.* Other services primarily include Duobao service and paid emoticons.

### **Consolidation of Affiliated Entities**

PRC regulations currently limit direct foreign ownership of business entities providing value-added telecommunications services, advertising services and internet services in the PRC where certain licenses are required for the provision of such services. To comply with these PRC regulations, we conduct a substantial majority of our business through Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries.

Beijing Momo IT, our wholly-owned PRC subsidiary, holds the power to direct the activities of Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries that most significantly affect our economic performance and bears the economic risks and receives the economic benefits of Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries through a series of contractual agreements with Beijing Momo and/or their nominee shareholders, including:

- Exclusive cooperation agreements, as supplemented;
- Equity interest pledge agreement;
- Business operation agreement;
- Exclusive call option agreement;
- Powers of attorney; and

Based on the advice of Han Kun Law Offices, our PRC legal counsel, we believe above contractual agreements are currently legally enforceable under PRC law and regulations.

More specifically, through these contractual agreements, we believe that the nominee shareholders of Beijing Momo do not have the direct or indirect ability to make decisions regarding the activities of Beijing Momo that could have a significant impact on the economic performance of Beijing Momo because all of the voting rights of Beijing Momo's nominee shareholders have been contractually transferred to Beijing Momo. Therefore, we have effective control over Beijing Momo. In addition, we believe that our ability to exercise effective control, together with the exclusive cooperation agreements, as supplemented, exclusive call option agreement and equity interest pledge agreement, give us the rights to receive substantially all of the economic benefits from Beijing Momo. Hence, we believe that the nominee shareholders of Beijing Momo do not have the rights to receive the expected residual returns of Beijing Momo, as such rights have been transferred to Beijing Momo. We evaluated the rights we obtained through entering into these contractual agreements and concluded we have the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect Beijing Momo's economic performance and also have the rights to receive the economic benefits of Beijing Momo that could be significant to Beijing Momo.

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Accordingly, we are the primary beneficiary of Beijing Momo and have consolidated the financial results of Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements.

The shareholders of Beijing Momo are also our shareholders, directors or officers and therefore have no current interest in acting contrary to the contractual arrangements. However, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit our ability to enforce these contractual arrangements and if the shareholders of Beijing Momo were to reduce their shareholdings in our company, their interests may diverge from our interests, which may increase the risk that they would act contrary to the contractual arrangements, such as causing Beijing Momo to not pay service fees under the contractual arrangements when required to do so. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—We rely on contractual arrangements with Beijing Momo and its shareholders for our operations in China, which may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership.”

### ***Income Taxes***

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we must estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. We estimate our actual tax exposure and assess temporary differences resulting from different treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which we include in our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that we will recover our deferred tax assets from future taxable income. If we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance, we must include an expense within the tax provision in our consolidated statement of operations. The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are individually classified as current and non-current based on their characteristics before 2016. We adopted ASU 2015-17 in the first quarter of 2017 and classified all deferred taxes assets and liabilities as noncurrent as of December 31, 2017. We did not retrospectively apply the changes to the prior years.

Management must exercise significant judgment to determine our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. We base the valuation allowance on our estimates of taxable income in each jurisdiction in which we operate and the period over which our deferred tax assets will be recoverable. If actual results differ from these estimates or we adjust these estimates in future periods, we may need to establish an additional valuation allowance, which could materially impact our financial position and results of operations.

U.S. GAAP requires that an entity recognize the impact of an uncertain income tax position on the income tax return at the largest amount that is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant tax authority. If we ultimately determine that payment of these liabilities will be unnecessary, we will reverse the liability and recognize a tax benefit during that period. Conversely, we record additional tax charges in a period in which we determine that a recorded tax liability is less than the expected ultimate assessment. We did not recognize any significant unrecognized tax benefits during the periods presented in this annual report.

Uncertainties exist with respect to the application of the New EIT Law to our operations, specifically with respect to our tax residency status. The New EIT Law specifies that legal entities organized outside of the PRC will be considered residents for PRC income tax purposes if their “de facto management bodies” are located within the PRC. The New EIT Law’s implementation rules define the term “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.”

Because of the uncertainties resulted from limited PRC tax guidance on the issue, it is uncertain whether our legal entities organized outside of the PRC constitute residents under the New EIT Law. If one or more of our legal entities organized outside of the PRC were characterized as PRC tax residents, the impact would adversely affect our results of operations. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China.”

### ***The Useful Lives and Impairment of Property and Equipment***

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally from three to five years. Judgment is required to determine the estimated useful lives of assets, especially for computer equipment, including determining how long existing equipment can function and when new technologies will be introduced at cost-effective price points to replace existing equipment. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially impact our financial position and results of operations.

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We review our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may no longer be recoverable. When these events occur, we measure impairment by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived assets to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flow is less than the carrying amount of the assets, we would recognize an impairment loss based on the fair value of the assets.

***Share-based Compensation***

All share-based awards to employees and management, including share options, restricted shares and restricted share units, are measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the awards. Share-based compensation, net of forfeitures, is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period.

Share awards issued to non-employees are measured at fair value at the earlier of the commitment date or the date the services are completed and recognized over the period the services are provided

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The following table sets forth certain information regarding the share options granted under our 2012 Plan and 2014 Plan to our employees, management and non-employees at different dates in 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Grant Date	No. of Options Grant	Exercise Price per Option	Weighted Average Fair Value per Option at the Grant Dates	Intrinsic Value per Option at the Grant Dates	Type of Valuation
April 22, 2015	2,975,397	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 5.60	US\$ 5.60	Contemporaneous
May 4, 2015	2,752,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 5.63	US\$ 5.63	Contemporaneous
August 13, 2015	476,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 7.86	US\$ 7.86	Contemporaneous
October 15, 2015	1,535,525	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 6.51	US\$ 6.51	Contemporaneous
November 13, 2015	93,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 6.34	US\$ 6.34	Contemporaneous
March 31, 2016	2,585,860	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 5.62	US\$ 5.62	Contemporaneous
June 16, 2016	2,330,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 5.585	US\$ 5.585	Contemporaneous
July 6, 2016	1,247,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 4.955	US\$ 4.955	Contemporaneous
October 15, 2016	220,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 11.75	US\$ 11.75	Contemporaneous
December 30, 2016	1,194,262	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 9.19	US\$ 9.19	Contemporaneous
January 3, 2017	28,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 9.15	US\$ 9.15	Contemporaneous
March 7, 2017	2,217,004	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 15.00	US\$ 15.00	Contemporaneous
April 13, 2017	369,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 19.09	US\$ 19.09	Contemporaneous
May 17, 2017	2,358,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 20.14	US\$ 20.14	Contemporaneous
July 13, 2017	84,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 20.38	US\$ 20.38	Contemporaneous
September 1, 2017	250,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 19.10	US\$ 19.10	Contemporaneous
October 13, 2017	76,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 16.42	US\$ 16.42	Contemporaneous
December 5, 2017	269,222	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 11.92	US\$ 11.92	Contemporaneous
December 29, 2017	120,000	US\$ 0.0002	US\$ 12.24	US\$ 12.24	Contemporaneous

We estimated the fair value of share options on the date of grant using the Black-Sholes pricing model after we completed our initial public offering. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant with the following key assumptions:

	2015	2016	2017
Risk-free interest rate	2.15%-2.19%	1.75%~2.70%	2.47%~2.87%
Contractual term (number of years)	10	10	10
Expected volatility	55.30%-55.70%	52.5%~55.3%	50.7%~54.0%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the restricted share units granted under our 2014 Plan to certain directors.

Grant Date	No. of Restricted Share Units Grant	Weighted Average Fair Value per Restricted Share Units at the Grant Date	Type of Valuation
December 11, 2014	40,001	US\$ 8.51	Contemporaneous
May 17, 2016	200,000	US\$ 6.50	Contemporaneous
March 7, 2017	100,000	US\$ 15.00	Contemporaneous

## 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

As of December 31, 2017, we have financed our operations primarily through the issuance of preferred shares in private placements and net cash provided by operating activities. As of December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, we had US\$169.5 million, US\$257.6 million and US\$685.8 million, respectively, in cash and cash equivalents. Our cash and cash equivalents primarily consist of cash on hand and highly liquid investments, which are unrestricted from withdrawal or use, or which have original maturities of three months or less when purchased. We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents and our anticipated cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our anticipated working capital requirements and capital expenditures for the next 12 months. We may, however, need additional capital in the future to fund our continued operations.

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In the future, we may rely significantly on dividends and other distributions paid by our PRC subsidiary for our cash and financing requirements. There may be restrictions on the dividends and other distributions by our PRC subsidiary. The PRC tax authorities may require us to adjust our taxable income under the contractual arrangements that our PRC subsidiary currently has in place with our consolidated affiliated entity in a way that could materially and adversely affect the ability of our PRC subsidiary to pay dividends and make other distributions to us. In addition, under PRC laws and regulations, our PRC subsidiary may pay dividends only out of its accumulated profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Our PRC subsidiary is required to set aside at least 10% of its accumulated after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve fund, until the aggregate amount of such fund reaches 50% of its respective registered capital. At its discretion, our PRC subsidiary may allocate a portion of its after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to staff welfare and bonus funds. The reserve fund and the staff welfare and bonus funds cannot be distributed as cash dividends. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—We may rely on dividends paid by our PRC subsidiary to fund cash and financing requirements. Any limitation on the ability of our PRC subsidiary 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.” Furthermore, our investments made as registered capital and additional paid-in capital of our PRC subsidiary, consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries are also subject to restrictions on their distribution and transfer according to PRC laws and regulations.

As a result, our PRC subsidiary, consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries in China are restricted in their ability to transfer their net assets to us in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances. As of December 31, 2017, the amount of the restricted net assets, which represents registered capital and additional paid-in capital cumulative appropriations made to statutory reserves, was US\$136.4 million. As of December 31, 2017, we held cash and cash equivalents of US\$53.2 million in aggregate outside of the PRC and US\$632.6 million in aggregate in the PRC, of which US\$632.6 million was denominated in RMB and US\$14,016 was in U.S. dollars. Of such cash and cash equivalents held in the PRC, our PRC subsidiary held cash and cash equivalents in the amount of US\$14,007 and RMB3,705.1 million (US\$569.5 million), and our consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries held cash and cash equivalents in the amount of US\$9 and RMB410.6 million (US\$63.1 million).

As an offshore holding company, we are permitted under PRC laws and regulations to provide funding from the proceeds of our offshore fund raising activities to our PRC subsidiary only through loans or capital contributions, and to our consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries only through loans, in each case subject to the satisfaction of the applicable government registration and approval requirements. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—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 using offshore funds to make loans to our PRC subsidiary and consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries, or to make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiary.” As a result, there is uncertainty with respect to our ability to provide prompt financial support to our PRC subsidiary and consolidated affiliated entity when needed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, our PRC subsidiary may use its own retained earnings (rather than RMB converted from foreign currency denominated capital) to provide financial support to our consolidated affiliated entity either through entrustment loans from our PRC subsidiary to our consolidated affiliated entity or direct loans to such consolidated affiliated entity’s nominee shareholders, which would be contributed to the consolidated variable entity as capital injections. Such direct loans to the nominee shareholders would be eliminated in our consolidated financial statements against the consolidated affiliated entity’s share capital.

Our full-time employees in the PRC participate in a government-mandated contribution plan pursuant to which certain pension benefits, medical care, unemployment insurance, employee housing fund and other welfare benefits are provided to such employees. We accrue for these benefits based on certain percentages of the employees’ salaries. The total provisions for such employee benefits were US\$6.5 million, US\$9.1 million and US\$14.1 million in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. We expect our contribution towards such employee benefits to increase in the future as we continue to expand our workforce and as salary levels of our employees continue to increase.

The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
	(in US\$ thousands)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	57,252	218,311	427,607
Net cash used in investing activities	(333,380)	(118,348)	(27,310)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(2,233)	14	420
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3,138)	(11,882)	27,546
Net (decrease by) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(281,499)	88,095	428,263
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	450,968	169,469	257,564
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	169,469	257,564	685,827

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### *Anticipated Use of Cash*

We intend to continue to invest in our research and development capabilities to grow our user base and enhance user experience. We intend to continue to market our services, promote our brand, strengthen our customer service capabilities and enhance monetization. In order to support our overall business expansion, we also expect to continue to make investments in our corporate facilities and information technology infrastructure. We may pursue strategic alliances and acquisitions that complement our social networking platform. We plan to fund these expenditures with cash and cash equivalents that we have.

### *Operating Activities*

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to US\$427.6 million in 2017, which was primarily attributable to a net income of US\$318.0 million, adjusted for non-cash items of US\$60.9 million and an increase of US\$48.7 million in working capital. The non-cash items primarily included US\$49.7 million in share-based compensation expenses, US\$11.7 million in depreciation on property and equipment and US\$4.4 million in impairment loss on long-term investments, partially offset by US\$5.9 million income from equity method investment. The increase in working capital was primarily attributable to an increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities of US\$43.3 million, an increase in accounts payable of US\$25.8 million, an increase in income tax payable of US\$22.7 million and an increase in deferred revenue of US\$20.4 million, partially offset by an increase in prepaid expense and other current assets of US\$45.8 million. The increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities was mainly attributable to (i) an increase in payroll and welfare payable due to increased headcount and increased salaries and bonus, (ii) an increase in the balance of users' virtual accounts, and (iii) an increase in marketing promotional fees payable. The increase in accounts payable was mainly attributable to (i) an increase in revenue-sharing payable to live broadcasters, and (ii) an increase in bandwidth cost payable to IT service suppliers. The increase in income tax payable was mainly because we generated higher profit in 2017 and the tax holiday of one of our major profit generating entities changed from 100% exemption to 50% exemption of income tax in 2017. The increase in deferred revenue was mainly attributable to the increase in live video service revenues paid in advance. The increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets was mainly attributable to (i) an increase in customer payment to our account through third-party channels and cash deposited at the third-party payment channels by us for the broadcasters to withdraw their revenue sharing, (ii) an increase in advance payment made to suppliers for advertising fees and live video broadcasting service fees and (iii) an increase in rental fees we prepaid for our expanding office space.

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to US\$218.3 million in 2016, which was primarily attributable to a net income of US\$145.3 million, adjusted for non-cash items of US\$42.4 million and an increase of US\$30.6 million in working capital. The non-cash items primarily included US\$31.7 million in share-based compensation expenses, US\$8.4 million in depreciation on property and equipment and US\$5.8 million in impairment loss on long-term investments, partially offset by US\$3.5 million of investing income. The increase in working capital was primarily attributable to an increase in accounts payable of US\$32.0 million, an increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities of US\$15.5 million and an increase in deferred revenue of US\$15.5 million, which was partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable of US\$23.0 million and an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of US\$15.6 million. The increase in accounts payable was mainly attributable to the increase in revenue-sharing payable to live broadcasters and game developers. The increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities was mainly attributable to (i) an increase in payroll and welfare payable due to increased headcount and increased salaries, and (ii) an increase in marketing promotional fees payable, partially offset by a decrease in payable to employees for exercise of stock options. The increase in deferred revenue was mainly attributable to the increase of number of paying users for our live video service, the increase of our members and membership subscription fees that our members paid in advance, as well as the increase in mobile marketing revenues and mobile games revenues paid in advance. The increase in accounts receivable was mainly attributable to an increase in revenues collected through third-party application store and other payment channels. The increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets was mainly attributable to (i) an increase in advance payment made to advertisement suppliers, (ii) an increase in customer advance payment at a third-party payment channel, which is cash deposited at the third-party payment channel by us for the broadcasters to withdraw their revenue sharing, (iii) an increase in game promotions fees paid on behalf of game developers and (iv) an increase in commission fees we paid to third-party application stores and other payment channels for distributing our mobile application and services.

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Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to US\$57.3 million in 2015, which was primarily attributable to a net income of US\$13.7 million, adjusted for non-cash items of US\$23.7 million and an increase of US\$19.9 million in working capital. The non-cash items primarily included US\$17.4 million in share-based compensation expenses and US\$6.6 million in depreciation on property and equipment. The increase in working capital was primarily attributable to an increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities of US\$20.7 million, an increase in deferred revenue of US\$13.0 million, an increase in accounts payable of US\$5.3 million and an increase in other non-current liabilities of US\$1.8 million, which was partially offset by an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of US\$11.2 million, an increase in accounts receivable of US\$8.5 million and an increase in amount due from related parties of US\$1.2 million. The increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities was mainly attributable to (i) an increase in payable to employees for exercise of stock options, (ii) an increase in payroll and welfare payable due to increased headcount and increased salaries, and (iii) an increase in marketing promotional fees payable. The increase in deferred revenue was mainly attributable to the increase of our members and membership subscription fees that our members paid in advance, as well as the increase in mobile games revenues and mobile marketing revenues paid in advance. The increase in accounts payable was mainly attributable to the increase in revenue-sharing payable to game developers. The increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets was mainly attributable to (i) an increase in interest receivable, (ii) an increase in advance payment made to third-party game developers, (iii) an increase in VAT resulting primarily from the purchase of property and equipment as well as advertising activities; and (iv) an increase in commission fees we paid to third-party application stores and other payment channels for distributing our mobile application and services.

### ***Investing Activities***

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to US\$27.3 million in 2017, which was primarily attributable to purchase of term deposits and short term investments, purchase of servers, computers and other equipment, payments for leasehold improvements, payment and prepayment of long-term investments, and payments for acquired intangible assets, partially offset by cash received on maturity of term deposits and sales of short term investment.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to US\$118.3 million in 2016, which was primarily attributable to purchase of term deposits, payment and prepayment of long-term investments, and purchase of servers, computers and other equipment, partially offset by cash received on maturity of term deposits.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to US\$333.4 million in 2015, which was primarily attributable to purchase of term deposits, purchase of servers, computers and other equipment, and payment and prepayment of long-term equity investments.

### ***Financing Activities***

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to US\$0.4 million in 2017, which was primarily attributable to cash received for exercise of options awarded under our share incentive plans, which was partially offset by a deferred payment on the purchase of fixed assets.

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to US\$14,000 in 2016, which was primarily attributable to cash received for exercise of options awarded under our share incentive plans, which was partially offset by a deferred payment on the purchase of fixed assets.

Net cash used in financing activities amounted to US\$2.2 million in 2015, which was primarily attributable to payment of our costs incurred in connection with our initial public offering.

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### **Holding Company Structure**

Our company is a holding company with no material operations of its own. We conduct our operations primarily through our wholly-owned subsidiaries and our consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries in China. As a result, our ability to pay dividends depends upon dividends paid by our wholly-owned subsidiaries. If our wholly-owned subsidiaries or any newly formed subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing their debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends to us. In addition, our wholly-owned subsidiaries are permitted to pay dividends to us only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Under PRC law, each of our wholly-owned PRC subsidiaries and our consolidated affiliated entity is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of its registered capital. Although the statutory reserves can be used, among other ways, to increase the registered capital and eliminate future losses in excess of retained earnings of the respective companies, the reserve funds are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of liquidation. As a result of these PRC laws and regulations, the capital and statutory reserves restricted which represented the amount of net assets of our relevant subsidiaries in PRC not available for distribution were US\$136.4 million as of December 31, 2017.

### **Capital Expenditures**

Our capital expenditures amounted to US\$13.5 million, US\$7.3 million and US\$32.3 million in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. In the past, our capital expenditures were principally incurred to purchase servers, computers and other office equipment, and to pay for leasehold improvements for our offices. As our business expands, we may purchase new servers, computers and other equipment in the future, as well as make leasehold improvements.

### **C. Research and Development**

We focus our research and development efforts on the continual improvement and enhancement of our platform's features and services, as well as the design and development of games that are suitable for publishing on our own platform. We have a large team of engineers and developers, which accounted for approximately 44% of our employees as of December 31, 2017. Most of our engineers and developers are based in our headquarters in Beijing.

For the three years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, our research and development expenditures, including share-based compensation expenses for research and development staff, were US\$23.3 million, US\$31.4 million and US\$51.5 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2017, our research and development expenditures represented 3.9% of our total revenues. Our research and development expenses primarily consist of salaries and benefits, including share-based compensation expenses, for research and development personnel and rental expenses. Expenditures incurred during the research phase are expensed as incurred. We expect our research and development expenses to increase as we expand our research and development team to develop new features and services for our platform and further enhance our big data analytical capabilities.

### **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, 2017 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.

### **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.



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### F. Contractual Obligations

We lease certain of our facilities and offices under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The rental expenses were US\$3.7 million, US\$4.7 million and US\$8.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017, future minimum commitments under non-cancelable agreements were as follows:

	Total	2018	2019	2020	2021 and thereafter
	(in US\$ thousands)				
Operating lease	17,153	7,671	4,230	2,990	2,262

As of December 31, 2017, we are obligated to pay US\$4.6 million for the subscription of partnership interest in a long-term investee.

Other than the operating lease and investment commitment shown above, we did not have any significant other commitments, long-term obligations, or guarantees as of December 31, 2017.

### G. Safe Harbor

See “Forward-Looking Information.”

## 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.

<u>Directors and Executive Officers</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position/Title</u>
Yan Tang	39	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Yong Li	43	Independent Director
David Ying Zhang	44	Director
Neil Nanpeng Shen	50	Independent Director
Benson Bing Chung Tam	54	Independent Director
Dave Daqing Qi	54	Independent Director
Li Wang	34	Director, President and Chief Operating Officer
Xiaoliang Lei	34	President of Game Operations
Jonathan Xiaosong Zhang	54	Chief Financial Officer
Chunlai Wang	31	Chief Technology Officer

*Mr. Yan Tang* is our co-founder and has served as our director and chief executive officer since our inception in July 2011. Mr. Tang was appointed to be the chairman of our board of directors in November 2014. Prior to founding our company, from 2003 to 2011, Mr. Tang worked at NetEase, Inc. (NASDAQ: NTES), or NetEase, initially as editor and later editor-in-chief. Mr. Tang was named by *Fortune Magazine* as one of its “40 Under 40,” a list of the most powerful, influential and important business elites under the age of 40, in October 2014. Mr. Tang received his bachelor of science degree from Chengdu University of Technology in China in 2000.

*Mr. Yong Li* is our co-founder and has been our director since April 2012 and our independent director since December 2015. Mr. Li founded Fenbi Inc. (Cayman), a provider of online education services, in May 2011, in which he now serves as a board director and chief executive officer. In April 2012, he founded Beijing Jingguanyu Technology Co., Ltd., a software service company, and has been its chief executive officer since then. From May 2005 to May 2010, Mr. Li was the editor-in-chief and vice president at NetEase, and then the vice president at NetEase and president of NetEase career portal business unit. Between February 2001 and May 2005, Mr. Li served as an executive editor, executive editor-in-chief and then general manager of Global Entrepreneur, a Chinese magazine. Mr. Li is also a director of two privately held companies. Mr. Li received his MBA degree from Peking University in 2004 and bachelor’s degree in law from Renmin University in China in 1996.

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*Mr. David Ying Zhang* has been our director since April 2012. Mr. Zhang is a founding managing partner of Matrix Partners China, where he oversees all of the venture capital investment firm's operations. In 2002, Mr. Zhang established and has since expanded WI Harper Group's Beijing operations and co-managed its China portfolios. Prior to joining WI Harper Group, Mr. Zhang worked at Salomon Smith Barney, where he was responsible for analyzing, structuring and marketing companies in the internet, software and semiconductor sectors. Before then, Mr. Zhang worked at ABN AMRO Capital as a senior venture associate. Mr. Zhang received master of science degree in biotechnology and business from Northwestern University in 1999 and bachelor of science degree in clinical science with minor in chemistry from California State University in 1997.

*Mr. Neil Nanpeng Shen* has been our director since May 2014 and our independent director since December 2015. Mr. Shen is the founding managing partner of Sequoia Capital China. Mr. Shen is a co-founder and director of Ctrip.com International, Ltd. (NASDAQ: CTRP), or Ctrip, a leading online travel services provider in China. Mr. Shen served as the chief financial officer of Ctrip from 2000 to October 2005 and as president from August 2003 to October 2005. Mr. Shen also co-founded Home Inns & Hotels Management Inc. (NASDAQ: HMIN), or Home Inns, a leading economy hotel chain in China. Prior to founding Ctrip and Home Inns, Mr. Shen had worked for more than eight years in the investment banking industry in New York and Hong Kong. Currently, Mr. Shen is a director of PPDAL Group Inc. (NYSE: PPDF) and Noah Holdings Limited (NYSE: NOAH). Mr. Shen received his master's degree from the Yale University in 1992 and his bachelor's degree from Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 1988.

*Mr. Benson Bing Chung Tam* has served as our independent director since December 2014. Mr. Tam is a chartered accountant. He is the founder and chairman of Venturous Group, a global CEO network based in Beijing. From 2002 to February 2012, Mr. Tam was a partner and head of technology investments at Fidelity Growth Partners Asia (formerly named Fidelity Asia Ventures). Prior to joining Fidelity Growth Partners Asia, Mr. Tam was a partner of Electra Partners Asia from 1998 to 2002, and was the founding director of Hellman & Friedman Asia from 1992 to 1998. Mr. Tam worked in M&A corporate finance at S.G. Warburg from 1989 to 1992. Mr. Tam is currently a director of certain privately held companies. Mr. Tam received his master's degree in computer science from Oxford University in 1986 and his bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Imperial College of London University in 1984.

*Dr. Dave Daqing Qi* has served as our independent director since December 2014. Dr. Qi is a professor of accounting and the former associate dean of the Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business. He began teaching at the Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business in 2002 and was the founding director of the Executive MBA program. Prior to that, Dr. Qi was an associate professor at the School of Accounting of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Dr. Qi also serves as director of a number of public companies, such as Sohu.com (NASDAQ: SOHU), iKang Healthcare Group (NASDAQ: KANG), Jutal Offshore Oil Services Limited (HKEx: 3303), Yunfeng Financial Group Limited (HKEx: 0376), Sinomedia Holding Limited (HKEx: 0623) and Boison Finance Group Limited (HKEx: 0888). He received his Ph.D. degree in accounting from the Eli Broad Graduate School of management of Michigan State University in 1996, MBA degree from the University of Hawaii at Manoa in 1992 and bachelor of science and bachelor of arts degrees from Fudan University in 1985 and 1987, respectively.

*Mr. Li Wang* has been our chief operating officer since June 2014 and our president since April 2018. Mr. Wang joined the company as our operation director in July 2011. Prior to joining us, Mr. Wang was the managing director of Laoluo English Training School, a start-up education service business from November 2008 to May 2011. He was the general administration staff at NEC China Co., Ltd. from April 2005 to April 2007. Mr. Wang received a bachelor's degree in management from Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics in China in 2004.

*Mr. Xiaoliang Lei* is our co-founder and has been the president of our game operations since April 2018. Mr. Lei is responsible for game operations. Prior to co-founding our company, Mr. Lei was the product management staff then manager at NetEase, from 2008 to 2011. Mr. Lei was an editor in charge of content development and team management at 21CN Game Channel, a game information exchange platform in China from 2004 to 2008. Mr. Lei received his bachelor of science degree in software engineering from South China University of Technology in 2004.

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*Mr. Jonathan Xiaosong Zhang* has served as our chief financial officer since May 2014. From July 2010 to April 2014, Mr. Zhang served as the chief financial officer of iSoftStone Holdings Limited, and was the company's independent director between February 2010 and July 2010. Prior to joining iSoftStone Holdings Limited, Mr. Zhang served as the chief financial officer of several companies, including BJB Career Education Company Limited from June 2009 to June 2010, and Vimicro International Corporation (NASDAQ: VIMC) from September 2004 to January 2007. From 2000 to 2004, Mr. Zhang worked as a manager and then a senior manager at the Beijing office of PricewaterhouseCoopers. From 1995 to 1999, Mr. Zhang was an auditor and then a senior auditor at the Los Angeles office of KPMG LLP. Mr. Zhang is also an independent director, the chairman of audit committee, and a member of the compensation committee and the nominating and corporate governance committee of Tarena International Inc. (NASDAQ: TEDU). Mr. Zhang received his master's degree in accountancy from the University of Illinois in 1994, his master's degree in meteorology from Saint Louis University in 1992, and his bachelor's degree in meteorology from Peking University in 1986. Mr. Zhang is a Certified Public Accountant in the State of California.

*Mr. Chunlai Wang* has been our chief technology officer since August 2017. Mr. Wang served as our vice president of technology since April 2015. From June 2014 to April 2015, Mr. Wang served as our technology director. Before that, he had been in charge of our technology team since June 2013 and had been actively involved in the development of our key technological infrastructures since he joined us in February 2012. Prior to joining us, Mr. Wang served as an engineer and a senior engineer in NetEase from September 2010 to February 2012. From March 2009 to September 2010, he co-founded a business dedicated to semantic search services. Mr. Wang received his master's degree in engineering from Peking University in July 2013 and his bachelor's degree from Beijing Jiaotong University in June 2009.

### **B. Compensation**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, we paid an aggregate of approximately US\$12.6 million in cash to our executive officers, and we paid an aggregate of approximately US\$90,000 in cash to our non-executive directors. We have not set aside or accrued any amount to provide pension, retirement or other similar benefits to our executive officers and directors. In accordance with the PRC law, our PRC subsidiary and consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries are required by law to make contributions equal to certain percentages of each employee's salary for his or her pension insurance, medical insurance, unemployment insurance and other statutory benefits and a housing provident fund.

### **Share Incentive Plans**

#### ***2012 Plan***

In November 2012, we adopted a share incentive plan, or the 2012 Plan, which was amended and restated in October 2013. The maximum aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2012 Plan is 44,758,220 Class A ordinary shares. With the adoption of our 2014 Plan, we no longer issue incentive shares under the 2012 Plan.

As of March 31, 2018, options to purchase 28,776,804 Class A ordinary shares (excluding those that have been forfeited) had been granted under the 2012 Plan, of which options to purchase an aggregate of 9,000,326 Class A ordinary shares remained outstanding. The following paragraphs summarize the principal terms of the 2012 Plan.

***Plan Administration.*** Our board of directors or one or more committees consisting solely of directors designated by our board will administer the 2012 Plan. The committee or the full board of directors, as applicable, will determine the participants to receive awards, the type and number of awards to be granted to each participant, and the terms and conditions of each grant. The board or such committee(s) may also delegate, to the extent permitted by applicable laws, to one or more officers of our company, its powers under the 2012 Plan to determine the officers and employees who will receive awards, the number of such awards, and the terms and conditions thereof. Subject to the limitations under the 2012 Plan, the plan administrator from time to time may authorize, generally or in specific cases only, for the benefit of any participant, any adjustment in exercise or purchase price, vesting schedule, and re-granting of awards by waiver or by other legally valid means.

***Award Agreement.*** Awards granted under the 2012 Plan are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth terms, provisions and restrictions for each award, which may include the type of award, the term of the award, vesting provisions, the exercise or purchase price, and the provisions applicable in the event that the recipient's employment or service terminates. Under the plan, each recipient of option award shall duly sign a power of attorney delegating the voting rights and signing rights of ordinary shares issued upon the exercise of the option award.

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**Eligibility.** We may grant awards to our officers, directors, employees, consultants and advisors 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, accelerate the awards so that they may immediately vest without any forfeiture restrictions, unless the plan administrator has otherwise provided for substitution, assumption, exchange or other continuation or settlement of the award.

**Vesting Schedule.** In general, the plan administrator determines the vesting schedule, which is specified in the relevant award agreement.

**Exercise of Options.** The plan administrator determines the exercise price for each option award, which is stated in the award agreement and shall in no case be lower than the par value of our ordinary shares. Once vested, an option award will remain exercisable until the date of expiration or termination, unless otherwise provided by the plan administrator. However, each option award shall expire no more than 10 years after its date of grant.

**Transfer Restrictions.** Awards may not be transferred in any manner by the recipient, save for certain exceptions including transfers to our company, transfers by gift to an affiliate or an immediately family member, transfer by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and other exceptions provided for by the plan administrator.

**Amendment and Termination of the 2012 Plan.** Subject to any shareholder approval, our board of directors may, at any time, terminate or, from time to time, amend, modify or suspend this 2012 Plan. Unless terminated earlier, the 2012 Plan will terminate at the close of business on October 31, 2022.

### **2014 Plan**

We adopted the 2014 share incentive plan, or the 2014 Plan, in November 2014. The maximum aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2014 Plan is initially 14,031,194 Class A ordinary shares. Beginning in 2017, the number of shares reserved for future issuances under the 2014 Plan will be increased by a number equal to 1.5% of the total number of outstanding shares on the last day of the immediately preceding calendar year, or such lesser number of Class A ordinary shares as determined by our board of directors, on the first day of each calendar year during the term of the 2014 Plan. As a result, the maximum aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2014 Plan has been increased to 25,841,798 Class A ordinary shares. As of March 31, 2018, we have granted options to purchase 18,552,529 Class A ordinary shares (excluding those that have been forfeited and cancelled) and 340,001 restricted share units under our 2014 Plan, of which options to purchase an aggregate of 14,132,881 Class A ordinary shares remained outstanding and 162,500 restricted share units remained outstanding. The following paragraphs summarize the terms of the 2014 Plan.

**Types of Awards.** The 2014 Plan permits the awards of options, restricted shares and restricted share units.

**Plan Administration.** Our board or a committee of one or more members of our board duly authorized for the purpose of the 2014 Plan can act as the plan administrator.

**Award Agreement.** Options, restricted shares or restricted share units granted under the 2014 Plan are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth the terms, conditions and limitations for each grant.

**Eligibility.** We may grant awards to our employees, directors, consultants, or other individuals as determined, authorized and approved by the plan administrator. However, we may grant options that are intended to qualify as incentive share options only to our employees and employees of our parent companies and subsidiaries.

**Acceleration of Awards upon Change in Control.** If a change in control, liquidation or dissolution 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 Class A ordinary shares on the date of the change-in-control transaction plus reasonable interest.

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*Exercise of Options.* The plan administrator determines the exercise price for each award, which is stated in the award agreement. The vested portion of option will expire if not exercised prior to the tenth anniversary after the date of a grant, unless extended by the plan administrator.

*Exercise Price of Options.* The exercise price in respect of any option shall be determined by the plan administrator and set forth in the award agreement which may be a fixed or variable price related to the fair market value of the shares. The exercise price per share subject to an option may be amended or adjusted in the absolute discretion of the plan administrator, the determination of which shall be final, binding and conclusive.

*Vesting Schedule.* In general, the plan administrator determines the vesting schedule, which is set forth in the 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.* Unless terminated earlier, the 2014 Plan will terminate automatically in 2024.

The following table summarizes, as of March 31, 2018, the outstanding options under the 2012 Plan and 2014 Plan granted to certain officers, directors, employees and consultants.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Class A Ordinary Shares Underlying Outstanding Options</u>	<u>Exercise Price (US\$/Share)</u>	<u>Date of Grant</u>	<u>Date of Expiration</u>
Yan Tang	4,500,000	0.1404	October 10, 2013	October 9, 2023
	*	0.0002	October 29, 2014	October 28, 2024
	*	0.0002	April 22, 2015	April 21, 2025
	*	0.0002	March 31, 2016	March 30, 2026
	*	0.0002	December 30, 2016	December 29, 2026
	*	0.0002	March 7, 2017	March 6, 2027
David Ying Zhang	*	0.1404	October 10, 2013	October 9, 2023
Li Wang	*	0.0327	November 1, 2012	October 31, 2022
	*	0.1404	October 10, 2013	October 9, 2023
	*	0.0002	October 29, 2014	October 28, 2024
	*	0.0002	April 22, 2015	April 21, 2025
	*	0.0002	March 31, 2016	March 30, 2026
	*	0.0002	December 30, 2016	December 29, 2026
	*	0.0002	March 7, 2017	March 6, 2027
Xiaoliang Lei	*	0.1404	October 10, 2013	October 9, 2023
	*	0.0002	October 29, 2014	October 28, 2024
	*	0.0002	April 22, 2015	April 21, 2025
	*	0.0002	March 31, 2016	March 30, 2026
	*	0.0002	December 30, 2016	December 29, 2026
	*	0.0002	March 7, 2017	March 6, 2027
Jonathan Xiaosong Zhang	*	0.1404	March 1, 2014	February 28, 2024
	*	0.0002	October 29, 2014	October 28, 2024
	*	0.0002	April 22, 2015	April 21, 2025
	*	0.0002	March 31, 2016	March 30, 2026
	*	0.0002	December 30, 2016	December 29, 2026
	*	0.0002	March 7, 2017	March 6, 2027
Chunlai Wang	*	0.0327	November 1, 2012	October 31, 2022
	*	0.1404	October 10, 2013	October 9, 2023
	*	0.0002	October 29, 2014	October 28, 2024
	*	0.0002	April 22, 2015	April 21, 2025
	*	0.0002	June 16, 2016	June 15, 2026
	*	0.0002	May 17, 2017	May 16, 2027
	*	0.0002	September 1, 2017	August 31, 2027
Other individuals as a group	517,472	0.0327	November 1, 2012	October 31, 2022
	917,280	0.1404	October 10, 2013	October 9, 2023
	569,680	0.1404	March 1, 2014	February 28, 2024
	702,232	0.0002	October 29, 2014	October 28, 2024

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Class A Ordinary Shares Underlying Outstanding Options</u>	<u>Exercise Price (US\$/Share)</u>	<u>Date of Grant</u>	<u>Date of Expiration</u>
	530,170	0.0002	April 22, 2015	April 21, 2025
	757,696	0.0002	May 4, 2015	May 3, 2025
	120,250	0.0002	August 13, 2015	August 12, 2025
	355,000	0.0002	October 15, 2015	October 14, 2025
	50,088	0.0002	November 13, 2015	November 12, 2025
	0	0.0002	March 31, 2016	March 30, 2026
	1,263,204	0.0002	June 16, 2016	June 15, 2026
	783,670	0.0002	July 6, 2016	July 5, 2026
	140,626	0.0002	October 15, 2016	October 14, 2026
	286,050	0.0002	December 30, 2016	December 29, 2026
	21,000	0.0002	January 3, 2017	January 2, 2027
	365,250	0.0002	April 13, 2017	April 12, 2027
	2,041,000	0.0002	May 17, 2017	May 16, 2027
	80,000	0.0002	July 13, 2017	July 12, 2027
	150,000	0.0002	September 1, 2017	August 31, 2027
	72,000	0.0002	October 13, 2017	October 12, 2027
	269,222	0.0002	December 5, 2017	December 4, 2027
	120,000	0.0002	December 29, 2017	December 28, 2027
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>10,111,890</u></b>			

\* Aggregate number of shares represented by all grants of options or restricted share units to the person account for less than 1% of our total outstanding ordinary shares on an as-converted basis.

The following table summarizes, as of March 31, 2018, the outstanding restricted share units granted to certain directors under the 2014 Plan.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Restricted Share Units for Class A Ordinary Shares</u>	<u>Date of Grant</u>	<u>Date of Expiration</u>
Benson Bing Chung Tam	*	May 17, 2016	May 16, 2026
	*	March 7, 2017	March 6, 2027
Dave Daqing Qi	*	May 17, 2016	May 16, 2026
	*	March 7, 2017	March 6, 2027
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>162,500</u></b>		

**BVI Plan**

In January 2015, Momo Technology Overseas Holding Company Limited, or Momo BVI, our wholly-owned BVI subsidiary, adopted a share incentive plan, or the BVI Plan. The maximum number of ordinary shares issuable pursuant to awards granted under the BVI Plan is 30,000,000. The BVI Plan is administered by the board of directors of Momo BVI or one or more committees thereof, which shall determine the participants to receive awards, the type and number of awards to be granted to each participant, and the terms and conditions of each grant. Under the BVI Plan, Momo BVI may grant options, restricted shares or unrestricted ordinary shares to directors of Momo BVI, officers or employees of Momo BVI or its affiliates, or consultants to Momo BVI or its affiliates.

In 2015, Momo BVI granted options to purchase a total of 10,550,000 of its shares to employees and an executive of Momo Information Technologies Corp., its wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Delaware, with exercise prices ranging from US\$0.10 to US\$0.11 per share. Of such awards, options to purchase an aggregate of 3,000,000 shares remained outstanding as of March 31, 2018.

## **Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements**

We have entered into employment agreements with each of our executive officers. Under these agreements, each of our executive officers is employed for a specified time period. We may terminate employment for cause, at any time, without advance notice or remuneration, for certain acts of the executive officer, such as conviction or plea of guilty to a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude, negligent or dishonest acts to our detriment, or misconduct or a failure to perform agreed duties. We may also terminate an executive officer's employment without cause upon three-month advance written notice. In such case of termination by us, we will provide severance payments to the executive officer as expressly required by applicable law of the jurisdiction where the executive officer is based. The executive officer may resign at any time with a three-month advance written notice.

Each executive officer has agreed to hold, both during and after the termination or expiry of his or her employment agreement, in strict confidence and not to use, except as required in the performance of his or her duties in connection with the employment or pursuant to applicable law, any of our confidential information or trade secrets, any confidential information or trade secrets of our clients or prospective clients, or the confidential or proprietary information of any third party received by us and for which we have confidential obligations. The executive officers have also agreed to disclose in confidence to us all inventions, designs and trade secrets which they conceive, develop or reduce to practice during the executive officer's employment with us and to assign all right, title and interest in them to us, and assist us in obtaining and enforcing patents, copyrights and other legal rights for these inventions, designs and trade secrets.

In addition, each executive officer has agreed to be bound by non-competition and non-solicitation restrictions during the term of his or her employment and typically for one year following the last date of employment. Specifically, each executive officer has agreed not to (i) approach our suppliers, clients, customers or contacts or other persons or entities introduced to the executive officer in his or her capacity as a representative of us for the purpose of doing business with such persons or entities that will harm our business relationships with these persons or entities; (ii) assume employment with or provide services to any of our competitors, or engage, whether as principal, partner, licensor or otherwise, any of our competitors, without our express consent; or (iii) seek directly or indirectly, to solicit the services of any of our employees who is employed by us on or after the date of the executive officer's termination, or in the year preceding such termination, without our express consent.

We have also entered into indemnification agreements with each of our directors and executive officers. Under these agreements, we agree to indemnify our directors and executive officers against certain liabilities and expenses incurred by such persons in connection with claims made by reason of their being a director or officer of our company.

## **C. Board Practices**

### **Board of Directors**

Our board of directors consists of seven directors. A director is not required to hold any shares in our company to qualify to serve as a director. A director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction with our company must declare the nature of his or her interest at a meeting of the directors. Subject to applicable NASDAQ Stock Market Rules and disqualification by the chairman of the relevant board meeting, a director may vote in respect of any contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction notwithstanding that he or she may be interested therein, and if he or she does so his or her vote shall be counted and he or she may be counted in the quorum at the relevant board meeting at which such contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction is considered. The directors may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money, to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, and to issue debentures or other securities whenever money is borrowed or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any third party. None of our non-executive directors has a service contract with us that provides for benefits upon termination of service.

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**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 Benson Bing Chung Tam, Dr. Dave Daqing Qi and Yong Li. Mr. Tam is the chairman of our audit committee. We have determined that each member satisfies the "independence" requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act, and that each of Mr. Tam and Dr. Qi 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:

- appointing the independent auditors and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by the independent auditors;
- reviewing with the independent auditors any audit problems or difficulties and management's response;
- discussing the annual audited financial statements with management and the independent auditors;
- reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our accounting and internal control policies and procedures and any steps taken to monitor and control major financial risk exposures;
- reviewing and approving all proposed related party transactions;
- meeting separately and periodically with management and the independent auditors; and
- monitoring compliance with our code of business conduct and ethics, including reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our procedures to ensure proper compliance.

***Compensation Committee***

Our compensation committee consists of Yong Li, Benson Bing Chung Tam and Dr. Dave Daqing Qi. Mr. Li is the chairman of our compensation committee. We have determined that each member satisfies the "independence" requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market 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. 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.



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### ***Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee***

Our nominating and corporate governance committee consists of Yong Li, Benson Bing Chung Tam and Dr. Dave Daqing Qi. Mr. Li is the chairperson of our nominating and corporate governance committee. We have determined that each member satisfies the “independence” requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules. The nominating and corporate governance committee assists the board of directors in selecting individuals qualified to become our directors and in determining the composition of the board and its committees. The nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for, among other things:

- selecting and recommending to the board nominees for election by the shareholders or appointment by the board;
- reviewing annually with the board the current composition of the board with regards to characteristics such as independence, knowledge, skills, experience and diversity;
- making recommendations on the frequency and structure of board meetings and monitoring the functioning of the committees of the board; and
- advising the board periodically with regards to significant developments in the law and practice of corporate governance as well as our compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and making recommendations to the board on all matters of corporate governance and on any remedial action to be taken.

### **Duties of Directors**

Under Cayman Islands law, our directors 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, and the class rights vested thereunder in the holders of the shares. Our company has the right to seek damages if a duty owed by our directors is breached.

Our board of directors has all the powers necessary for managing, and for directing and supervising, our business affairs. The functions and powers of our board of directors include, among others:

- convening shareholders’ annual general meetings and reporting its work to shareholders at such meetings;
- declaring dividends and distributions;
- appointing officers and determining the term of office of the officers;
- exercising the borrowing powers of our company and mortgaging the property of our company; and
- approving the transfer of shares in our company, including the registration of such shares in our share register.

### **Terms of Directors and Executive Officers**

Our officers are elected by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors. Our directors are not subject to a term of office and hold office until such time as they are removed from office by ordinary resolution of the shareholders or by the unanimous written resolution of all the shareholders. A director will cease to be a director automatically if, among other things, the director (i) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors; (ii) dies or is found by our company to be or becomes of unsound mind; (iii) resigns his or her office by notice in writing to our company; (iv) without special leave of absence from our board of directors, is absent from meetings of our board of directors for three consecutive meetings and the board resolves that his or her office be vacated; or (v) is removed from office pursuant to any other provision of our memorandum and articles of association.

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**D. Employees**

We had 779, 924 and 1,244 employees as of December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. Geographically, as of December 31, 2017, we had 1,032 employees in Beijing, 85 employees in Chengdu, 107 employees in Shanghai, ten employees in Guangzhou, nine employees in Tianjin and one employee in the United States. The following table sets forth the numbers of our employees categorized by function as of December 31, 2017.

	As of December 31, 2017
<b>Function:</b>	
Research and development	552
Customer service, sales and marketing	329
Operations	205
General administration	158
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,244</u>

In addition to our full-time employees, we used 648 contract workers dispatched to us by staffing agencies as of December 31, 2017. These contract workers are primarily responsible for content management and monitoring and for customer service.

As required by laws and regulations in China, we participate in various employee social security plans that are organized by municipal and provincial governments, including housing, pension, medical insurance and unemployment insurance. We are required under Chinese law to make contributions to employee benefit plans at specified percentages of the salaries, bonuses and certain allowances of our employees, up to a maximum amount specified by the local government from time to time.

We typically enter into standard confidentiality and employment agreements with our management and service development personnel. These contracts include a standard non-compete covenant that prohibits the employee from competing with us, directly or indirectly, during his or her employment and for two years after the termination of his or her employment, provided that we pay compensation equal to a certain percentage of the employee's salary during the restriction period in accordance with applicable laws.

We believe that we maintain a good working relationship with our employees, and we have not experienced any labor disputes. None of our employees are represented by labor unions.

**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 stock options granted to our directors, executive officers and other employees, see "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation—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, 2018 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 a total of 402,129,737 outstanding ordinary shares of our company as of the date of March 31, 2018, comprising (i) 321,765,271 Class A ordinary shares, excluding the 7,817,766 Class A ordinary shares issued to our depository bank for bulk issuance of ADSs reserved for future issuances upon the exercise or vesting of awards granted under our share incentive plans, and (ii) 80,364,466 Class B ordinary shares.

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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	Voting Power
	Class A Ordinary Shares	Class B Ordinary Shares	Beneficially Owned %(1)	
<b>Directors and executive officers**:</b>				
Yan Tang <sup>(3)</sup>	10,401,449	80,364,466	22.2	71.9
Yong Li <sup>(4)</sup>	12,246,899	—	3.1	1.1
David Ying Zhang <sup>(5)</sup>	12,831,421	—	3.1	1.1
Neil Nanpeng Shen <sup>(6)</sup>	*	—	*	*
Benson Bing Chung Tam <sup>(7)</sup>	—	—	—	—
Dave Daqing Qi <sup>(8)</sup>	—	—	—	—
Xiaoliang Lei <sup>(9)</sup>	10,057,584	—	2.4	0.9
Jonathan Xiaosong Zhang <sup>(10)</sup>	*	—	*	*
Li Wang <sup>(11)</sup>	*	—	*	*
Chunlai Wang <sup>(12)</sup>	*	—	*	*
All directors and executive officers as a group	48,551,541	80,364,466	31.5	75.1
<b>Principal Shareholders:</b>				
Gallant Future Holdings Limited <sup>(13)</sup>	*	72,364,466	19.0	64.7

### Notes:

\* Less than 1% of our total outstanding Class A and Class B ordinary shares.

\*\* Except for Messrs. Yong Li, David Ying Zhang, Neil Nanpeng Shen, Mr. Benson Bing Chung Tam and Mr. Dave Daqing Qi, the business address for our executive officers and directors is 20<sup>th</sup> Floor, Block B, Tower 2, Wangjing SOHO, No.1 Futongdong Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100102, 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) 402,129,737 ordinary shares and (ii) the number of shares such person or group has the right to acquire upon exercise of option, warrant or other right within 60 days after March 31, 2018. Our Class B ordinary shares are convertible at any time by the holder thereof into Class A ordinary shares on a one-for-one basis.
- (2) For each person and group included in this column, percentage of voting power is calculated by dividing the voting power beneficially owned by such person or group by the voting power of all of our Class A and Class B ordinary shares as a single class. Each holder of Class A ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share and each holder of our Class B ordinary shares is entitled to ten votes per share on all matters submitted to them for vote.
- (3) Represent (i) 72,364,466 Class B ordinary shares held by Gallant Future Holdings Limited, (ii) 8,000,000 Class B ordinary shares held by New Heritage Global Limited, (iii) 5,563,949 Class A ordinary shares that Mr. Tang is entitled to acquire within 60 days from March 31, 2018 upon exercise of share options held by him under our share incentive plans, (iv) 4,000,000 Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs beneficially owned by Mr. Tang, and (v) 837,500 Class A ordinary shares that Mr. Tang's spouse is entitled to acquire within 60 days from March 31, 2018 upon exercise of share options held by her under our share incentive plans. Gallant Future Holdings Limited is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and is wholly owned by a family trust controlled by Mr. Tang. New Heritage Global Limited is a limited company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and is wholly beneficially owned by Mr. Tang through a family trust.
- (4) Represents 12,246,899 Class A ordinary shares held by Joyous Harvest Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and wholly owned by a family trust controlled by Mr. Li. The business address of Mr. Li is 5/F, Block A, Lingxinghang Center, No. 8, Guangshun South Avenue, Chaoyang District, Beijing.
- (5) Represents (i) 11,770,897 Class A ordinary shares and ADSs held by Matrix Partners China II Hong Kong Limited, as reported on the Amendment No. 8 to Schedule 13D filed by Matrix Partners China II Hong Kong Limited, among others, on March 21, 2018, (ii) 979,274 Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs beneficially owned by Mr. Zhang and (iii) 81,250 Class A ordinary shares that Mr. Zhang is entitled to acquire within 60 days from March 31, 2018 upon exercise of share options held by him under our share incentive plans. The percentage of beneficial ownership in this annual report was calculated based on the total number of our Class A and Class B ordinary shares outstanding as of March 31, 2018. Matrix Partners China II Hong Kong Limited is a limited company incorporated in Hong Kong. Matrix Partners China II Hong Kong Limited is controlled and 90%-owned by Matrix Partners China II, L.P., and the remaining 10% shares is held by Matrix Partners China II-A, L.P. The general partner of Matrix Partners China II, L.P. and Matrix Partners China II-A, L.P. is Matrix China II GP GP, Ltd. The directors of Matrix China II GP GP, Ltd. are David Ying Zhang, Timothy A. Barrows, David Su and Yibo Shao. The business address of Mr. Zhang is Suite 2601, Taikang Financial Tower, No. 38 Yard East 3<sup>rd</sup> Ring Road North, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100026, People's Republic of China.

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- (6) The business address of Mr. Shen is Room 3606, China Central Place Tower 3, 77 Jianguo Road Chaoyang District, Beijing 100027, China.
- (7) The business address of Mr. Tam is Room 1-4-2503, No. 2 East Xibahe, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China.
- (8) The business address of Dr. Qi is Room 332, Tower E3, Oriental Plaza, 1 East Chang An Avenue, Dong Cheng District, Beijing 100738, China.
- (9) Represents (i) 970,468 Class A ordinary shares that Mr. Lei is entitled to acquire within 60 days from March 31, 2018 upon exercise of share options held by him under our share incentive plans, (ii) 1,000,000 Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs beneficially owned by Mr. Lei and (iii) 8,087,116 Class A ordinary shares held by First Optimal Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and wholly owned by a family trust controlled by Mr. Lei.
- (10) Represents Class A ordinary shares that Mr. Zhang is entitled to acquire within 60 days from March 31, 2018 upon exercise of share options held by him under our share incentive plans.
- (11) Represents Class A ordinary shares that Mr. Wang is entitled to acquire within 60 days from March 31, 2018 upon exercise of share options held by him under our share incentive plans.
- (12) Represents Class A ordinary shares that Mr. Wang is entitled to acquire within 60 days from March 31, 2018 upon exercise of share options held by him under our share incentive plans.
- (13) Represents 4,000,000 Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs and 72,364,466 Class B ordinary shares held by Gallant Future Holdings Limited. Gallant Future Holdings Limited is a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and wholly owned by a family trust controlled by Mr. Yan Tang. Mr. Tang has sole power to direct the voting and disposition of shares of our company directly or indirectly held by Gallant Future Holdings Limited. The registered address of Gallant Future Holdings Limited is Sertus Chambers, P.O. Box 905, Quasticky Building, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

To our knowledge, on the same basis of calculation as above, approximately 88.8% of our total outstanding Class A ordinary shares were held by one record shareholder in the United States, namely, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, the depository of our ADS program, which held 293,608,980 Class A ordinary shares represented by 146,804,490 ADSs, including 7,817,766 Class A ordinary shares underlying 3,908,883 ADSs that it held on reserve for our company for the purposes of future issuances upon the exercise or vesting of awards granted under our share incentive plans.

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. We are not aware of any arrangement that may, 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.

## **B. Related Party Transactions**

### **Contractual Arrangements with Beijing Momo and Its Shareholders**

PRC laws and regulations currently limit foreign ownership of companies that engage in a value-added telecommunications service business in China. As a result, we operate our relevant business through contractual arrangements between Beijing Momo IT, our PRC subsidiary, Beijing Momo and the shareholders of Beijing Momo. For a description of these contractual arrangements, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements with Beijing Momo.”

### **Transactions with our Founders**

On April 22, 2014, Joyous Harvest Holdings Limited, First Optimal Holdings Limited and Fast Prosperous Holdings Limited, which are companies wholly-owned by family trusts controlled by Yong Li, Xiaoliang Lei and Zhiwei Li, three of our founders, respectively, surrendered a total of 15,651,589 ordinary shares to our company at no consideration. On the same date, we declared a special dividend of US\$64.5 million in aggregate to these shareholders, of which US\$58.0 million was paid in May 2014. US\$6.5 million remained unpaid to these shareholders as of the date of this annual report. The special dividend was approved by the shareholders.

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Pursuant to the third amended and restated shareholders' agreement dated May 15, 2014 executed in connection with the private placement of our Series D preferred shares, each of our founders including Messrs. Yan Tang, Yong Li, Xiaoliang Lei and Zhiwei Li agreed to subject the ordinary shares respectively held by their 100% beneficially owned BVI companies, Gallant Future Holdings Limited, Joyous Harvest Holdings Limited, First Optimal Holdings Limited and Fast Prosperous Holdings Limited, to our repurchase rights upon termination of employment of the founders with us. The shares subject to our repurchase rights include 96,886,370 ordinary shares then held by Gallant Future Holdings Limited, 16,846,899 ordinary shares then held by Joyous Harvest Holdings Limited, 9,587,116 ordinary shares then held by First Optimal Holdings Limited and 8,028,026 ordinary shares then held by Fast Prosperous Holdings Limited. If a founder terminates his employment or consulting relationship with us before April 17, 2015, we are entitled to repurchase 50% of the shares beneficially owned by such founder through the BVI holding company at a price of US\$0.0001 per share or the lowest price permitted under applicable laws. If the termination takes place after April 17, 2015 but before April 17, 2016, we are entitled to repurchase 25% of such shares on the same terms. Our repurchase rights over the ordinary shares held by Joyous Harvest Holdings Limited has terminated upon the completion of our initial public offering in December 2014 and our repurchase rights over the ordinary shares held by Gallant Future Holdings Limited, First Optimal Holdings Limited and Fast Prosperous Holdings Limited have expired on April 17, 2016.

### **Transactions with Affiliates of a Major Shareholder**

In 2015, we provided mobile marketing services to Hangzhou Alimama Technology Co., Ltd. and purchased cloud computing services from Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the total amount of service fees from Hangzhou Alimama Technology Co., Ltd. was US\$6.0 million, and the total amount of service fees to Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd. was US\$0.3 million.

In 2016, we (i) provided mobile marketing services to Hangzhou Alimama Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Tmall Technology Co., Ltd. and Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd.; (ii) received mobile game revenue generated through Guangzhou Aijiuyou Informational Technology Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou UC Network Technology Co., Ltd.; (iii) purchased cloud computing services from Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd. and (iv) purchased marketing services from Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the total amount of service fees from Hangzhou Alimama Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Tmall Technology Co., Ltd. and Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd. were US\$42,000, US\$0.8 million and US\$0.2 million, respectively. The total amount of mobile game revenue generated through Guangzhou Aijiuyou Informational Technology Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou UC Network Technology Co., Ltd. were US\$0.4 million and US\$9,000, respectively, and the total amount of service fees to Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd. and Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd. were US\$3.4 million and US\$0.3 million, respectively. Hangzhou Alimama Technology Co., Ltd., Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd., Zhejiang Tmall Technology Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Aijiuyou Informational Technology Co., Ltd., Guangzhou UC Network Technology Co., Ltd. and Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd. are affiliates of Alibaba Investment Limited, one of our major shareholders.

In 2017, we (i) provided mobile marketing services to Hangzhou Alimama Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Tmall Technology Co., Ltd. and Hangzhou Yihong Advertisement Co., Ltd.; (ii) received mobile game revenue generated through Guangzhou Aijiuyou Informational Technology Co., Ltd.; (iii) purchased cloud computing services from Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd.; (iv) purchased marketing services from Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd. and (v) shared mobile game revenue with Guangzhou Jianyue Information Technology Co., Ltd. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the total amount of service fees from Hangzhou Alimama Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Tmall Technology Co., Ltd. and Hangzhou Yihong Advertisement Co., Ltd. were US\$0.3 million, US\$74,000 and US\$2.6 million, respectively. The total amount of mobile game revenue generated through Guangzhou Aijiuyou Informational Technology Co., Ltd. were US\$0.2 million. The total amount of service fees to Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd. and Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd. were US\$11.1 million and US\$0.3 million, respectively, and the total revenue sharing with Guangzhou Jianyue Information Technology Co., Ltd. was US\$0.1 million. Hangzhou Alimama Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Tmall Technology Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Yihong Advertisement Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Aijiuyou Informational Technology Co., Ltd., Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd., Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou Jianyue Information Technology Co., Ltd. are affiliates of Alibaba Investment Limited, one of our major shareholders until November 2017.

### **Transactions with Certain Other Related Parties**

In 2016, we provided mobile marketing services to Shanghai Xisue Network Technology Co., Ltd. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the total amount of service fees from Shanghai Xisue Network Technology Co., Ltd. was US\$0.9 million. Shanghai Xisue Network Technology Co., Ltd. is an affiliate of Xish International Limited, a company in which we own 17.3% equity interest and have appointed a member to its board of directors.

We paid revenue sharing of live video service in the aggregate amount of US\$3.9 million and US\$29.8 million to Hunan Qindao Cultural Spread Ltd., a company in which we own 26.4% equity interest, and its subsidiary, for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively

In 2014, we entered into a game agreement with Shanghai Touch future Network Technology Co., Ltd. in which we own a 20.0% equity interest. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the total amount of remittances to Shanghai Touch future Network Technology Co., Ltd. was US\$0.3 million.

### **Registration Rights**

Pursuant to the third amended and restated shareholders agreement that we entered into on May 15, 2014 with all our then shareholders in connection with our issuance of Series D preferred shares prior to our initial public offering, we have granted certain registration rights to holders of our registrable securities, which include our ordinary shares issued or issuable upon conversion of our preferred shares, ordinary shares issued as a dividend for our preferred shares, or any other ordinary shares thereafter owned or acquired by purchasers of our preferred shares in our pre-IPO private placements, subject to certain exceptions. Set forth below is a description of the registration rights granted under the agreement.

***Demand Registration Rights.*** Holders of at least 10% of registrable securities have the right to demand in writing, at any time after the effectiveness of a registration statement for our initial public offering, that we file a registration statement to register their registrable securities and other holders of registrable securities who choose to participate in the offering. We, however, are not obligated to effect a demand registration if we have already effected (i) two demand registrations or (ii) one registration pursuant to the same demand registration rights or the F-3 registration rights within the six-month period preceding the date of such request. We have the right to defer the filing of a registration statement up to 90 days if our board of directors determines in good faith that the registration at such time would be materially detrimental to us and our shareholders, provided that we may not utilize this right more than twice in any 12-month period.

***Form F-3 Registration Rights.*** When we are eligible for registration on Form F-3, upon a written request from the holders of at least 10% of the registrable securities then outstanding, we must file a registration statement on Form F-3 covering the offer and sale of the registrable securities by the requesting shareholders and other holders of registrable securities who choose to participate in the offering. There is no limit on the number of the registration made pursuant to this registration right. We, however, are not obligated to effect such registration if, among other things, (i) the aggregate anticipated price of such offering is less than US\$1,000,000, or (ii) we have, within six months period preceding the date of such request, already effected a registration pursuant to an exercise of demand registration rights or piggyback registration rights. We may defer filing of a registration statement on Form F-3 no more than once during any twelve month period for up to 60 days if our board of directors determines in good faith that filing such registration statement will be materially detrimental to us and our shareholders.

***Piggyback Registration Rights.*** If we propose to file a registration statement for a public offering of our securities other than relating to a demand registration right, F-3 registration right, an employee benefit plan or a corporate reorganization, then we must offer holders of registrable securities an opportunity to include in this registration all or any part of their registrable securities. The underwriters of any underwritten offering may in good faith allocate the shares to be included in the registration statement first to us, and second to each requesting holder of registrable securities on a pro rata basis, subject to certain limitations.

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**Expenses of Registration.** We will pay all registration expenses and all participating holders of registrable securities will pay the underwriting discounts and selling commissions relating to any demand, Form F-3, or piggyback registration. However, we are not obligated to pay any expenses relating to a demand registration if the registration request is subsequently withdrawn at the request of holders of a majority of the registrable securities to be registered, subject to certain exceptions.

**Termination of Obligations.** The registration rights set forth above shall terminate on the earlier of (i) the date that is five years after the completion of our initial public offering, (ii) the date of the completion of a liquidation event, or (iii) as to any holder of registrable securities, the time when all registrable securities held by such holder may be sold in any three-month period without restriction pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act.

### **Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements**

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation—Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements.”

### **Share Incentive Plans**

“Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation—Share Incentive Plans.”

### **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**

Other than a civil complaint raised against us in China, we are currently not a party to any material legal or administrative proceedings. On October 22, 2015, we were served a civil complaint by Guangzhou Tian He People’s Court in which the plaintiff claimed that *Xiaoyao Xiyou*, a game that we previously operated and have ceased operating since November 2017, infringed upon the plaintiff’s copyright in works of literature and art of a game, constituting unfair competition. The plaintiff demanded that we cease the infringement and pay compensation and legal costs totaling approximately RMB10 million (US\$1.5 million). On August 31, 2017, Guangzhou Tian He People’s Court ruled a civil judgement of first-instance, which ordered us and the developer of *Xiaoyao Xiyou* to cease the infringement and pay compensation in the amount of RMB5.0 million (US\$0.8 million) to the plaintiff. The developer of *Xiaoyao Xiyou* filed an appeal to Guangzhou Intellectual Property Court. As a result, the first-instance judgement made by Guangzhou Tian He People’s Court did not bind us. We may from time to time be subject to various legal or administrative claims and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Litigation or any other legal or administrative proceeding, regardless of the outcome, is likely to result in substantial cost and diversion of our resources, including our management’s time and attention. See also “Item 3. Key Information on the Company—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We have been and may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims or other allegations by third parties for information or content displayed on, retrieved from or linked to our platform, or distributed to our users, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and prospects” and “Item 3. Key Information on the Company—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—If we fail to obtain and maintain the requisite licenses and approvals required under the complex regulatory environment applicable to our businesses in China, or if we are required to take compliance actions that are time-consuming or costly, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.”



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### Dividend Policy

Our board of directors has discretion on whether to distribute dividends, subject to our memorandum and articles of association and certain restrictions under Cayman Islands law, namely that our company may only pay dividends out of profits or share premium, and provided always that it is able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. In addition, our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our directors. 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.

With shareholders' approval, we declared a special dividend to certain holders of our ordinary shares in the amount of US\$64.5 million in April 2014, of which US\$58.0 million was paid. The special dividend was paid out of our share premium. We do not have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business.

We are a holding company registered by way of continuation into the Cayman Islands. We may rely on dividends from our subsidiary in China for our cash requirements, including any payment of dividends to our shareholders. PRC regulations may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiary to pay dividends to us. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulations Relating to Dividend Distribution" and "—Regulation—Regulations Relating to Taxation."

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 Class A 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

Our ADSs have been listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market since December 11, 2014. Our ADSs currently trade on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "MOMO." One ADS represented two Class A ordinary shares.

The following table provides the high and low trading prices for our ADSs on the NASDAQ Global Select Market for the time periods indicated.

	Trading Price	
	High	Low
<b>Annual Highs and Lows</b>		
2014	17.50	10.82
2015	19.89	9.50
2016	28.44	6.72
2017	46.69	18.30
<b>Quarterly Highs and Lows</b>		
Second Quarter 2016	16.74	9.68
Third Quarter 2016	25.62	8.88
Fourth Quarter 2016	28.44	16.73
First Quarter 2017	36.18	18.30
Second Quarter 2017	45.95	32.32
Third Quarter 2017	46.69	31.12
Fourth Quarter 2017	35.49	22.49
First Quarter 2018	40.45	24.84
<b>Monthly Highs and Lows</b>		
October 2017	35.49	28.08
November 2017	33.60	23.35
December 2017	26.29	22.49
January 2018	32.18	24.84
February 2018	35.87	26.21
March 2018	40.45	31.26
April 2018 (through April 23, 2018)	38.07	33.42



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**B. Plan of Distribution**

Not applicable.

**C. Markets**

Our ADSs have been listed on NASDAQ Global Select Market since December 11, 2014 under the symbol “MOMO.”

**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 second amended and restated memorandum and articles of association contained in our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-199996), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014. The second amended and restated memorandum and articles of association was adopted by our shareholders by unanimous resolutions on the November 28, 2014, and became effective upon completion of our initial public offering of our 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 on Form 20-F.

**D. Exchange Controls**

See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulations Relating to Foreign Exchange.”

**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. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties that are applicable to any payments made to or by our company. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

**People's Republic of China Taxation**

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 and was further amended on October 1, 2016. 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 Momo Inc. meets all of the criteria described above. We believe that none of Momo 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.

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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 a 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 does not have such tax treaty with China. Our US subsidiary is not an immediate holding company of any 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, Momo Technology HK Company Limited may be able to enjoy the 5% withholding tax rate for the dividends it receives from its PRC subsidiaries if it satisfies the relevant conditions under tax rules and regulations, and obtains 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), or an Indirect Transfer, and such overseas holding company is located in a tax jurisdiction that: (a) has an effective tax rate less than 12.5% or (b) does not tax foreign income of its residents, the non-resident enterprise, as the seller, shall report such Indirect Transfer to the competent tax authority of the PRC resident enterprise within 30 days of execution of the equity transfer agreement for such Indirect Transfer. The PRC tax authority will examine the true nature of the Indirect Transfer, and if the tax authority considers that the foreign investor has adopted an abusive arrangement without reasonable commercial purposes and for the purpose of avoiding or reducing PRC tax, they will disregard the existence of the overseas holding company that is used for tax planning purposes and re-characterize the Indirect Transfer. As a result, gains derived from such Indirect Transfer may be subject to PRC withholding tax at the rate of up to 10%. SAT Circular 698 also points out that when a non-resident enterprise transfers its equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise to its related parties at a price lower than the fair market value, the competent tax authorities have the power to make a reasonable adjustment on the taxable income of the transaction.

On February 3, 2015, the SAT issued a Public Notice [2015] No. 7, or Public Notice 7, to supersede existing provisions in relation to the Indirect Transfer as set forth in Circular 698, while the other provisions of Circular 698 remain in force. Public Notice 7 introduces a new tax regime that is significantly different from that under Circular 698. Public Notice extends its tax jurisdiction to capture not only Indirect Transfer as set forth under Circular 698 but also transactions involving transfer of immovable property in China and assets held under the establishment and place in China of a foreign company through the offshore transfer of a foreign intermediate holding company. Public Notice 7 also addresses transfer of the equity interest in a foreign intermediate holding company widely. In addition, Public Notice 7 provides clearer criteria than Circular 698 on how to assess reasonable commercial purposes and introduces safe harbor scenarios applicable to internal group restructurings. However, it also brings challenges to both the foreign transferor and transferee of the Indirect Transfer as they have to make self-assessment on whether the transaction should be subject to PRC tax and to file or withhold the PRC tax accordingly. In October 2017, the SAT issued the Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Issues Concerning the Withholding of Non-resident Enterprise Income Tax at Source, or Bulletin 37, which came into effect on December 1, 2017. The Bulletin 37 replaced and superseded, among other circulars, Circular 698, and further clarifies the practice and procedure of the withholding of non-resident enterprise income tax. Where a non-resident enterprise transfers taxable assets indirectly by disposing of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, which is an Indirect Transfer, the non-resident enterprise as either the transferor or the transferee, or the PRC entity that directly owns the taxable assets, may report such Indirect Transfer to the relevant tax authority.

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Where non-resident investors were involved in our private equity financing, if such transactions were determined by the tax authorities to lack reasonable commercial purpose, we and our non-resident investors may become at risk of being taxed under Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7 and may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7 or to establish that we should not be taxed under Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations or the non-resident investors' investments in us.

The PRC tax authorities have the discretion under SAT Circular 59, Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7 to make adjustments to the taxable capital gains based on the difference between the fair value of the equity interests transferred and the cost of investment. We may pursue acquisitions in the future that may involve complex corporate structures. If we are considered a non-resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and if the PRC tax authorities make adjustments to the taxable income of the transactions under SAT Circular 59, Bulletin 37 and Public Notice 7, our income tax costs associated with such potential acquisitions will be increased, which may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

### **United States Federal Income Tax Considerations**

The following discussion is a summary of United States federal income tax considerations relating to the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares by a U.S. Holder (as defined below) that holds our ADSs or ordinary shares as "capital assets" (generally, property held for investment) under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. This discussion is based upon existing United States federal tax law, which is subject to differing interpretations or change, possibly with retroactive effect. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service, or 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 discuss all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be important to particular investors in light of their individual investment circumstances, including investors subject to special tax rules that may differ significantly from those discussed below (including for example, financial institutions, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, broker-dealers, traders in securities that elect mark-to-market treatment, 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, holders who acquire their ADSs or ordinary shares pursuant to any employee share option or otherwise as compensation, investors that will hold their ADSs or ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction for United States federal income tax purposes, or investors that have a functional currency other than the United States dollar). This discussion, moreover, does not address the United States federal estate, gift, Medicare or alternative minimum tax, or any non-United States, state, or local tax considerations of the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares. Each U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state, local, non-United States income, and other tax considerations of an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares.

### **General**

For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. Holder" is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or ordinary shares that is, for 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 law 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 validly 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 our ADSs or ordinary shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding our ADSs or ordinary shares and their partners are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares.

For 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 U.S. Holder of our ADSs will be treated in this manner. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of ordinary shares for ADSs will generally not be subject to United States federal income tax.

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***Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations***

A non-United States corporation, such as our company, will be classified as a “passive foreign investment company,” or PFIC, for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, if either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income (the “asset test”). For this purpose, cash and assets readily convertible into cash are categorized as passive assets, and the company’s goodwill and other unbooked intangibles associated with our active business are taken into account as nonpassive 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 and earning a proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, more than 25% (by value) of the stock.

Although the law in this regard is not entirely clear, we treat Beijing Momo as being owned by us for United States federal income tax purposes, because we control its management decisions and we are entitled to substantially all of the economic benefits associated with this entity, and, as a result, we consolidate the results of its operations in our consolidated U.S. GAAP financial statements. If it were determined, however, that we do not own the stock of Beijing Momo for United States federal income tax purposes, we would likely be treated as a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2017 and would anticipate being a PFIC for future taxable years. Assuming that we are the owner of Beijing Momo for United States federal income tax purposes and based upon our income and assets and the value of our ADSs, we do not believe that we were a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2017 and do not anticipate becoming a PFIC in the foreseeable future.

While we do not anticipate being a PFIC in the current taxable year or the foreseeable future, there can be no assurance in this regard because the determination of whether we will be or become a PFIC is a factual determination made annually that will depend, in part, upon the composition of our income and assets. Fluctuations in the market price of our ADSs may cause us to become a PFIC for the current or subsequent taxable years because the value of our assets for purposes of the asset test, including the value of our goodwill and unbooked intangibles, may be determined by reference to the market price of our ADSs from time to time (which may be volatile). In estimating the value of our goodwill and other unbooked intangibles, we have taken into account our current market capitalization. If our market capitalization subsequently declines, we may be or become classified as a PFIC for the current taxable year or future taxable years. In addition, the composition of our income and our assets will be affected by how, and how quickly, we spend our liquid assets. Under circumstances where our revenue from activities that produce passive income significantly increase relative to our revenue from activities that produce non-passive income, or where we determine not to deploy significant amounts of cash for active purposes, our risk of becoming classified as a PFIC may substantially increase.

Furthermore, because there are uncertainties in the application of the relevant rules, it is possible that the IRS may challenge our classification of certain income or assets as non-passive, or our valuation of our goodwill and other unbooked intangibles, each of which may result in our company becoming classified as a PFIC for the current or subsequent taxable years. For example, the IRS may challenge the classification of certain of our non-passive revenues as passive royalty income, which would result in a portion of our goodwill as being treated as a passive asset. If we are classified as a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, we generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which such U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or 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 classified as a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes. The United States federal income tax rules that apply if we are treated as a PFIC are generally discussed below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules.”

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### ***Dividends***

Subject to the discussion below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules,” any cash distributions (including the amount of any PRC tax withheld) paid on our ADSs or 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 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 we pay will generally be treated as a “dividend” for United States federal income tax purposes. A non-corporate U.S. Holder will be subject to tax on dividend income from a “qualified foreign corporation” at a lower applicable capital gains 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 classified as 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 (i) 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 (ii) 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 NASDAQ Global Select Market, which is an established securities market in the United States, and the ADSs are readily tradable. Thus, the dividends we pay on our ADSs are expected to satisfy the conditions required for the reduced tax rates, but there can be no assurance that our ADSs will continue to be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Since we do not expect that our ordinary shares will be listed on an established securities market, it is unclear whether dividends that we pay on our ordinary shares that are not represented by ADSs will meet the conditions required for the reduced tax rate. However, in the event we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law (see “People’s Republic of China Taxation” above), we may be eligible for the benefits of the United States-PRC income tax treaty. If we are eligible for such benefits (which the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has determined is satisfactory for this purpose), dividends we pay on our ADSs or ordinary shares, regardless of whether such shares are represented by the ADSs, would be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced tax rate on dividends with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares in their particular circumstances. Dividends received on our ADSs or 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 our ADSs or ordinary shares. Depending on the U.S. Holder’s individual facts and circumstances, a U.S. Holder may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit not in excess of any applicable treaty rate in respect of any foreign withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on our ADSs or ordinary shares. A U.S. Holder who does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign tax withheld may instead claim a deduction, for United States federal income tax purposes, in respect of such withholding, but only for a year in which such holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex and their outcome depends in large part on the U.S. Holder’s individual facts and circumstances. Accordingly, U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

### ***Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares***

Subject to the discussion below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules,” 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 ordinary shares. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term if the ADSs or ordinary shares have been held for more than one year and will generally be United States-source gain or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers are currently eligible for reduced rates taxation. In the event that gain from the disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares is subject to tax in the PRC, such gain may be treated as PRC-source gain under the United States-PRC income tax treaty. The deductibility of a capital loss may be subject to limitations. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences if a foreign tax is imposed on a disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares, including the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

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***Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules***

If we are classified as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, and unless the U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election (as described below), the U.S. Holder will generally be subject to special tax rules that have a penalizing effect, regardless of whether we remain a PFIC, on (i) any excess distribution that we make to the U.S. Holder (which generally means any distribution paid during a taxable year to a U.S. Holder that is greater than 125 percent of the average annual distributions paid in the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares), and (ii) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of ADSs or ordinary shares. Under the PFIC rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable years in the U.S. Holder's holding period prior to the first taxable year in which we are classified as a PFIC (each, a "pre-PFIC year"), will be taxable as ordinary income;
- the amount allocated to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year, will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect applicable to the U.S. Holder for that year; and
- an additional tax equal to the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the tax attributable to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares and any of our subsidiaries is also a PFIC, such U.S. Holder would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

As an alternative to the foregoing rules, a U.S. Holder of "marketable stock" in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election with respect to such stock, provided that such stock is "regularly traded" within the meaning of applicable United States Treasury regulations. For those purposes, our ADSs, but not our ordinary shares are treated as marketable stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. We believe that our ADSs should qualify as being regularly traded, but no assurances may be given in this regard. If a U.S. Holder makes this election, 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 such deduction will only be allowed to the extent of the amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. The U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs would be adjusted to reflect any income or loss resulting from the mark-to-market election. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election in respect of a corporation classified as a PFIC and such corporation ceases to be classified as a PFIC, the U.S. Holder will not be required to take into account the gain or loss described above during any period that such corporation is not classified as a PFIC. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election, any gain such U.S. Holder recognizes upon the sale or other disposition of our ADSs in a year when we are a PFIC will be treated as ordinary income and any loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but such loss will only be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election.

Because a mark-to-market election cannot be made for any lower-tier PFICs that we may own, a U.S. Holder may continue to be subject to the PFIC rules with respect to such U.S. Holder's indirect interest in any investments held by us that are treated as an equity interest in a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes.

We do not intend to provide information necessary for U.S. Holders to make qualified electing fund elections which, if available, would result in tax treatment different from the general tax treatment for PFICs described above.

If a U.S. Holder owns our ADSs or ordinary shares during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, the U.S. Holder must generally file an annual IRS Form 8621 or such other form as is required by the United States Treasury Department. Each U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing ADSs or ordinary shares if we are or become treated as a PFIC, including the possibility of making a mark-to-market election and the unavailability of the election to treat us as a qualified electing fund.

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### ***Information Reporting***

Certain U.S. Holders are 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 our ADSs or 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 the related 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](http://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 Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, 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 depository from us.

In accordance with NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5250(d), we will post this annual report on Form 20-F on our website at <http://ir.immomo.com>. In addition, we will provide hardcopies of our annual report free of charge to shareholders and ADS holders upon request.

#### **I. Subsidiary Information**

Not applicable.



**Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

**Interest Rate Risk**

Our exposure to interest rate risk primarily relates to the interest income generated by excess cash, which is mostly held in interest-bearing bank deposits. We generated interest income of US\$7.8 million, US\$8.2 million and US\$21.6 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. We had cash, cash equivalents and term deposits of US\$1,059.6 million as of December 31, 2017. Assuming such amount of cash and cash equivalents were held entirely in interest-bearing bank deposits, a hypothetical one percentage point (100 basis-point) decrease in interest rates would decrease our interest income from these interest-bearing bank deposits for one year by approximately US\$10.6 million. 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.

**Foreign Exchange Risk**

Our revenues and costs are mostly denominated in RMB, and a significant portion of our financial assets are also denominated in RMB, whereas our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. The Renminbi is not freely convertible into foreign currencies for capital account transactions. 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. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-old policy of pegging the value of the RMB 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, this appreciation halted and the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. Since June 2010, the RMB has fluctuated against the U.S. dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably. In August 2015, the People's Bank of China changed the way it calculates the mid-point price of Renminbi against the U.S. dollar, requiring the market-makers who submit for reference rates to consider the previous day's closing spot rate, foreign-exchange demand and supply as well as changes in major currency rates. The value of the Renminbi depreciated approximately 5.8% against the U.S. dollar in 2015 and further by approximately 6.3% in 2016. It is difficult to predict whether the depreciation will continue and 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. To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk.

Our net revenues, as denominated in RMB, was RMB88.9 million in 2017. Assuming that we convert the full amount of our net revenues in 2017 into U.S. dollars, a 10% appreciation of the U.S. dollar against RMB, from a rate of RMB6.7409 to US\$1.00, which was the average RMB to U.S. dollars exchange rate in 2017, to a rate of RMB7.4150 to US\$1.00, will result in a decrease of US\$1.2 million in our net revenues in 2017. Conversely, a 10% depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB, from a rate of RMB6.7409 to US\$1.00 to a rate of RMB6.0668 to US\$1.00, will result in an increase of US\$1.5 million in our net revenues in 2017.

Our net income, as denominated in RMB, was RMB24.8 million in 2017. Assuming that we convert the full amount of our net income in 2017 into U.S. dollars, a 10% appreciation of the U.S. dollar against RMB, from a rate of RMB6.7409 to US\$1.00 to a rate of RMB7.4150 to US\$1.00, will result in a decrease of US\$0.3 million in our net income in 2017. Conversely, a 10% depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB, from a rate of RMB6.7409 to US\$1.00 to a rate of RMB6.0668 to US\$1.00, will result in an increase of US\$0.4 million in our net income in 2017.

**Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities**

**A. Debt Securities**

Not applicable.

**B. Warrants and Rights**

Not applicable.

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**C. Other Securities**

Not applicable.

**D. American Depositary Shares**

**Fees and Charges Our ADS holders May Have to Pay**

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, the depositary 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 depositary 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 depositary may collect its annual fee for depositary services by deductions from cash distributions or by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depositary may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid. The depositary's principal office at which the ADSs will be administered is located at 60 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005, USA. The principal executive office of the depositary is located at 60 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005, USA.

Service	Fees
• To any person to which ADSs are issued or to any person to which a distribution is made in respect of ADS distributions pursuant to stock dividends or other free distributions of stock, bonus distributions, stock splits or other distributions (except where converted to cash)	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS issued
• Cancellation of ADSs, including termination of the deposit agreement	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS canceled
• Distribution of cash dividends	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held
• Distribution of cash entitlements (other than cash dividends) and/or cash proceeds, including proceeds from the sale of rights, securities and other entitlements	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held
• Distribution of ADSs pursuant to exercise of rights.	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held
• Depositary services	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held on the applicable record date(s) established by the depositary bank

**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, 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, 2017, we were entitled to receive approximately US\$2.3 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.

**PART II**

**Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies**

None.

**Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds**

The following “Use of Proceeds” information relates to our initial public offering of 18,400,000 ADSs representing 36,800,000 of our Class A ordinary shares, including 2,400,000 ADSs representing 4,800,000 Class A ordinary shares sold pursuant to the full exercise of over-allotment option by the underwriters, at an initial offering price of US\$13.50 per ADS, which was completed in December 2014.

After deducting the total expenses of approximately US\$17.4 million and other expenses of approximately US\$4.4 million, we received net proceeds of approximately US\$226.7 million from our initial public offering. Concurrently with the initial public offering, we completed a private placement and received an additional US\$60.0 million. As of December 31, 2017, we had used an insignificant amount of net proceeds received from the initial public offering because the net cash provided by our operations was sufficient to cover our capital needs.

None of the net proceeds from our initial public offering were directly or indirectly paid to the directors, officers, general partners of our company or their associates, persons owning 10% or more of our ordinary shares, or our affiliates.

**Item 15. Controls and Procedures**

**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, 2017, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file and furnish under the Exchange Act was recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

**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 framework in 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, 2017.

Designing and implementing an effective financial reporting system is a continuous effort that requires us to devote significant resources to maintain a financial reporting system that adequately satisfies our reporting obligations. 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.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting. That attestation report appears below.

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF MOMO INC.

### Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Momo Inc. (the “Company”), its subsidiaries, its variable interest entity (“VIE”), and its VIE’s subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, of the Group and our report dated April 26, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

### 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.

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/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP  
Beijing, the People's Republic of China

April 26, 2018

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**Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

There were no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting. We may identify additional control deficiencies in the future. Should we discover such deficiencies, we intend to remediate them as soon as possible.

**Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert**

Our board of directors has determined that each of Mr. Benson Bing Chung Tam and Dr. Dave Daqing Qi, independent directors (under the standards set forth in NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5605(a)(2) and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act) and members of our audit committee, is an audit committee financial expert.

**Item 16B. Code of Ethics**

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 finance officer, controller, 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 333-199996), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014. The code is also available on our official website under the corporate governance section at our investor relations website <http://ir.immomo.com>.

**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 Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, our principal external accounting firm, for the periods indicated.

	2016	2017
Audit fees(1)	US\$1,100,000	US\$1,650,000
Audit-related fees(2)	US\$ 20,000	US\$ —
Tax fees(3)	US\$ 40,105	US\$ 92,238

- (1) "Audit fees" represents the aggregate fees billed for each of the fiscal years listed for professional services rendered by our principal accounting firm for the audit of our annual financial statements or services that are normally provided by the auditors in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.
- (2) "Audit-related fees" represents the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal accounting firm for the assurance and related services, which mainly included the audit and review of financial statements and are not reported under "Audit Fees" above.
- (3) "Tax fees" represents the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal accounting firm 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 Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, including audit services, audit-related services and tax services as described above, other than those for *de minimis* services which are approved by the audit committee prior to the completion of the audit.

**Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees**

Not applicable.

**Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers**

None

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**Item 16F. Change in Registrant’s Certifying Accountant**

Not applicable.

**Item 16G. Corporate Governance**

NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5620 requires each issuer to hold an annual meeting of shareholders no later than one year after the end of the issuer’s fiscal year-end. However, NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5615(a)(3) permits foreign private issuers like us to follow “home country practice” in certain corporate governance matters. Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP, our Cayman Islands counsel, has provided a letter to the NASDAQ Stock Market certifying that under Cayman Islands law, we are not required to hold annual shareholders meetings every year. We followed home country practice and did not hold an annual meeting of shareholders in 2017. We may, however, hold annual shareholders meetings in the future.

Other than the annual meeting practice described above, there are no significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those followed by U.S. domestic companies under NASDAQ Stock Market Rules.

**Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure**

Not applicable.

**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 Momo Inc., its subsidiaries and its consolidated affiliated entity and its subsidiaries are included at the end of this annual report.

**Item 19. Exhibits**

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Document</u>
1.1	<a href="#">Second amended and restated memorandum and articles of association of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of our registration statement on Form F-1, as amended (file no. 333-199996), filed with the SEC on November 28, 2014)</a>
2.1	<a href="#">Registrant's specimen American depository receipt (included in Exhibit 2.3)</a>
2.2	<a href="#">Registrant's specimen certificate for ordinary shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of our registration statement on Form F-1, as amended (file no. 333-199996), filed with the SEC on November 28, 2014)</a>
2.3	<a href="#">Deposit agreement dated December 10, 2014 among the Registrant, the depository and holders and beneficial owners of American depository shares evidenced by American depository receipts issued thereunder (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of our registration statement on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on January 30, 2015)</a>
4.1	<a href="#">Third amended and restated shareholders agreement among the Registrant, shareholders of the Registrant and other parties thereto, dated May 15, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.2	<a href="#">Amended and restated 2012 share incentive plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.3	<a href="#">2014 share incentive plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.4	<a href="#">Series D preferred share purchase agreement by and among the Registrant, SCC Growth I Holdco A, Ltd. (formerly known as Sequoia Capital China Investment Holdco II Ltd.), Sequoia Capital China GF Holdco III-A, Ltd., SC China Growth III Co-Investment 2014-A, L.P., Rich Moon Limited and Tiger Global Eight Holdings, as investors, and other parties thereto, dated April 22, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.5	<a href="#">Form of indemnification agreement between the Registrant and each of its directors and executive officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.6	<a href="#">Form of employment agreement between the Registrant and each of its Executive Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.7	<a href="#">Business operation agreement by and among Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and its shareholders, dated April 18, 2012, and confirmation letter by Yan Tang, dated June 9, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.8	<a href="#">Exclusive cooperation agreement by and between Beijing Momo IT and Beijing Momo, and a supplemental agreement thereto dated August 31, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>



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<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Description of Document</b>
4.9	<a href="#">Exclusive cooperation agreement by and between Beijing Momo IT and Chengdu Momo, and a supplemental agreement thereto, dated August 31, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.11	<a href="#">Exclusive cooperation agreement by and between Beijing Momo IT and Tianjin Heer, and a supplemental agreement thereto, dated May 1, 2016</a>
4.12	<a href="#">Exclusive call option agreement by and among Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and each of its shareholders, dated April 18, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.13	<a href="#">Power of attorney by each shareholder of Beijing Momo, dated April 18, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.14	<a href="#">Equity interest pledge agreement by and among Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and each of its shareholders, dated April 18, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.15	<a href="#">Spousal consent letter by the spouse of each of Yong Li, Zhiwei Li and Yan Tang (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.16	<a href="#">Shareholder confirmation letter by each of the shareholders of Beijing Momo, dated April 18, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014)</a>
4.17*	<a href="#">Definitive agreement(s) with Tantan Limited, dated February 23, 2018</a>
4.18*	<a href="#">Exclusive cooperation agreement between Beijing Momo IT and Loudi Momo, dated December 1, 2017</a>
4.19*	<a href="#">Supplemental agreement to the exclusive cooperation agreement between Beijing Momo IT and Loudi Momo, dated December 1, 2017</a>
8.1*	<a href="#">List of subsidiaries and consolidated entities of the Registrant</a>
11.1	<a href="#">Code of business conduct and ethics of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-199996) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 7, 2014)</a>
12.1*	<a href="#">Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>
12.2*	<a href="#">Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>
13.1**	<a href="#">Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>
13.2**	<a href="#">Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>
15.1*	<a href="#">Consent of Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP</a>
15.2*	<a href="#">Consent of Han Kun Law Offices</a>
15.3*	<a href="#">Consent of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm</a>
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

**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.

**Momo Inc.**

By: /s/ Yan Tang

Name: Yan Tang

Title: Chairman and Chief  
Executive Officer

Date: April 26, 2018

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**MOMO INC.**

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

**TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF MOMO INC.**

**Opinion on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Momo Inc. (the “Company”), its subsidiaries, its variable interest entity (“VIE”), and its VIE’s subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also 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, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated April 26, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

**Basis for Opinion**

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Group’s consolidated 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/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP  
Beijing, the People’s Republic of China

April 26, 2018

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2014.

MOMO INC.

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**  
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and share related data, or otherwise noted)

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2017
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$257,564	\$ 685,827
Term deposits	393,759	373,794
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$nil and \$90 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 respectively	36,078	39,597
Amount due from related parties	88	5,143
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	32,592	82,717
Deferred tax assets, current	72	—
Short-term investment	—	1,614
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>720,153</b>	<b>1,188,692</b>
Property and equipment, net	13,932	39,762
Intangible assets	—	7,462
Rental deposits	920	2,651
Long term investments	31,932	44,337
Other non-current assets	2,593	8,495
Deferred tax assets, non-current	208	7,197
Goodwill	—	3,401
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>769,738</b>	<b>1,301,997</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable (including accounts payable of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Company of \$36,812 and \$54,937 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	40,457	74,535
Deferred revenue (including deferred revenue of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Company of \$41,277 and \$64,788 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	41,277	64,865
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (including accrued expenses and other current liabilities of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Company of \$6,632 and \$30,802 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	39,965	87,809
Amount due to related parties (including amount due to related parties of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Company of \$1,510 and \$29 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	8,117	5,804
Income tax payable (including income tax payable of the consolidated VIE without recourse to the Company of \$3,881 and \$11,765 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	3,881	27,033
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>133,697</b>	<b>260,046</b>
Deferred tax liabilities, non-current	—	1,866
Other non-current liabilities	2,022	2,305
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>135,719</b>	<b>264,217</b>
<b>Commitments and contingencies (Note14)</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Class A ordinary shares (\$0.0001 par value; 800,000,000 and 800,000,000 shares authorized as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 respectively; 292,062,065 and 314,060,843 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	32	34
Class B ordinary shares (\$0.0001 par value; 100,000,000 and 100,000,000 shares authorized as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively; 96,886,370 and 84,364,466 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	10	9
Treasury stock	(64,494)	(64,494)
Additional paid-in capital	663,498	713,721
Retained earnings	51,141	369,707
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)/ income	(16,168)	15,954
Noncontrolling interest	—	2,849
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>634,019</b>	<b>1,037,780</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$769,738</b>	<b>\$1,301,997</b>

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

**MOMO INC.**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**  
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and share related data, or otherwise noted)

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Net revenues	\$ 133,988	\$ 553,098	\$ 1,318,271
Cost and expenses:			
Cost of revenues (including share-based compensation of \$915, \$2,785 and \$2,014 in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	(30,312)	(241,463)	(649,275)
Research and development (including share-based compensation of \$3,502, \$5,646 and \$8,793 in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	(23,265)	(31,399)	(51,491)
Sales and marketing (including share-based compensation of \$3,780, \$5,880 and \$11,723 in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively)	(52,631)	(97,173)	(217,437)
General and administrative (including share-based compensation of \$9,185, \$17,395 and \$27,127 in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	(22,879)	(38,983)	(62,581)
Total cost and expenses	(129,087)	(409,018)	(980,784)
Other operating income	713	406	23,379
Income from operations	5,614	144,486	360,866
Interest income	7,805	8,194	21,635
Impairment loss on long-term investments	—	(5,765)	(4,386)
Income before income tax and share of income on equity method investments	13,419	146,915	378,115
Income tax expense	(92)	(5,136)	(65,980)
Income before share of income on equity method investments	13,327	141,779	312,135
Share of income on equity method investments	370	3,471	5,889
Net income	13,697	145,250	318,024
Less: net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—	(542)
Net income attributable to Momo Inc.	13,697	145,250	318,566
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 13,697	\$ 145,250	\$ 318,566
Net income per share attributable to ordinary shareholders			
Basic	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.81
Diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.77
Weighted average shares used in calculating net income per ordinary share			
Basic	342,646,282	377,335,923	394,549,323
Diluted	401,396,548	407,041,165	415,265,078

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

**MOMO INC.**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and share related data)**

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Net income	\$13,697	\$145,250	\$318,024
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(3,499)	(11,642)	32,170
Comprehensive income	10,198	133,608	350,194
Less: comprehensive loss attributed to the non-controlling interest	—	—	(494)
Comprehensive income attributable to Momo Inc.	<u>\$10,198</u>	<u>\$133,608</u>	<u>\$350,688</u>

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

MOMO INC.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and share related data)

	Ordinary shares		Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock	(Accumulated deficit)/ Retained earning	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Non-controlling interests	Total shareholders' equity
	Shares	Amount						
Balance as of January 1, 2015	377,756,110	\$ 40	\$ 613,678	\$(64,494)	\$ (107,806)	\$ (1,027)	\$ —	\$ 440,391
Net income	—	—	—	—	13,697	—	—	13,697
Share-based compensation	—	—	17,382	—	—	—	—	17,382
Issuance of ordinary shares in connection with exercise of options and vesting of restricted share units	5,995,293	1	414	—	—	—	—	415
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	(3,499)	—	(3,499)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	383,751,403	\$ 41	\$ 631,474	\$(64,494)	\$ (94,109)	\$ (4,526)	\$ —	\$ 468,386
Net income	—	—	—	—	145,250	—	—	145,250
Share-based compensation	—	—	31,706	—	—	—	—	31,706
Issuance of ordinary shares in connection with exercise of options and vesting of restricted share units	5,197,032	1	318	—	—	—	—	319
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	(11,642)	—	(11,642)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	388,948,435	\$ 42	\$ 663,498	\$(64,494)	\$ 51,141	\$ (16,168)	\$ —	\$ 634,019
Net income	—	—	—	—	318,566	—	(542)	318,024
Share-based compensation	—	—	49,657	—	—	—	—	49,657
Issuance of ordinary shares in connection with exercise of options and vesting of restricted share units	9,476,874	1	566	—	—	—	—	567
Addition in noncontrolling interest of a subsidiary	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,343	3,343
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	32,122	48	32,170
Balance as of December 31, 2017	398,425,309	\$ 43	\$ 713,721	\$(64,494)	\$ 369,707	\$ 15,954	\$ 2,849	\$ 1,037,780

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



MOMO INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and share related data)

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 13,697	\$ 145,250	\$ 318,024
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation of property and equipment	6,646	8,404	11,722
Amortization of intangible assets	—	—	714
Share-based compensation	17,382	31,706	49,657
Share of income on equity method investments	(370)	(3,471)	(5,889)
Impairment loss on long-term investments	—	5,765	4,386
Impairment loss on intangible assets	—	—	191
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	5	15	17
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts	—	—	85
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable	(8,538)	(22,978)	(1,226)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(11,247)	(15,634)	(45,824)
Amount due from related parties	(1,218)	1,037	(4,943)
Deferred tax assets	—	(284)	(6,790)
Rental deposits	38	(304)	(1,590)
Other non-current assets	—	—	(750)
Accounts payable	5,274	32,019	25,778
Income tax payable	—	3,946	22,683
Deferred revenue	12,996	15,546	20,417
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	20,671	15,456	43,303
Amount due to related parties	88	1,642	(2,496)
Deferred tax liability	—	—	(145)
Other non-current liabilities	1,828	196	283
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>57,252</u>	<u>218,311</u>	<u>427,607</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	(13,521)	(7,026)	(32,314)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	—	63	8
Payment for long term investments	(17,859)	(14,542)	(8,003)
Prepayment for long term investments	(2,000)	(2,635)	(7,561)
Payment for acquired intangible assets	—	—	(2,993)
Purchase of term deposits	(450,000)	(509,612)	(592,432)
Cash received on maturity of term deposits	150,000	415,404	617,566
Payment for short term investments	—	—	(2,367)
Cash received from sales of short term investment	—	—	786
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(333,380)</u>	<u>(118,348)</u>	<u>(27,310)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment for IPO costs	(2,634)	—	—
Capital contribution from non-controlling interest shareholder	—	—	73
Deferred payment of purchase of property and equipment	—	(319)	(217)
Proceeds from exercise of share options	401	333	564
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>(2,233)</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>420</u>
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(3,138)	(11,882)	27,546
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(281,499)	88,095	428,263
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	450,968	169,469	257,564
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	<u>\$ 169,469</u>	<u>\$ 257,564</u>	<u>\$ 685,827</u>
Non-cash investing and financing activities			
Payable for purchase of property and equipment	765	623	7,265
Payable for repurchase of ordinary shares	6,450	6,450	6,450

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

MOMO INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2016 AND 2017  
(In U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Momo Inc. (the “Company”, formerly known as Momo Technology Company Limited) is the holding company for a group of companies, which is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”) on November 23, 2011. In July 2014, the Company was redomiciled in the Cayman Islands (“Cayman”) as an exempted company registered under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and was renamed Momo Inc. The Company, its subsidiaries, its consolidated variable interest entity (“VIE”) and VIE’s subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”) are principally engaged in providing mobile-based social networking services. The Group started its operation in July 2011. The Group started its monetization in the third quarter of 2013, by offering a platform for live video services, value-added service, mobile games and mobile marketing services.

As of December 31, 2017, details of the Company’s subsidiaries, VIE and VIE’s subsidiaries are as follows:

	Date of incorporation or acquisition	Place of incorporation	Percentage of economic ownership
<i>Subsidiaries</i>			
Momo Technology HK Company Limited (“Momo HK”)	December 5, 2011	Hong Kong	100%
Beijing Momo Information Technology Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Momo IT”)	March 9, 2012	PRC	100%
Momo Technology Overseas Holding Company Limited (“Momo BVI”)	March 5, 2014	BVI	100%
Momo Information Technologies Corp. (“Momo US”)	March 7, 2014	US	100%
<i>VIE</i>			
Beijing Momo Technology Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Momo”)	July 7, 2011	PRC	N/A*
<i>VIE’s subsidiaries</i>			
Chengdu Momo Technology Co., Ltd. (“Chengdu Momo”)	May 9, 2013	PRC	N/A*
Shanghai Momo Technology Co., Ltd. (“Shanghai Momo”)	January 19, 2015	PRC	N/A*
Chengdu Biyou Technology Co., Ltd. (“Chengdu Biyou”)	October 16, 2015	PRC	N/A*
Tianjin Heer Technology Co., Ltd (“Tianjin Heer”)	March 7, 2016	PRC	N/A*
Momo Pictures Co., Ltd.	November 11, 2016	PRC	N/A*
QOOL Media (Tianjin) Co., Ltd	November 16, 2016	PRC	N/A*
Zhejiang Shengdian Digital Network Co., Ltd. (“Zhejiang Shengdian”)	March 31, 2017	PRC	N/A*
Beijing Santi Cloud Union Technology Co., Ltd. (“Santi”)	June 30, 2017	PRC	N/A*
Loudi Momo Technology Co., Ltd. (“Loudi Momo”)	July 17, 2017	PRC	N/A*
Changsha Heer Network Co., Ltd. (“Changsha Heer”)	September 20, 2017	PRC	N/A*
Beijing Santi Cloud Time Technology Co., Ltd.	September 26, 2017	PRC	N/A*

\* These entities are controlled by the Company pursuant to the contractual arrangements disclosed below.

The Company was established on November 23, 2011 with share capital of \$15, which was 65% owned by Mr. Yan Tang, 20% owned by Mr. Yong Li, 8% owned by Mr. Xiaoliang Lei, and 7% owned by Mr. Zhiwei Li, (Yan Tang, Yong Li, Xiaoliang Lei and Zhiwei Li are collectively referred to as “Founders”) as a vehicle for the group reorganization.

The Group commenced its business in China in July 2011 through Beijing Momo which has subsequently become the Group’s VIE through the contractual arrangements described below in “the VIE arrangements”.

Beijing Momo was established by the Founders in Beijing, the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”), as a limited liability company on July 7, 2011, which was 65% owned by Mr. Yan Tang, 20% owned by Mr. Yong Li, 8% owned by Mr. Xiaoliang Lei, and 7% owned by Mr. Zhiwei Li. Beijing Momo and its subsidiaries principally engaged in the provision of substantially all of the Group’s services in the PRC.

**MOMO INC.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2016 AND 2017  
(In U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)**

**1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued**

The Company owns 100% of the equity interests in Momo HK, an intermediate holding company incorporated in Hong Kong on December 5, 2011, which owns 100% of the equity interests in Beijing Momo IT, a wholly foreign-owned enterprise (“WFOE”), incorporated in the PRC by the Company on March 9, 2012.

The Company entered into a group reorganization by way of entering into a series of contractual arrangements between its WFOE, VIE and the Company on April 18, 2012. Immediately after the reorganization, the Founders controlled the Company, WFOE and Beijing Momo; therefore, the reorganization was accounted for as a transaction among entities under common control. Accordingly, the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared by using historical cost basis and include the assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows that were directly attributable to Beijing Momo for all periods presented.

In December 2014, the Company completed its IPO and a concurrent private placement, upon which the Company’s ordinary shares were 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 to Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. The Company newly issued 45,688,888 Class A ordinary shares, consist of (i) 36,800,000 Class A ordinary shares offered through the IPO, and (ii) 8,888,888 Class A ordinary shares issued in connection with the concurrent private placement. All of the Company’s Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D shares were automatically converted upon IPO into 200,718,811 Class A ordinary shares.

The VIE arrangements

PRC regulations currently limit direct foreign ownership of business entities providing value-added telecommunications services, advertising services and internet services in the PRC where certain licenses are required for the provision of such services. To comply with these PRC regulations, Beijing Momo IT and Beijing Momo’s shareholders entered into various contractual arrangements whereby the shareholders’ claim to the economic benefits of Beijing Momo and their ability to control the activities of Beijing Momo were transferred to Beijing Momo IT.

The Group provides substantially all of its services in China through Beijing Momo, Chengdu Momo, Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo, which hold the operating licenses and approvals to enable the Group to provide such mobile internet content services in the PRC. The equity interests of Beijing Momo are legally held by certain employees and shareholders of the Company (“Nominee Shareholders”).

MOMO INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2016 AND 2017  
(In U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued

The VIE arrangements - continued

The Company obtained control over Beijing Momo through Beijing Momo IT on April 18, 2012 by entering into a series of contractual arrangements between Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and its Nominee Shareholders that enable the Company to (1) have power to direct the activities that most significantly affects the economic performance of the VIE, and (2) receive the economic benefits of the VIE that could be significant to the VIE. Accordingly, the Company is considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and has consolidated the VIE's financial results of operations, assets and liabilities in the Company's consolidated financial statements. In making the conclusion that the Company is the primary beneficiary of the VIE, the Company's rights under the Power of Attorney also provide the Company's abilities to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance. The Company also believes that this ability to exercise control ensures that the VIE will continue to execute and renew the Exclusive Technology Consulting and Management Services Agreement and pay service fees to the Company. By charging service fees in whatever amounts the Company deems fit, and by ensuring that the Exclusive Technology Consulting and Management Services Agreement is executed and renewed indefinitely, the Company has the rights to receive substantially all of the economic benefits from the VIE.

To further strengthen the Company's corporate structure, the Group amended its Power of Attorney, Exclusive Call Option Agreement and Equity Interest Pledge Agreement with the Nominee Shareholders and also entered into the Spousal Consent Letters with the Nominee Shareholders in April 2014, and amended the Exclusive Cooperation Agreements and Supplemental Agreements in August 2014. There was no substantial change to the term and condition of the VIE agreements and the change had no impact on to the Company's VIE consolidation. The following is a summary of the contractual agreements that the Company, through Beijing Momo IT, entered into with Beijing Momo and its Nominee Shareholders, as amended and entered into on April 18, 2014 and August 31, 2014:

Agreements that provide the Company effective control over the VIE:

(1) Power of Attorney

Pursuant to the Power of Attorney, the Nominee Shareholders of Beijing Momo each irrevocably appointed Beijing Momo IT as the attorney-in-fact to act on their behalf on all matters pertaining to Beijing Momo and to exercise all of their rights as a shareholder of Beijing Momo, including but not limited to convene, attend and vote on their behalf at shareholders' meetings, designate and appoint directors and senior management members. Beijing Momo IT may authorize or assign its rights under this appointment to a person as approved by its board of directors at its sole discretion. Each power of attorney will remain in force until the shareholder ceases to hold any equity interest in Beijing Momo. The Company believes the Powers of Attorney can demonstrate the power of its PRC subsidiary (Beijing Momo IT) to direct how the VIE should conduct its daily operations.

MOMO INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2016 AND 2017  
(In U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued

The VIE arrangements - continued

Agreements that provide the Company effective control over the VIE: - continued

(2) Exclusive Call Option Agreement

Under the Exclusive Call Option Agreement among Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and Nominee Shareholders of Beijing Momo, each of the Nominee Shareholders irrevocably granted Beijing Momo IT or its designated representative(s) an exclusive option to purchase, to the extent permitted under PRC law, all or part of his, her or its equity interests in Beijing Momo at the consideration equal to the nominal price or at lowest price as permitted by PRC laws.

Beijing Momo IT or its designated representative(s) have sole discretion as to when to exercise such options, either in part or in full. Without Beijing Momo IT's written consent, the Nominee Shareholders of Beijing Momo shall not transfer, donate, pledge, or otherwise dispose any equity interests of Beijing Momo in any way. In addition, any consideration paid by Beijing Momo IT to the Nominee Shareholders of Beijing Momo in exercising the option shall be transferred back to Beijing Momo IT or its designated representative(s). This agreement could be terminated when all the shareholders' equity were acquired by the WFOE or its designated representative(s) subject to the law of People's Republic of China.

In addition, Beijing Momo irrevocably granted Beijing Momo IT an exclusive and irrevocable option to purchase any or all of the assets owned by Beijing Momo at the lowest price permitted under PRC law. Without Beijing Momo IT's prior written consent, Beijing Momo and its Nominee Shareholders will not sell, transfer, mortgage or otherwise dispose of Beijing Momo's material assets, legal or beneficial interests or revenues of more than RMB500,000 or allow an encumbrance on any interest in Beijing Momo.

(3) Spousal Consent Letters

On April 18, 2014, each spouse of the married Nominee Shareholders of Beijing Momo entered into a Spousal Consent Letter, which unconditionally and irrevocably agreed that the equity interests in Beijing Momo held by and registered in the name of their spouse will be disposed of pursuant to the Equity Interest Pledge Agreement, the Exclusive Call Option Agreement, and the Power of Attorney. Each spouse agreed not to assert any rights over the equity interests in Beijing Momo held by their spouse. In addition, in the event that the spouse obtains any equity interests in Beijing Momo held by their spouse for any reason, they agreed to be bound by the contractual arrangements.

**MOMO INC.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2016 AND 2017  
(In U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)**

**1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued**

The VIE arrangements - continued

Agreements that transfer economic benefits to the Company:

(1) Exclusive Cooperation Agreements and Supplemental Agreements

In August 2014, Beijing Momo IT entered into an Exclusive Cooperation Agreement and a Supplemental Agreement with Beijing Momo and Chengdu Momo, respectively, to supersede the Exclusive Technology Consulting and Management Services Agreements signed in April 2012 by Beijing Momo IT and Beijing Momo. In May 2016, Beijing Momo IT entered into an Exclusive Cooperation Agreement and a Supplemental Agreement with Tianjin Heer. In December 2017, Beijing Momo IT entered into an Exclusive Cooperation Agreement and a Supplemental Agreement with Loudi Momo. Pursuant to the agreements, Beijing Momo IT has the exclusive right to provide, among other things, licenses, copyrights, technical and non-technical services to Beijing Momo, Chengdu Momo, Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo and receive service fees and license fees as consideration. Beijing Momo, Chengdu Momo, Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo will maintain a pre-determined level of operating profit and remit the excess operating profit, if any, to Beijing Momo IT as the consideration of the licenses, copyrights, technical and non-technical services provided by Beijing Momo IT. The agreements will remain effective for 10 years. At the sole discretion of Beijing Momo IT, the agreements could be renewed on applicable expirations dates, or Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo, Chengdu Momo, Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo could enter into other exclusive agreements.

For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, Beijing Momo IT charged Beijing Momo, Chengdu Momo, Tianjin Heer and Loudi Momo a service fee of \$112,043, \$319,018 and \$662,503 at the WFOE's discretion, respectively.

Since Beijing Momo IT has effectively controlled Beijing Momo through Power of Attorney, Equity Interest Pledge Agreement and Exclusive Call Option Agreement, Beijing Momo IT has the right to adjust the service fees at its sole discretion. The agreement shall remain effective for ten years. At the discretion of Beijing Momo IT, this agreement could be renewed on applicable expiration dates, or Beijing Momo IT and Beijing Momo could enter into another exclusive agreement.

(2) Equity Interest Pledge Agreement

Under the equity interest pledge agreement among Beijing Momo IT and each of the Nominee Shareholders of Beijing Momo, the Nominee Shareholders pledged all of their equity interests in Beijing Momo to Beijing Momo IT to guarantee Beijing Momo's and its shareholders' payment obligations arising from the Exclusive Technology Consulting and Management Service Agreement, Business Operation Agreement and Exclusive Call Option Agreement, including but not limited to, the payments due to Beijing Momo IT for services provided.

**MOMO INC.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2016 AND 2017  
(In U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)**

**1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued**

The VIE arrangements - continued

Agreements that transfer economic benefits to the Company: - continued

(2) Equity Interest Pledge Agreement - continued

If Beijing Momo or any of its Nominee Shareholders breaches its contractual obligations under the above agreements, Beijing Momo IT, as the pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights and entitlements, including receiving priority proceeds from the auction or sale of whole or part of the pledged equity interests of Beijing Momo in accordance with PRC legal procedures. During the term of the pledge, the shareholders of Beijing Momo shall cause Beijing Momo not to distribute any dividends and if they receive any dividends generated by the pledged equity interests, they shall transfer such received amounts to an account designated by Beijing Momo IT according to the instruction of Beijing Momo IT.

The pledge will remain binding until Beijing Momo and its Nominee Shareholders has fully performed all their obligations under the Exclusive Cooperation Agreements and Supplemental Agreements, Business Operations Agreement and Exclusive Call Option Agreement.

(3) Business Operations Agreement

Under the Business Operations Agreement among Beijing Momo IT, Beijing Momo and the Nominee Shareholders of Beijing Momo, without the prior written consent of Beijing Momo IT or its designated representative(s), Beijing Momo shall not conduct any transaction that may substantially affect the assets, business, operation or interest of Beijing Momo IT. Beijing Momo and Nominee Shareholders shall also follow Beijing Momo IT's instructions on management of Beijing Momo's daily operation, finance and employee matters and appoint the nominee(s) designated by Beijing Momo IT as the director(s) and senior management members of Beijing Momo. In the event that any agreements between Beijing Momo IT and Beijing Momo terminates, Beijing Momo IT has the sole discretion to determine whether to continue any other agreements with Beijing Momo. Beijing Momo IT is entitled to any dividends or other interests declared by Beijing Momo and the shareholders of Beijing Momo have agreed to promptly transfer such dividends or other interests to Beijing Momo IT. The agreement shall remain effective for 10 years. At the discretion of Beijing Momo IT, this agreement will be renewed on applicable expiration dates, or Beijing Momo IT and Beijing Momo will enter into another exclusive agreement.

Through these contractual agreements, the Company has the ability to effectively control the VIE and is also able to receive substantially all the economic benefits of the VIE.

MOMO INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2016 AND 2017  
(In U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued

Risk in relation to the VIE structure

The Company believes that Beijing Momo IT and Beijing Momo's contractual arrangements with the VIE are in compliance with PRC law and are legally enforceable. The shareholders of Beijing Momo are also shareholders of the Company and therefore have no current interest in seeking to act contrary to the contractual arrangements. However, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit the Company's ability to enforce these contractual arrangements and if the shareholders of the VIE were to reduce their interest in the Company, their interests may diverge from that of the Company and that may potentially increase the risk that they would seek to act contrary to the contractual terms, for example by influencing the VIE not to pay the service fees when required to do so.

However, the Company cannot assure that when conflicts of interest arise, the shareholders will act in the best interests of the Company or that conflicts of interests will be resolved in the Company's favor. Currently, the Company does not have existing arrangements to address potential conflicts of interest the shareholders of the VIE may encounter in their capacity as the beneficial owners and director of the VIE on the one hand, and as beneficial owners and directors or officer of the Company, on the other hand. The Company believes the shareholders of the VIE will not act contrary to any of the contractual arrangements and the Exclusive Call Option Agreement provides the Company with a mechanism to remove the shareholders as the beneficial shareholders of the VIE should they act to the detriment of the Company. The Company relies on the VIE's shareholders, as directors and officer of the Company, to fulfill their fiduciary duties and abide by laws of the PRC and the Cayman and act in the best interest of the Company. If the Company cannot resolve any conflicts of interest or disputes between the Company and the VIE's shareholders, the Company would have to rely on legal proceedings, which could result in disruption of its business, and there is substantial uncertainty as to the outcome of any such legal proceedings.

The Company's ability to control the VIE also depends on the Power of Attorney. Beijing Momo IT and Beijing Momo have to vote on all matters requiring shareholder approval in the VIE. As noted above, the Company believes this power of attorney is legally enforceable but may not be as effective as direct equity ownership.

In addition, if the legal structure and contractual arrangements were found to be in violation of any existing PRC laws and regulations, the PRC government could:

- revoke the Group's business and operating licenses;
- require the Group to discontinue or restrict operations;
- restrict the Group's right to collect revenues;
- block the Group's websites;
- require the Group to restructure the operations in such a way as to compel the Group to establish a new enterprise, re-apply for the necessary licenses or relocate our businesses, staff and assets;
- impose additional conditions or requirements with which the Group may not be able to comply; or
- take other regulatory or enforcement actions against the Group that could be harmful to the Group's business.



MOMO INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
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1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued

Risk in relation to the VIE structure - continued

The imposition of any of these penalties may result in a material and adverse effect on the Group's ability to conduct the Group's business. In addition, if the imposition of any of these penalties causes the Group to lose the rights to direct the activities of the VIE or the right to receive their economic benefits, the Group would no longer be able to consolidate the VIE. The Group does not believe that any penalties imposed or actions taken by the PRC government would result in the liquidation of the Company, Beijing Momo IT, or the VIE.

The following consolidated financial statements amounts and balances of the VIE were included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements after the elimination of intercompany balances and transactions as of and for the years ended December 31:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,855	\$ 63,110
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$nil and \$90 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively	36,078	39,597
Amount due from related parties	88	5,143
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	20,613	57,056
Deferred tax assets, current	72	—
Short-term investment	—	1,614
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>93,706</b>	<b>166,520</b>
Property and equipment, net	1,854	8,080
Intangible assets	—	7,462
Rental deposits	325	1,609
Other non-current assets	2,593	7,685
Long term investments	26,541	43,333
Deferred tax assets, non-current	208	1,062
Goodwill	—	3,401
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>125,227</b>	<b>239,152</b>
Accounts payable	36,812	54,937
Deferred revenue	41,277	64,788
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	6,632	30,802
Amounts due to related parties	1,510	29
Income tax payable	3,881	11,765
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>90,112</b>	<b>162,321</b>
Deferred tax liabilities, non-current	—	1,866
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 90,112</b>	<b>\$164,187</b>

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Net revenues	\$133,988	\$553,098	\$1,318,271
Net income	\$118,404	\$340,366	\$ 724,880
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$124,786	\$360,433	\$ 740,683
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (19,435)	\$ (11,027)	\$ (25,810)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 73

The unrecognized revenue-producing assets that are held by the VIE are primarily self-developed intangible assets such as domain names, trademark and various licenses which are un-recognized at consolidated balance sheets.

**MOMO INC.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
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**1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES - continued**

Risk in relation to the VIE structure - continued

The VIE contributed an aggregate of 100% of the consolidated net revenues for each of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. As of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017, the VIE accounted for an aggregate of 16.3% and 18.4%, respectively, of the consolidated total assets, and 66.4% and 62.1%, respectively, of the consolidated total liabilities. The assets that were not associated with the VIE primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, and term deposits.

There are no consolidated VIE's assets that are collateral for the VIE's obligations and can only be used to settle the VIE's obligations. There are no creditors (or beneficial interest holders) of the VIE that have recourse to the general credit of the Company or any of its consolidated subsidiaries. There are no terms in any arrangements, considering both explicit arrangements and implicit variable interests, that require the Company or its subsidiaries to provide financial support to the VIE. However, if the VIE ever needs financial support, the Company or its subsidiaries may, at its option and subject to statutory limits and restrictions, provide financial support to its VIE through loans to the shareholders of the VIE or entrustment loans to the VIE. Relevant PRC laws and regulations restrict the VIE from transferring a portion of its net assets, equivalent to the balance of its statutory reserve and its share capital, to the Company in the form of loans and advances or cash dividends. Please refer to Note 18 for disclosure of restricted net assets. The Group may lose the ability to use and enjoy assets held by the VIE that are important to the operation of business if the VIE declares bankruptcy or becomes subject to a dissolution or liquidation proceeding.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of Momo Inc., its subsidiaries, its VIE and VIE's subsidiaries. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

MOMO INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Use of estimates

The preparation of 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 revenues, cost and expenses in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Significant accounting estimates reflected in the Group's consolidated financial statements include revenue recognition, the useful lives and impairment of property and equipment, valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, and share-based compensation.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and highly liquid investments, which are unrestricted from withdrawal or use, or which have original maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Term deposits

Term deposits consist of bank deposits with an original maturity of over three months.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable primarily represents the cash due from third-party application stores and other payment channels and advertising customers, net of allowance for doubtful accounts. The Group makes estimates for the allowance for doubtful accounts based upon its assessment of various factors, including the age of accounts receivable balances, credit quality of third-party application stores and other payment channels and advertising customers, current economic conditions and other factors that may affect their ability to pay. An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded in the period in which a loss is determined to be probable.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments of the Group primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, accounts receivable, cost method investments, available-for-sale investments, accounts payable, deferred revenue, income tax payable, amount due from related parties and amount due to related parties.

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at fair value based on the quoted market price in an active market. The carrying values of term deposits, accounts receivable, accounts payable, deferred revenue, income tax payable, amount due from related parties and amount due to related parties approximate their fair values due to short-term maturities. It is not practical to estimate the fair value of the Group's cost method investments because of the lack of quoted market price and the inability to estimate fair value without incurring excessive costs. Available-for-sale investments are reported at fair value, which is discussed in Note 9.

MOMO INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currency risk

The Renminbi (“RMB”) is not a freely convertible currency. The State Administration for Foreign Exchange, under the authority of the People’s Bank of China, controls the conversion of RMB into foreign currencies. The value of the RMB is subject to changes in central government policies and to international economic and political developments affecting supply and demand in the China Foreign Exchange Trading System market. Cash and cash equivalents of the Group included aggregate amounts of \$245,853 and \$632,572 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively, which were denominated in RMB.

Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Group to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and accounts receivable. The Group places their cash with financial institutions with high-credit ratings and quality.

Third-party application stores and other payment channels accounting for 10% or more of accounts receivables are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2017
A	40%	23%
B	—	21%
C	15%	19%
D	22%	5%

No user or advertising customer accounted for 10% or more of accounts receivables for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Concentration of revenue

No user or customer accounted for 10% or more of net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Cost method investments

For investee companies over which the Group neither has significant influence nor control through investment in common shares or in-substance common shares and which do not have readily determinable fair value, the Group accounts for the investments under the cost method, and carries the investments at cost and recognizes as income any dividend received from distribution of the investee's earnings. The Group reviews its cost method investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may no longer be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized in earnings equal to the difference between the investment's cost and its fair value at the balance sheet date of the reporting period for which the assessment is made. The fair value of the investment would then become the new cost basis of the investment.

Equity method investments

The investee companies over which the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence, but does not have a controlling interest are accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is generally considered to exist when the Group has an ownership interest in the voting stock of the investee between 20% and 50%. Other factors, such as representation in the investee's Board of Directors, voting rights and the impact of commercial arrangements, are also considered in determining whether the equity method of accounting is appropriate. For the investment in limited partnerships, where the Group holds less than a 20% equity or voting interest, the Group's influence over the partnership operating and financial policies is determined to be more than minor. Accordingly, the Group accounts for these investments as equity method investments.

Under the equity method of accounting, the affiliated company's accounts are not reflected within the Group's consolidated balance sheets and statements of operations; however, the Group's share of the earnings or losses of the affiliated company is reflected in the caption "share of income on equity method investments" in the consolidated statements of operations.

An impairment change is recorded if the carrying amount of the investment exceeds its fair value and this condition is determined to be other-than-temporary.

The Group estimates the fair value of the investee company based on comparable quoted price for similar investment in active market, if applicable, or discounted cash flow approach which requires significant judgments, including the estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, the estimation of long term growth rate of a company's business, the estimation of the useful life over which cash flows will occur, and the determination of the weighted average cost of capital.

Available-for-sale Investments

For investments in investees' stocks which are determined to be debt securities, the Group accounts for them as long-term available-for-sale investments when they are not classified as either trading or held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale investments are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a component of shareholders' equity. Realized gains and losses and provision for decline in value judged to be other than temporary, if any, are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

MOMO INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Available-for-sale Investments - continued

The Group continually reviews its available-for-sale investments to determine whether a decline in fair value below the carrying value is other than temporary. The primary factors the Group considers in its determination are the length of time that the fair value of the investment is below the Group's carrying value; the financial condition, operating performance and the prospects of the available-for-sale investee; and other specific information such as recent financing rounds. If the decline in fair value is deemed to be other than temporary, the carrying value of the available-for-sale investee is written down to fair value. The Group estimated the fair value of these investee companies based on discounted cash flow approach which requires significant judgments, including the estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, the estimation of long term growth rate of a company's business, the estimation of the useful life over which cash flows will occur, and the determination of the weighted average cost of capital.

Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Office equipment	3-5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvement	Shorter of the lease term or estimated useful lives

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired through business acquisitions are recognized as assets separate from goodwill if they satisfy either the "contractual-legal" or "separability" criterion. Purchased intangible assets and intangible assets arising from the acquisitions of subsidiaries are recognized and measured at fair value upon acquisition. Separately identifiable intangible assets that have determinable lives continue to be amortized over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method as follows:

Copyright	1 year
License	3.2-10 years

Impairment of long-lived assets with finite lives

The Group reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may no longer be recoverable. When these events occur, the Group measures impairment by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived assets to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flow is less than the carrying amount of the assets, the Group would recognize an impairment loss based on the fair value of the assets.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed of the acquired entity as a result of the Company's acquisitions of interests in its subsidiaries. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. The Company has an option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. In the qualitative assessment, the Company considers primary factors such as industry and market considerations, overall financial performance of the reporting unit, and other specific information related to the operations. Based on the qualitative assessment, if it is more likely than not that the fair value of each reporting unit is less than the carrying amount, the quantitative impairment test is performed.

In performing the two-step quantitative impairment test, the first step compares the fair values of each reporting unit to its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of each reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill is not considered to be impaired and the second step will not be required. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step compares the implied fair value of goodwill to the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner similar to accounting for a business combination with the allocation of the assessed fair value determined in the first step to the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. The excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the amounts assigned to the assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. This allocation process is only performed for the purposes of evaluating goodwill impairment and does not result in an entry to adjust the value of any assets or liabilities. Application of a goodwill impairment test requires significant management judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assigning assets, liabilities and goodwill to reporting units, and determining the fair value of each reporting unit.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required or permitted to be recorded at fair value, the Group considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and it considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

Authoritative literature provides 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. An asset or liability categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement as follows:

*Level 1*

Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

*Level 2*

Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

*Level 3*

Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Revenue recognition

The Group recognizes revenue when a persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. The Group principally derives its revenue from live video service, value-added services, mobile marketing services, mobile games and other services.

(a) Live video service

The Group provides live video service whereby users can enjoy live performances and interact with the broadcasters for free, and have the option of purchasing in-show virtual items. Broadcasters can either host the performance on their own or join a broadcaster agency. Users purchase virtual gifts from the Group and present them to broadcasters to show their support. The Group determines the virtual items price and generates revenue from sales of virtual gifts upon purchase. Under the arrangements with broadcasters or broadcaster agencies, the Group shares with them a portion of the revenues derived from the sales of virtual gifts. Revenues derived from the sale of virtual gifts are recorded on a gross basis as the Group has determined that it acts as the principal to fulfill all obligations related to the live video services. The portion paid to broadcasters and/or broadcaster agencies is recognized as cost of revenues.

Net revenues of \$1,231, \$376,925 and \$1,102,592 were recognized for live video services for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.



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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Revenue recognition - continued

(b) Value-added services

Value-added services revenues include membership subscription revenue and virtual gift service revenue. Membership subscription is a service package which enables members to enjoy additional functions and privileges. The contract period for the membership subscription ranges from one month to one year. All membership subscription is nonrefundable. The Group collects membership subscription in advance and records it as deferred revenue. Revenue is recognized ratably over the contract period for the membership subscription services.

Virtual gift service was launched in 2016 to enhance users' experience of interaction and social networking with each other. Users purchase virtual gifts and send the virtual gifts simultaneously to other users, while the Group shares with them a portion of the revenues derived from the sales of virtual gifts. Revenues derived from the sale of virtual gifts are recorded on a gross basis as the Group has determined that it acts as the principal to fulfill all obligations related to the virtual gift services. The portion paid to gift recipients is recognized as cost of revenues.

Net revenues of \$58,462, \$67,603 and \$103,139 were recognized for value-added services for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

(c) Mobile marketing

The Group provides advertising and marketing solutions to customers for promotion of their brands and conduction of effective marketing activities through its mobile application.

Display-based mobile marketing services

For display-based online advertising services such as banners and location-based advertising on the mobile applications, the Group recognizes revenue ratably over the period that the advertising is provided commencing on the date the customer's advertisement is displayed, or on the number of times that the advertisement has been displayed for cost per thousand impressions advertising arrangements.

Performance-based mobile marketing services

The Group enables advertising customers to place link on its mobile platform on a pay-for-effectiveness basis, which is referred to as the cost for performance model. The Group charges fees to advertising customers based on the effectiveness of advertising links, which is measured by active clicks. Revenue is estimated by the Group based on its internal data, which is confirmed with respective customers, or is recognized based on a fixed unit price.

The Group's revenue transactions are based on standard business terms and conditions, which are recognized net of agency rebates, if applicable.

Net revenues of \$38,885, \$66,339 and \$76,178 were recognized for mobile marketing for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Revenue recognition - continued

(d) Mobile games

The Group publishes both licensed mobile games developed by third-party game developers and its self-developed games to the game players through its mobile application.

*Licensed mobile games*

The Group generates revenue from offering services of mobile games developed by third-party game developers. All of the licensed games can be accessed and played by game players directly through the Group's mobile game platform. The Group primarily views the game developers to be its customers and considers its responsibility under its agreements with the game developers to be promotion of the game developers' games. The Group generally collects payments from game players in connection with the sale of in-game currencies and remits certain agreed-upon percentages of the proceeds to the game developers and records revenue net of remittances. Purchases of in-game currencies are not refundable after they have been sold unless there is unused in-game currencies at the time a game is discontinued. Typically, a game will only be discontinued when the monthly revenue generated by a game becomes consistently insignificant. The Group does not currently expect to pay any material cash refunds to game players or game developers in connection with a discontinued game.

*Licensed mobile games - Non-exclusive mobile games services*

The Group enters into non-exclusive agreements with the game developers and offers the Group's mobile game platform for the mobile games developed by the game developers. The Group has determined that it has no additional performance obligation to the developers or game players upon players' completion of the corresponding in-game purchase. Therefore, revenues from the sale of in-game currencies are primarily recorded net of remittances to game developers and commission fees made to third-party application stores and other payment channels and deferred until the estimated consumption date by individual game (i.e., the estimated date in-game currencies are consumed within the game), which is typically within a short period of time ranging from zero to three days after the purchase of the in-game currencies.

MOMO INC.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Revenue recognition - continued

(d) Mobile games - continued

*Licensed mobile games - Exclusive mobile games services*

The Group enters into exclusive agreements with the game developers and provides the Group's mobile game platform for the mobile games developed by the game developers. Under the exclusive agreements, the players can access to the games only through the Group's platform. The Group has determined that it is obligated to provide mobile games services to game players who purchased virtual items to gain an enhanced game-playing experience over an average period of player relationship. Hence, the Group believes that its performance for, and obligation to, the game developers correspond to the game developers' services to the players. The Group does not have access to the data on the consumption details and the types of virtual items purchased by the game players. Therefore, the Group cannot estimate the economic life of the virtual item. However, the Group maintains data of when a particular player purchases the virtual items and logs into the games. The Group has adopted a policy to recognize revenues net of remittances to game developers and commission fees made to third-party application stores and other payment channels over the estimated period of player relationship on a game-by-game basis. As of December 31, 2016 and 2017, the Group operated six and six games under exclusive arrangements and the estimated periods of the player relationship is in a range of 20 to 99 and 20 to 101 days, respectively.

*Self-developed mobile game*

In February 2015, the Group launched one self-developed game on its platform and started to generate revenues by in-game sales of virtual item. The Group has determined that an obligation exists to the players who purchased the virtual items to gain an enhanced game-playing experience over the playing period of the paying players, and accordingly, recognized the revenues ratably over the estimated average period of player relationship starting from the point in time when the players purchase the virtual items, and all other revenue recognition criteria are met. As of December 31, 2016 and 2017, the Group operated six and eight self-developed mobile games and the estimated periods of the player relationship is in a range of 20 to 110 days and 56 to 79 days, respectively.

Revenues derived from the self-developed game are recorded on a gross basis as the Group acts as a principal to fulfill all obligations related to the mobile game operation. Commission fees paid to third-party application stores and other payment channels are recorded as cost of revenues.

Net revenues of \$31,082, \$35,453 and \$35,619 were recognized for mobile games for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Revenue recognition - continued

(e) Other service

Other service primarily includes Duobao service and paid emoticons.

Advertising barter transactions

The Group engages in barter transactions where it trades advertising resources with certain third parties for other advertising resources and goods. The Group recognizes revenues and expenses at fair value only if the fair value of the services exchanged in the transaction is determinable based on the Group's own historical practice of receiving cash or other consideration that is readily convertible to a known amount of cash for similar advertising resources from customers unrelated to the party in the barter transaction. When the fair value of the transactions is not determinable due to the lack of the Group's similar historical practice, the advertising barter transactions shall be recorded based on the carrying amount of the advertising surrendered which is the estimated cost to be incurred, or the fair value of the assets received. Advertising barter transactions were insignificant for all the years presented.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue primarily includes cash received in advance from users and advertising customers. The unused cash balances remaining in users' and advertising customers' accounts are recorded as a liability. Deferred revenue related to prepayments from users and advertising customers will be recognized as revenue when all of the revenue recognition criteria are met.

Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues consist of expenditures incurred in the generation of the Group's revenues, including but not limited to revenue sharing with the broadcasters, broadcaster agencies related to live video service and virtual gift recipients, commission fee paid to third-party application stores and other payment channels except for those paid related to licensed mobile games which are recorded net of revenue, bandwidth costs, salaries and benefits paid to employee, short messaging service charges and depreciation. These costs are expensed as incurred except for the direct and incremental platform commission fees to third-party application stores and other payment channels which are deferred in "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" on the consolidated balance sheets. The deferred platform commissions are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations in "Cost of revenues" in the period in which the related revenues are recognized.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Government subsidies

For the government subsidies not subject to further performance obligations or future returns, the Group records the amounts as other income when received from local government authority. Whereas for the government subsidies with certain future performance obligations, the Group recognizes those as liabilities when received until the performances obligations have been met at which time, those are recognized as other income. Government subsidies recorded as other income amounted to \$nil, \$293 and \$20,977 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses primarily consist of (i) salaries and benefits for research and development personnel, and (ii) technological service fee, office rental and depreciation expenses associated with the research and development activities. The Group's research and development activities primarily consist of the research and development of new features for its mobile platform and its self-developed mobile games. The Group has expensed all research and development expenses when incurred.

Value added taxes ("VAT")

Entities that are VAT general taxpayers are allowed to offset qualified input VAT paid to suppliers against their output VAT liabilities. Net VAT balance between input VAT and output VAT is recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. VAT is also reported as a deduction to revenue when incurred and amounted to \$16,951, \$55,353 and \$120,256 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Income taxes

Current income taxes are provided for in accordance with the laws of the relevant tax authorities. Deferred income taxes are recognized when temporary differences exist between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Net operating loss carry forwards and credits are applied using enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more-likely-than-not that a portion of or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are individually classified as current and non-current based on their characteristics before 2016. The Group adopted ASU 2015-17 in the first quarter of 2017 and classified all deferred taxes assets and liabilities as noncurrent as of December 31, 2017. The Group did not retrospectively apply the changes to the prior years.

The impact of an uncertain income tax position on the income tax return is recognized at the largest amount that is more-likely than- not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant tax authority. An uncertain income tax position will not be recognized if it has less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained. Interest and penalties on income taxes will be classified as a component of the provisions for income taxes. The Group recognized income tax expense which amounted to \$92, \$5,136 and \$65,980 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currency translation

The functional and reporting currency of the Group is the United States dollar ("U.S. dollar"). The financial records of the Group's subsidiaries, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries located in the PRC are maintained in their local currencies, the RMB, which are also the functional currencies of these entities.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange in place at the balance sheet date. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency during the year are converted into the functional currency at the applicable rates of exchange prevailing when the transactions occurred. Transaction gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations.

The Group's entities with functional currency of RMB, translate their operating results and financial positions into the U.S. dollar, the Group's reporting currency. Assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates in effect on the balance sheet date. Revenues, expenses, gains and losses are translated using the average rate for the year. Translation adjustments are reported as cumulative translation adjustments and are shown as a separate component of comprehensive loss.

Operating leases

Leases where the rewards and risks of ownership of assets primarily remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the consolidated statements of operations on a straight-line basis over the lease periods.

Advertising expenses

The Group expenses advertising expenses as incurred. Total advertising expenses incurred were \$27,793, \$55,188 and \$153,425 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, and have been included in sales and marketing expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income includes net income, unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale investments and foreign currency translation adjustments. Comprehensive income is reported in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Share-based compensation

Share-based payment transactions with employees and executives are measured based on the grant date fair value of the equity instrument issued and recognized as compensation expense net of a forfeiture rate on a straight-line basis, over the requisite service period, with a corresponding impact reflected in additional paid-in capital.

Share awards issued to consultants are measured at fair value at the earlier of the commitment date or the date the services are completed and recognized over the period the services are provided.

MOMO INC.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Share-based compensation - continued

The estimate of forfeiture rate will be adjusted over the requisite service period to the extent that actual forfeiture rate differs, or is expected to differ, from such estimates. Changes in estimated forfeiture rate will be recognized through a cumulative catch-up adjustment in the period of change.

Changes in the terms or conditions of share options are accounted as a modification under which the Group calculates whether there is any excess of the fair value of the modified option over the fair value of the original option immediately before its terms are modified, measured based on the share price and other pertinent factors at the modification date. For vested options, the Group recognizes incremental compensation cost in the period of the modification occurred and for unvested options, the Group recognizes, over the remaining requisite service period, the sum of the incremental compensation cost and the remaining unrecognized compensation cost for the original award on the modification date.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per ordinary share is computed by dividing net income attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

The Group determined that the nonvested restricted shares are participating securities as the holders of the nonvested restricted shares have a nonforfeitable right to receive dividends with all ordinary shares but the nonvested restricted shares do not have a contractual obligation to fund or otherwise absorb the Group's losses. Accordingly, the Group uses the two-class method whereby undistributed net income is allocated on a pro rata basis to the ordinary shares and nonvested restricted shares to the extent that each class may share in income for the period; whereas the undistributed net loss for the period is allocated to ordinary shares only because the nonvested restricted shares are not contractually obligated to share the loss.

Diluted earnings per ordinary share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities were exercised or converted into ordinary shares. The Group had share options and restricted share units, which could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future. To calculate the number of shares for diluted earnings per ordinary share, the effect of the share options and restricted share units is computed using the treasury stock method.

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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Recent accounting pronouncement adopted

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes (“ASU 2015-17”). ASU 2015-17 simplifies the presentation of deferred taxes by requiring deferred tax assets and liabilities be classified as noncurrent on the consolidated balance sheet. The Company prospectively adopted ASU 2015-17 effective January 1, 2017. Therefore, prior periods have not been adjusted to reflect this adoption. The adoption of ASU 2015-17 did not have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

In May 2014, the FASB issued, ASU 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)”. The guidance substantially converges final standards on revenue recognition between the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board providing a framework on addressing revenue recognition issues and, upon its effective date, replaces almost all existing revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance, in current U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps:

- Step 1: Identify the contract (s) with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

In August 2015, FASB issued its final standard formally amending the effective date of the new revenue recognition guidance. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. Earlier application is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. The new revenue guidance may be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of adoption.

In November 2017, the FASB issued a new pronouncement, ASU 2017-14, which amends the Codification to incorporate SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 116 and SEC Interpretive Release on Vaccines for Federal Government Stockpiles (SEC Release No. 33-10403) that bring existing SEC staff guidance into conformity with the FASB’s adoption of and amendments to ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The Group expects to adopt ASU 2014-09 under the modified retrospective method in the first quarter of 2018. The Group has substantially completed a review of the impacts of the new standard to its existing portfolio of customer contracts. The Group does not believe the adoption of ASU 2014-09 would have a material effect on its current revenue recognition policies. However, certain additional financial statement disclosure requirements are mandated by the new standard including disclosure of contract assets and contract liabilities as well as a disaggregated view of revenue.



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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted - continued

In January, 2016, the FASB issued a new pronouncement ASU 2016-01 which is intended to improve the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. The ASU affects public and private companies, not-for-profit organizations, and employee benefit plans that hold financial assets or owe financial liabilities.

The new guidance makes targeted improvements to existing U.S. GAAP by:

- Requiring equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting, or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income;
- Requiring public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes;
- Requiring separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset (i.e., securities or loans and receivables) on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements;
- Eliminating the requirement to disclose the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost for organizations that are not public business entities;
- Eliminating the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet; and
- Requiring a reporting organization to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk (also referred to as “own credit”) when the organization has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments.

The new guidance is effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The new guidance permits early adoption of the own credit provision. Adoption of the amendment must be applied by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption, except for amendments related to equity instruments that do not have readily determinable fair values which should be applied prospectively. The Group is in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted - continued

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The guidance supersedes existing guidance on accounting for leases with the main difference being that operating leases are to be recorded in the statement of financial position as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. For operating leases with a term of 12 months or less, a lessee is permitted to make an accounting policy election not to recognize lease assets and liabilities. For public business entities, the guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application of the guidance is permitted. In transition, entities are required to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. The Group is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of ASU No. 2016-02 will have on its consolidated financial statements, but the Group expects that most existing operating lease commitments will be recognized as operating lease obligations and right-of-use assets as a result of this adoption.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04: Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. To simplify the subsequent measurement of goodwill, the Board eliminated Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. Under the amendments in this Update, an entity should perform its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An entity should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value; however, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. An entity should apply the amendments in this Update on a prospective basis. An entity is required to disclose the nature of and reason for the change in accounting principle upon transition. A public business entity that is a SEC filer should adopt the amendments in this Update for its annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years 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 in the process of evaluating the impact of the Update on its consolidated financial statements.

In May, 2017, FASB issued a new pronouncement, ASU 2017-09, which amends the scope of modification accounting for share-based payment arrangements. The ASU provides guidance on the types of changes to the terms or conditions of share-based payment awards to which an entity would be required to apply modification accounting under ASC 718. Specifically, an entity would not apply modification accounting if the fair value, vesting conditions, and classification of the awards are the same immediately before and after the modification. The new accounting guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, including interim periods within those annual reporting periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in any interim period. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact on its consolidated financial statements from the adoption of the new guidance.

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
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**3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET**

Accounts receivable, net consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2017
Accounts receivable	\$36,078	\$39,687
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	—	(90)
Accounts receivable, net	<u>\$36,078</u>	<u>\$39,597</u>

**4. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2017
Deposit at a third-party payment channel (i)	\$ 4,845	\$29,239
Advance to suppliers (ii)	5,331	21,521
Interest receivable	4,821	8,441
Prepaid income tax and other expenses	2,964	8,069
Deferred platform commission cost	4,571	4,292
Input VAT (iii)	2,968	3,714
Game promotions fees paid on behalf of game developers	2,250	2,742
Advance to game developers	1,550	924
Others	<u>3,292</u>	<u>3,775</u>
	<u>\$32,592</u>	<u>\$82,717</u>

- (i) Deposit at a third party payment channel is the cash deposited in a third party payment channel by the Group for the broadcasters to withdraw their revenue sharing and the customer payment to the Group's account through a third party payment channel.
- (ii) Advance to suppliers were primarily for advertising fees and live video broadcasting service fees.
- (iii) Input VAT mainly occurred from the purchasing of goods for other services, property and equipment and advertising activities. It is subject to verification by related tax authorities before offsetting the VAT output.

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5. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2017
Equity method investments		
Jingwei Chuangteng (Hangzhou) L.P. (i)	\$ 4,191	\$ 7,419
Beijing Autobot Venture Capital L.P. (ii)	6,736	8,478
Hangzhou Aqua Ventures Investment Management L.P. (iii)	9,187	12,986
Others (iv)	2,718	3,188
Cost method investments		
Hunan Qindao Cultural Spread Ltd. (v)	—	4,611
Others (iv)	1,834	7,655
Available-for-sale investments		
Xish International Limited (vi)	4,386	—
Hunan Qindao Cultural Spread Ltd. (v)	2,880	—
	<u>\$31,932</u>	<u>\$44,337</u>

The Group performed impairment analysis for equity method investments and cost method investments. Impairment loss of \$nil, \$186 and \$nil was recorded for equity method investments during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. Impairment loss of \$nil, \$965 and \$nil was recorded for cost method investments during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

- (i) On January 9, 2015, the Group entered into a partnership agreement to subscribe partnership interest, as a limited partner, in Jingwei Chuangteng (Hangzhou) L.P. (“Jingwei”). According to the partnership agreement, the Group committed to subscribe 4.9% partnership interest in Jingwei for \$4,744, which had been paid as of December 31, 2017. Due to Jingwei’s further rounds of financing, the Group’s partnership interest was diluted to 2.4% as of December 31, 2016 and 2017. The Group recognized its share of partnership profit in Jingwei of \$366, \$633 and \$1,717 during the year ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.
- (ii) On February 13, 2015, the Group entered into a partnership agreement to subscribe partnership interest, as a limited partner, in Beijing Autobot Venture Capital L.P. (“Autobot”). According to the partnership agreement, the Group committed to subscribe 31.9% partnership interest in Autobot for \$4,823. Autobot had further rounds of financing, of which the Group subscribed for \$1,529. Due to Autobot’s further round of financing, the Group’s partnership interest was diluted to 26.7% as of December 31, 2016 and 2017. The committed subscription and further round of financing subscription amount, \$6,352, was paid as of December 31, 2016. The Group recognized its share of partnership profit in Autobot of \$274, \$771 and \$1,239 during the year ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
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5. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS - continued

- (iii) On August 18, 2015, the Group entered into a partnership agreement to subscribe partnership interest, as a limited partner, in Hangzhou Aqua Ventures Investment Management L.P. (“Aqua”). According to the partnership agreement, the Group committed to subscribe 42.7% partnership interest for \$7,930. The committed subscription amount had been fully paid as of December 31, 2016. The Group recognized its share of partnership profit in Aqua of \$89, \$2,134 and \$3,088 during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.
- (iv) Others represent equity method investments or cost method investments that are individually insignificant.
- (v) On June 8, 2016, the Group entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire 16.0% preferred shares of Hunan Qindao Cultural Spread Ltd. (“Qindao”) for a total consideration of \$4,441, which was fully paid off as of December 31, 2017. The investment was classified as available-for-sale security as the Group determined that the preferred shares were debt securities due to the redemption option available to the investor and measured the investment subsequently at fair value. No unrealized holding gains was reported in other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2016. On July 7, 2017, the Group signed a supplemental agreement with Qindao to waive the redemption right. The investment was reclassified to cost method investment as a result of the supplemental agreement. The Group recorded \$nil of accumulated unrealized holding gain through earnings.
- (vi) On January 21, 2016, the Group entered into a preferred share subscription agreement to acquire 17.3% equity of Xish International Limited (“Xish”) for a total consideration of \$9,000, which had been paid as of December 31, 2016. The investment was classified as available-for-sale security as the Group determined that the preferred shares were debt securities due to the redemption option available to the investor and measured the investment subsequently at fair value. The Group recognized an impairment loss of \$4,614 and \$4,386 during the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively. Please refer to Note 9 for additional information on the fair value measurement related to the impairment loss.

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6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2017
Computer equipment	\$ 23,763	\$ 45,580
Office equipment	4,370	12,214
Vehicles	31	189
Leasehold improvement	2,800	10,366
Less: accumulated depreciation	(18,844)	(30,566)
Exchange difference	1,812	1,979
	<u>13,932</u>	<u>\$ 39,762</u>

Depreciation expenses charged to the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 were \$6,646, \$8,404 and \$11,722 respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
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7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Intangible assets, net consisted of the following:

	As of December 31, 2017
Licenses*	\$ 8,059
Game copyright	333
Less: accumulated amortization and impairment	(905)
Exchange difference	(25)
Net book value	<u>\$ 7,462</u>

\* Licenses mainly consist of the Internet Audio/Video Program Transmission License, which is a requisite permit according to government regulations for the Group's business operation such as live video service.

Amortization expenses and impairment loss charged to the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 were \$nil, \$nil and \$905 respectively.

The estimated aggregate amortization expenses for each of the five succeeding fiscal years and thereafter are as follows:

For the year ended December 31,	Amounts
2018	\$ 881
2019	881
2020	881
2021	774
2022	771
Thereafter	3,274
	<u>\$ 7,462</u>

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8. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2017
Accrued payroll and welfare	\$18,982	\$34,523
Payable for advertisement	9,871	18,783
Balance of users' virtual accounts	779	14,175
Other tax payables	4,694	9,457
Accrued professional services fee	1,438	3,417
VAT payable	1,919	1,543
Others	2,282	5,911
Total	<u>\$39,965</u>	<u>\$87,809</u>



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9. FAIR VALUE

Measured on recurring basis

The Group measures its financial assets and liabilities including cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale investments at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2016 and 2017. Cash and cash equivalents are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued based on the quoted market price in an active market. Available-for-sale investments are debt securities and are measured at fair value on a recurring basis with changes in fair value recorded in unrealized holding gains and losses reported in other comprehensive income.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2017, information about inputs for the fair value measurements of the Group's assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis in periods subsequent to their initial recognition is as follows:

Description	Fair Value Measurement as of December 31,			
	2016	Quoted Prices in Active Market for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$257,564	\$257,564	—	\$ —
Available-for-sale investments	7,266	—	—	7,266
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$264,830</b>	<b>\$257,564</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>\$ 7,266</b>

Description	Fair Value Measurement as of December 31,			
	2017	Quoted Prices in Active Market for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$685,827	\$685,827	—	\$ —
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$685,827</b>	<b>\$685,827</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

The Group measured the fair value of its available for sales investments using the income approach and consider those as Level 3 measurement because the Group used unobservable inputs to determine their fair values. Specifically, the Group estimates the fair value of these investments based on the discounted cash flow approach which requires significant judgments, including the estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, the estimation of long term growth rate of a company's business, the estimation of the useful life over which cash flows will occur, and the determination of the weighted average cost of capital. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
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9. FAIR VALUE - continued

Measured on recurring basis - continued

Additional information about the reconciliation of the fair value measurement of available-for-sale investments using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) on a recurring basis are as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ 7,266
Purchase	1,458
Other-than-temporary loss recognized	(4,386)
Reclassification to cost method investment (i)	(4,611)
Foreign exchange difference	273
Balance as of December 31, 2017	<u>\$ —</u>

- (i) The investment in Qindao was reclassified from available-for-sale investment to cost method investment as of result of the waiver of redemption right in July 2017. Please refer to Note 5 for additional information on the reclassification.

Measured on nonrecurring basis

The Group measures its long-term investments (excluding long-term available for sale investments) at fair value on a nonrecurring basis whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. As of December 31, 2016 and 2017, the Group performed an impairment test on its cost and equity method investees and recorded an impairment loss of \$1,151 and \$nil, respectively.

Such impairments are considered level 3 fair value measurements because the Group used unobservable inputs such as the management projection of discounted future cash flow and the discount rate.

10. INCOME TAXES

Cayman

In July 2014, the Company was redomiciled in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company registered under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, it is not subject to tax on either income or capital gain.

BVI

Momo BVI is a tax-exempted company incorporated in the BVI.

The United States ("US")

Momo US is incorporated in the US and is subject to state income tax and federal income tax at different tax rates, depending upon taxable income levels. Momo US did not have taxable income and no income tax expense was provided for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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10. INCOME TAXES - continued

Hong Kong

Momo HK was established in Hong Kong and is subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax at 16.5% on its profits of business carried on in Hong Kong.

PRC

In August 2014, Beijing Momo IT was qualified as a software enterprise. As such, Beijing Momo IT will be exempt from income taxes for two years beginning in its first profitable year which was from 2015 to 2016 followed by a tax rate of 12.5% for the succeeding three years which is from 2017 to 2019.

As of December 31, 2017, Chengdu Momo was in the process of filing the western China development enterprise status. The Group believes Chengdu Momo will most likely be qualified as western China development enterprise and accordingly be entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% in the year 2017. As a result, the Group applied 15% to determine the tax liabilities for Chengdu Momo.

The other entities incorporated in the PRC are subject to an enterprise income tax at a rate of 25%.

Since January 1, 2011, the relevant tax authorities of the Group's subsidiaries have not conducted a tax examination on the Group's PRC entities. In accordance with relevant PRC tax administration laws, tax years from 2014 to 2016 of the Group's PRC subsidiary, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries, remain subject to tax audits as of December 31, 2017, at the tax authority's discretion.

Under the Enterprise Income Tax Law (the "EIT Law") and its implementation rules which became effective on January 1, 2008, dividends generated after January 1, 2008 and payable by foreign-invested enterprise in the PRC to its foreign investors who are non-resident enterprises are subject to a 10% withholding tax, unless any such foreign investor's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with PRC that provides for a different withholding arrangement. Under the taxation arrangement between the PRC and Hong Kong, a qualified Hong Kong tax resident which is the "beneficial owner" and directly holds 25% or more of the equity interest in a PRC resident enterprise is entitled to a reduced withholding tax rate of 5%. Cayman, where the Company is incorporated, does not have a tax treaty with PRC.

Uncertainties exist with respect to how the current income tax law in the PRC applies to the Group's overall operations, and more specifically, with regard to tax residency status. The EIT Law includes a provision specifying that legal entities organized outside of the PRC will be considered residents for Chinese income tax purposes if the place of effective management or control is within the PRC. The implementation rules to the EIT Law provide that non-resident legal entities will be considered China residents if substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel, accounting, properties, etc., occurs within the PRC. Despite the present uncertainties resulting from the limited PRC tax guidance on the issue, the Group does not believe that the legal entities organized outside of the PRC within the Group should be treated as residents for EIT law purposes. If the PRC tax authorities subsequently determine that the Company and its subsidiaries registered outside the PRC should be deemed resident enterprises, the Company and its subsidiaries registered outside the PRC will be subject to the PRC income taxes, at a rate of 25%.

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10. INCOME TAXES - continued

PRC - continued

If any entity within the Group that is outside the PRC were to be a non-resident for PRC tax purposes dividends paid to it out of profits earned after January 1, 2008 would be subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 10%, subject to reduction by an applicable tax treaty with the PRC.

Aggregate undistributed earnings of the Company's subsidiaries located in the PRC that are available for distribution at December 31, 2017 are considered to be indefinitely reinvested and accordingly, no provision has been made for the Chinese dividend withholding taxes that would be payable upon the distribution of those amounts to any entity within the Group that is outside the PRC.

The Group does not have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on its ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. It intends to retain most of its available funds and any future earnings for use in the operation and expansion of its business. As of December 31, 2017, the Group has not declared any dividends.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The Group adopted ASU 2015-17 in the first quarter of 2017 and classified all deferred taxes assets and liabilities as noncurrent as of December 31, 2017. The Group did not retrospectively apply the changes to prior years. Significant components of the Group's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2017
Current deferred tax assets:		
Impairment of loss on long term investments	\$ 72	\$ —
Less: valuation allowance	—	—
Current deferred tax assets, net	<u>72</u>	<u>—</u>
Non-current deferred tax assets:		
Advertising expense	—	5,957
Net operating tax losses carry-forward	2,852	3,964
Impairment on long term investments and game copyright	208	400
Accrued expenses	—	840
Less: valuation allowance	(2,852)	(3,964)
Non-current deferred tax assets, net	<u>\$ 208</u>	<u>\$ 7,197</u>
Non-current deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets acquired	—	1,866
Non-current deferred tax assets, net	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,866</u>

The Group considers the following factors, among other matters, when determining whether some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will more likely than not be realized: the nature, frequency and severity of losses, forecasts of future profitability, the duration of statutory carry-forward periods, the Group's experience with tax attributes expiring unused and tax planning alternatives. The Group's ability to realize deferred tax assets depends on its ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carry-forward periods provided for in the tax law.

MOMO INC.

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10. INCOME TAXES - continued

PRC - continued

As of December 31, 2017, the tax loss carry-forward for Beijing Momo's subsidiaries amounted to \$5,431, which would expire on various dates between December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2017, the tax loss carryforward for Momo HK amounted to \$178, which would be carried forward indefinitely and set off against its future taxable profits. As of December 31, 2017, the tax loss carry-forward for Momo US amounted to \$8,985, which would be carried forward for twenty years. The Group does not file combined or consolidated tax returns, therefore, losses from individual subsidiaries or the VIE may not be used to offset other subsidiaries' or VIE's earnings within the Group. Valuation allowance is considered on each individual subsidiary and legal entity basis. Valuation allowances have been established in respect of certain deferred tax assets as it is considered more likely than not that the relevant deferred tax assets will not be realized in the foreseeable future.

Reconciliation between income tax expense computed by applying the PRC EIT rate of 25% to income before income taxes and the actual provision for income tax is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Net income before provision for income tax	\$13,419	\$146,915	\$378,115
PRC statutory tax rate	25%	25%	25%
Income tax expense at statutory tax rate	3,355	36,729	94,529
Permanent differences	(144)	(75)	(66)
Change in valuation allowance	(2,315)	(2,680)	1,112
Effect of income tax rate difference in other jurisdictions	2,754	7,941	11,857
Effect of tax holidays and preferential tax rates	(3,558)	(36,779)	(41,452)
Provision for income tax	\$ 92	\$ 5,136	\$ 65,980

If Beijing Momo IT and Chengdu Momo did not enjoy income tax exemptions and preferential tax rates for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, the increase in income tax expenses and net income per share amounts would be as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Increase in income tax expenses	\$3,558	\$36,779	\$41,452
Net income per ordinary share attributable to Momo Inc. – basic	0.03	0.28	0.70
Net income per ordinary share attributable to Momo Inc. - diluted	0.03	0.27	0.67

No significant unrecognized tax benefit was identified for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017. The Group did not incur any interest and penalties related to potential underpaid income tax expenses and also believed that uncertainty in income taxes did not have a significant impact on the unrecognized tax benefits within next twelve months.

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**11. ORDINARY SHARES**

On November 23, 2011, the Company was authorized to issue a maximum 500,000,000 shares of a single class and issued 147,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of \$0.0001.

On April 12, 2012, the authorized 500,000,000 shares were divided into 446,545,450 ordinary shares and 53,454,550 preferred shares in connection with the issuance of Series A-1 and A-2 convertible redeemable participating preferred shares.

In April 2012, the Company's four founding shareholders entered into an arrangement with the investor in conjunction with the issuance of Series A convertible redeemable participating preferred shares, whereby all of their 147,000,000 ordinary shares ("Founders' shares") became subject to service and transfer restrictions. Such Founders' shares are subject to repurchase by the Company upon early termination of four years of employment of four founders from April 2012. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Founders shall exercise all rights and privileges of a holder of ordinary shares of the Company with respect to the Founders' shares. The Founders shall be deemed to be the holder for purposes of receiving any dividends that may be paid with respect to the Founders' shares and for the purpose of exercising any voting rights relating to the Founders' shares, even if some or all of Founders' shares have not yet vested and been released from the repurchase rights. The restrictions on the ordinary shares were fully released and such shares became fully vested in 2016. Please refer to Note 12 for disclosure of nonvested restricted shares.

On June 11, 2012, the Company decreased its authorized ordinary shares from 446,545,450 shares to 426,747,470 shares in connection with the issuance of Series A-3 convertible redeemable participating preferred shares.

On July 13, 2012, the Company decreased its authorized ordinary shares from 426,747,470 shares to 366,789,830 shares in connection with the issuance of Series B convertible redeemable participating preferred shares.

On September 12, 2012, a 10-for-1 stock split for all ordinary shares, Series A-1, A-2 and A-3 and Series B convertible redeemable participating preferred shares was approved by the shareholders. While the stock split increased the number of shares for each stockholder, the percentage of their ownership in the Company was not affected. This share split has been retrospectively reflected for all periods presented. In addition, the Company increased its authorized ordinary shares from 366,789,830 to 371,684,330 in connection with the preferred share transfer between investors.

On October 8, 2013, the Company was authorized to issue a maximum 1,000,000,000 shares, which was divided into 835,675,688 ordinary shares and 164,324,312 preferred shares in connection with the issuance of Series C convertible redeemable participating preferred shares.

On April 22, 2014, the Company was authorized to issue a maximum 1,000,000,000 shares, which was divided into 799,281,189 ordinary shares and 200,718,811 preferred shares in connection with the issuance of Series D convertible redeemable participating preferred shares.

MOMO INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
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**11. ORDINARY SHARES - continued**

On April 22, 2014, certain ordinary shareholders who are also the senior management of the Company donated an aggregate of 15,651,589 ordinary shares to the Company with no consideration. On the same date, the Group declared a special dividend to these shareholders at an aggregated amount of \$64,494, among which \$58,044 was paid in May 2014. The remaining \$5,775 and \$675 were recorded as amount due to related parties-current and accrued expenses and other current liabilities respectively, as of December 31, 2017. Please refer to Note 15 for disclosure of related party balances and transactions. The Company treated the whole transaction as a repurchase of ordinary shares of which the repurchase price is considerably lower than the fair value of ordinary share. All such shares were recorded as treasury stock.

On November 28, 2014, the Company was authorized to issue a maximum 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares, which was divided into 800,000,000 Class A Ordinary Shares, 100,000,000 Class B Ordinary Shares and 100,000,000 shares of such class designated as the Board may determine.

On December 16, 2014, the Company completed its IPO and a concurrent private placement upon which the Company's ordinary shares were divided into Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. The Company newly issued 45,688,888 Class A ordinary shares, consisting of (i) 36,800,000 Class A ordinary shares offered through IPO, and (ii) 8,888,888 Class A ordinary shares issued in connection with the concurrent private placement. All of the Company's Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D preferred shares were automatically converted into 200,718,811 Class A ordinary shares.

In 2015, 2016 and 2017, 5,995,293, 5,197,032 and 9,476,874 ordinary shares were issued in connection with the exercise of options and vesting of restricted share units previously granted to employees, executives and consultants under the Company's share incentive plans (see Note 12), respectively.

As of December 31, 2017, there were 314,060,843 Class A ordinary shares and 84,364,466 Class B ordinary shares issued and outstanding, par value \$0.0001 per share.

**12. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION**

*Share options granted by the Company*

In November 2012, the Company adopted a share incentive plan ("2012 Plan"), which was amended in October 2013. The maximum aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2012 Plan is 44,758,220 ordinary shares.

In November, 2014, the Company adopted the 2014 share incentive plan ("2014 Plan"), pursuant to which a maximum aggregate of 14,031,194 Class A ordinary shares may be issued pursuant to all awards granted thereunder. Starting from 2017, the number of shares reserved for future issuances under the 2014 Plan will be increased by a number equal to 1.5% of the total number of outstanding shares on the last day of the immediately preceding calendar year, or such lesser number of Class A ordinary shares as determined by the Company's board of directors, on the first day of each calendar year during the term of the 2014 Plan. With the adoption of the 2014 Plan, the Company will no longer grant any incentive shares under the 2012 Plan. The time and condition to exercise options will be determined by the Board or a committee of the Board. The term of the options may not exceed ten years from the date of the grant, except for the situation of amendment, modification and termination. Under the 2014 Plan, share options are subject to vesting schedules ranging from two to four years.

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12. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION - continued

*Share options granted by the Company* - continued

The following table summarizes the option activity for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price per option	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Aggregated intrinsic value
Outstanding as of January 1, 2017	31,606,466	\$ 0.0641	7.63	\$ 288,439
Granted	5,771,226	\$ 0.0002		
Exercised	(9,426,874)	\$ 0.0602		
Forfeited	(981,527)	\$ 0.0132		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2017	26,969,291	\$ 0.0536	7.40	328,658
Exercisable as of December 31, 2017	14,743,283	\$ 0.0952	6.39	\$ 170,053

There were 14,743,283 vested options, and 11,114,843 options expected to vest as of December 31, 2017. For options expected to vest, the weighted-average exercise price was \$0.0036 as of December 31, 2017 and aggregate intrinsic value was \$137,765 and \$136,006 as of December 2016 and 2017, respectively.

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the share options granted during the years 2015, 2016, and 2017 was \$5.93, \$6.24 and \$17.41, respectively. Total intrinsic value of options exercised for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 was \$45,885, \$45,581 and \$154,233 respectively. The total fair value of options vested during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 was \$13,680, \$27,171 and \$37,979, respectively.

In May 2015, the Company accelerated the vesting to permit immediate exercise of 235,000 outstanding employee share options granted under the 2012 Plan. The incremental cost resulting from the modification amounted to \$162 and was recorded as share based compensation during the year ended December 31, 2015.

In July 2016, the Company canceled 187,500 outstanding employee share options granted under the 2014 Plan for one employee. As a result, the Company immediately recognized the unvested compensation cost attributable to the canceled award amounting to \$1,532 in 2016.

The fair value of options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Sholes pricing model after the Company completed its IPO, with the following assumptions used for grants during the applicable periods:

	Risk-free interest rate of return	Contractual term	Volatility	Dividend yield	Exercise price
2015	2.15%~2.19%	10 years	55.3%~55.7%	—	\$ 0.0002
2016	1.75%~2.70%	10 years	52.5%~55.3%	—	\$ 0.0002
2017	2.47%~2.87%	10 years	50.7%~54.0%	—	\$ 0.0002



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12. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION - continued

*Share options granted by the Company* - continued

(1) Risk-free interest rate

Risk-free interest rate was estimated based on the yield to maturity of China international government bonds with a maturity period close to the expected term of the options.

(2) Contractual term

The Company used the original contractual term.

(3) Volatility

The volatility of the underlying ordinary shares during the life of the options was estimated based on the historical stock price volatility of comparable listed companies over a period comparable to the expected term of the options.

(4) Dividend yield

The dividend yield was estimated by the Group based on its expected dividend policy over the expected term of the options.

(5) Exercise price

The exercise price of the options was determined by the Group's board of directors.

The fair value of the ordinary shares is determined as the closing sales price of the Shares as quoted on the principal exchange or system. For employee and executives share options, the Group recorded share-based compensation of \$16,026, \$28,096 and \$42,439 during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, based on the fair value on the grant dates over the requisite service period of award according to the vesting schedule for employee share option.

For non-employee share options the Group recorded share-based compensation of \$756, \$3,103 and \$6,540 during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, based on the fair value at the commitment date and recognized over the period the service is provided.

As of December 31, 2017, total unrecognized compensation expense relating to unvested share options was \$122,171, which will be recognized over 2.95 years. The weighted-average remaining contractual term of options outstanding is 7.40 years.

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12. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION - continued

*Share options granted by Momo BVI*

On January 3, 2015, Momo BVI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, approved Momo BVI Share Incentive Plan that provides for the issuance of not exceeding 30,000,000 share options. The option plan has a term of ten years unless earlier terminated by Momo BVI's board of directors.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, Momo BVI granted 10,550,000 share options to its employees and executives with exercise prices ranging from \$0.10 to \$0.11 per share and vesting period of 4 years.

The following table summarizes the option activity for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price per option	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Aggregated intrinsic value
Outstanding as of January 1, 2017	8,000,000	\$ 0.1088	8.19	\$ 10
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	—	—		
Forfeited	(5,000,000)	\$ 0.1100		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2017	3,000,000	\$ 0.1067	7.50	\$ 10
Exercisable as of December 31, 2017	1,812,500	\$ 0.1060	7.45	\$ 7

There were 1,812,500 vested options, and 1,033,125 options expected to vest as of December 31, 2017. For options expected to vest, the weighted-average exercise price is \$0.1077 as of December 31, 2017 and aggregate intrinsic value was \$18, \$5 and \$2 as of December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the share options granted during the years 2015, 2016, and 2017 was \$0.0544, \$ nil, and \$nil, respectively. Total intrinsic value of options exercised was \$nil for each of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017. The total fair value of options vested during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 was \$nil, \$185 and \$43, respectively.

For employee and executives share options, Momo BVI recorded share-based compensation of \$98, \$112 and \$59 during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, based on the fair value on the grant dates over the requisite service period of award according to the vesting schedule for employee share option.

As of December 31, 2017, total unrecognized compensation expense relating to unvested share options was \$65, which will be recognized over 1.59 years. The weighted-average remaining contractual term of options outstanding is 7.50 years.

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12. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION - continued

*Non-vested restricted shares*

In April 2012, the Company's four founding shareholders entered into an arrangement with the investor in conjunction with the issuance of Series A preferred shares, whereby all of their 147,000,000 ordinary shares ("Founders' shares") became subject to service and transfer restrictions. Such Founders' shares are subject to repurchase by the Company upon early termination of their four years of employment. The repurchase price is the par value of the ordinary shares. 25% of the Founders' shares shall be vested annually. The restricted share agreements were subsequently amended on June 11, 2012 and July 18, 2012, respectively. Pursuant to the agreements, 25% of the Founders' shares shall vest upon the closing of issuance of Series B preferred shares and the remaining 75% shall be vested monthly in equal installments over the next 36 months. This arrangement has been accounted for as a grant of restricted stock awards subject to service vesting conditions. Because the modification does not affect any of the other terms or conditions of the award, presumably the fair value before and after the modification is the same. The restrictions on the ordinary shares were fully released and such shares became fully vested in 2016.

On May 15, 2014, the Company's four founding shareholders entered into an agreement with the investors to renew the arrangement. The Company considered the amendment of agreement as a modification of vesting of the restricted shares. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company shall be entitled to repurchase 50% and 25% of such shares in the case that founders terminate their employments with the Company before April 17, 2015 and during the period from April 17, 2015 to April 17, 2016, respectively, at a price of US\$0.0001 per share or the lowest price permitted under applicable laws. Therefore, the Company considered that 50% of the total restricted shares were vested immediately on the amendment date and 25% shall be vested annually on April 17 in the next two years ending April 17, 2016. Before the modification date, May 15, 2014, there were 131,348,411 ordinary shares, of which 45,937,500 were unvested restricted shares. As the result of modification, 19,736,705 vested ordinary shares were classified to unvested restricted shares on the modification date and the corresponding compensation costs for these unvested restricted shares were amortized over the remaining service period. Because the modification does not affect any of the other terms or conditions of the award, the fair value of the restricted shares before and after the modification is the same.

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12. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION - continued

*Non-vested restricted shares* - continued

A summary of non-vested restricted share activity during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 is presented below:

	Number of shares
Outstanding as of January 1, 2015	57,250,756
Granted	—
Modification	—
Vested	(28,625,378)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2015	28,625,378
Granted	—
Forfeited	—
Vested	(28,625,378)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2016	—

The weighted average grant date fair value of the non-vested restricted shares was \$0.01 per share and the aggregated fair value was \$1,470. The total fair value of non-vested restricted shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 was \$286, \$286 and \$nil, respectively.

The Company recorded compensation expense of \$180, \$52 and \$nil during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, related to non-vested restricted shares.

As of December 31, 2017, total unrecognized compensation expense relating to the non-vested restricted shares was \$nil.

***Restricted share units ("RSUs")***

On December 11, 2014, the Company granted a total of 40,001 shares of RSUs to independent directors under the 2014 Plan. The restricted share units will vest in accordance with the vesting schedule set out in the RSUs award agreement, which is 50% of the RSUs shall vest at the end of every six months since the grant date.

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12. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION - continued

*Restricted share units ("RSUs")* - continued

On May 17, 2016, the Company granted a total of 200,000 shares of RSUs to independent directors under the 2014 Plan and vesting period of 4 years, which began from December 11, 2015. On March 7, 2017, the Company granted a total of 100,000 shares of RSUs to independent directors under the 2014 Plan and vesting period of 4 years, which began from March 7, 2017.

The Company will forfeit the unvested portion of the RSUs if the grantees terminate their service during the vesting period.

The fair value of these RSUs is measured on the grant date based on the market price of the ordinary share on the grant date. The following table summarizes information regarding the share units granted:

	Number of shares
Outstanding as of January 1, 2017	150,000
Granted	100,000
Forfeited	—
Vested	(50,000)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2017	<u>200,000</u>

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the restricted share units granted during the years 2015, 2016, and 2017 was \$ nil, \$6.50 and \$15.00, respectively. Total intrinsic value of the restricted share units exercised for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 was \$301, \$511 and \$821, respectively. The total fair value of the restricted share units vested during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 was \$340, \$325 and \$325, respectively. The aggregated fair value of RSUs was \$340, \$1,299 and \$1,500 respectively, for the grant date of December 11, 2014, May 17, 2016 and March 7, 2017.

The Group recorded share-based compensation of \$322, \$343 and \$619 for RSUs for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, based on the fair value on the grant dates over the requisite service period of award using the straight-line method.

As of December 31, 2017, total unrecognized compensation expense relating to unvested RSUs was \$1,838, which will be recognized over 2.76 years. The weighted-average remaining contractual term of RSUs outstanding is 8.56 years.

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13. NET INCOME PER SHARE

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, the Group determined that the nonvested restricted shares are participating securities as the holders of the nonvested restricted shares have a nonforfeitable right to receive dividends with all ordinary shares but the nonvested restricted shares do not have a contractual obligation to fund or otherwise absorb the Group's losses. Accordingly, the Group uses the two-class method of computing net income per share, for ordinary shares and nonvested restricted shares according to the participation rights in undistributed earnings.

The calculation of net income per share is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Numerator:			
Net income attributable to MomoInc.	\$13,697	\$145,250	\$318,566
Undistributed earnings allocated to participating nonvested restricted shares	(1,339)	(3,197)	—
Net income attributed to ordinary shareholders for computing net income per ordinary share-basic and diluted	<u>\$12,358</u>	<u>\$142,053</u>	<u>\$318,566</u>

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## 13. NET INCOME PER SHARE - continued

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Denominator:			
Denominator for computing net income per share-basic:			
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding used in computing net income per ordinary share-basic	342,646,282	377,335,923	394,549,323
Weighted average shares used in computing net income per participating nonvested restricted share	37,118,622	8,493,244	—
Denominator for computing net income per share-diluted:			
Weighted average shares outstanding used in computing net income per ordinary share-diluted	401,396,548	407,041,165	415,265,078
Net income per ordinary share attributable to Momo Inc. - basic	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.81
Net income per participating nonvested restricted share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.38	\$ —
Net income per ordinary share attributable to Momo Inc. - diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.77

MOMO INC.

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13. NET INCOME PER SHARE - continued

The following table summarizes potential ordinary shares outstanding excluded from the computation of diluted net income per ordinary share for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, because their effect is anti-dilutive:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Share issuable upon exercise of share options	904,489	152,500	768,266
Share issuable upon exercise of RSUs	15,001	50,000	—

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease commitment

The Group leases certain office premises under non-cancellable leases. These leases expire through 2022 and are renewable upon negotiation. Rental expenses under operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 were \$3,715, \$4,743 and \$8,744, respectively.

Future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2017 were as follows:

2018	\$ 7,671
2019	4,230
2020	2,990
2021	2,262
Total	<u>\$17,153</u>

Investment commitments

The Group was obligated to subscribe \$2,942 and \$ 4,611 for partnership interest and equity interest of certain long-term investees under various arrangements as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively.



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14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - continued

Contingencies

The Group is subject to legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The Group does not believe that any currently pending legal or administrative proceeding to which the Group is a party will have a material effect on its business or financial condition.

15. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

<u>Major related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Group</u>
Hangzhou Alimama Technology Co., Ltd. (i)	Affiliates of a Major Shareholder
Guangzhou UC Network Technology Co., Ltd. (i)	Affiliates of a Major Shareholder
Guangzhou Aijiyou Informational Technology Co., Ltd. (i)	Affiliates of a Major Shareholder
Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd. (i)	Affiliates of a Major Shareholder
Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd. (i)	Affiliates of a Major Shareholder
Zhejiang Tmall Technology Co., Ltd. (i)	Affiliates of a Major Shareholder
Shanghai Touch Future Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Long-term investee
Shanghai Xisue Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Affiliate of long-term investee
Hunan Qindao Cultural Spread Ltd.	Long-term investee
Hunan Qindao Network Media Technology Co., Ltd.	Affiliate of long-term investee
Hangzhou Yihong Advertisement Co., Ltd. (i)	Affiliates of a Major Shareholder
Guangzhou Jianyue Information Technology Co., Ltd. (i)	Affiliates of a Major Shareholder

(i) The parent company of these entities ceased to be a major shareholder of the Group in November 2017.

(1) Amount due from related parties-current

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Hunan Qindao Network Media Technology Co., Ltd. (ii)	\$ —	\$ 5,143
Hangzhou Alimama Technology Co., Ltd.	2	—
Guangzhou UC Network Technology Co., Ltd.	5	—
Guangzhou Aijiyou Informational Technology Co., Ltd.	81	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 88</b>	<b>\$ 5,143</b>

(ii) The amount of \$5,143 as of December 31, 2017 represented the advance payment of revenue sharing of live video service made to Hunan Qindao Network Media Technology Co., Ltd.

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15. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS - continued

- (2) Amount due to related parties - current

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2017
Amount due to ordinary shareholders (iii)	\$5,862	\$5,775
Hunan Qindao Cultural Spread Ltd.	1,281	—
Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd.	629	—
Shanghai Touch Future Network Technology Co., Ltd.	229	—
Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd.	116	—
Others	—	29
Total	<u>\$8,117</u>	<u>\$5,804</u>

- (iii) The amounts of \$5,862 and \$5,775 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 primarily included the unpaid repurchase amount by the Group to its ordinary shareholders. Please refer to Note 11 for repurchase of ordinary shares.

- (3) Sales to related parties

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Hangzhou Yihong Advertisement Co., Ltd. (iv)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,614
Hangzhou Alimama Technology Co., Ltd. (iv)	6,002	42	342
Guangzhou Aijiyou Informational Technology Co., Ltd. (v)	—	400	184
Zhejiang Tmall Technology Co., Ltd. (iv)	—	820	74
Shanghai Xisue Network Technology Co., Ltd.	—	922	—
Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd. (iv)	—	249	—
Others	—	9	2
Total	<u>\$ 6,002</u>	<u>\$ 2,442</u>	<u>\$ 3,216</u>

- (iv) The sales to related parties represented mobile marketing services provided.

- (v) The sales to related parties represented mobile game revenue generated through those game operating companies.

- (4) Purchase from related parties

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Hunan Qindao Network Media Technology Co., Ltd. (vi)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 20,639
Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd. (vii)	322	3,360	11,060
Hunan Qindao Cultural Spread Ltd. (vi)	—	3,929	9,131
Taobao (China) Software Co., Ltd.	—	323	338
Guangzhou Jianyue Information Technology Co., Ltd.	—	—	119
Shanghai Touch future Network Technology Co., Ltd.	—	347	—
Total	<u>\$ 322</u>	<u>\$ 7,959</u>	<u>\$ 41,287</u>

**MOMO INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2016 AND 2017  
(In U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)****15. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS - continued**

## (4) Purchase from related parties - continued

- (vi) The purchases from Hunan Qindao Network Media Technology Co., Ltd. and Hunan Qindao Cultural Spread Ltd. represent the revenue sharing with broadcaster agencies of live video service.
- (vii) The purchase from Alibaba Cloud Computing Ltd. is mainly related to its cloud computing services.

**16. SEGMENT INFORMATION**

The Group's chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), who reviews consolidated results when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of the Group. The Group's revenue and net income are substantially derived from live video service, value-added services, mobile marketing services, mobile games and other services. The Group does not have discrete financial information of costs and expenses between various services in its internal reporting, and reports costs and expenses by nature as a whole. Therefore, the Group has one operating segment.

The table below is only presented at the revenue level with no allocations of direct or indirect cost and expenses. The Group operates in the PRC; most of the Group's long-lived assets are located in the PRC and all services are provided in the PRC.

Components of revenues are presented in the following table:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Live video service	\$ 1,231	\$376,925	\$1,102,592
Value-added service	58,462	67,603	103,139
Mobile marketing	38,885	66,339	76,178
Mobile games	31,082	35,453	35,619
Other services	4,328	6,778	743
Total	<u>\$133,988</u>	<u>\$553,098</u>	<u>\$1,318,271</u>

**17. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN**

Full time employees of the Group in the PRC participate in a government-mandated defined contribution plan pursuant to which certain pension benefits, medical care, unemployment insurance, employee housing fund and other welfare benefits are provided to employees. The Group accrues for these benefits based on certain percentages of the employees' salaries. The total provisions for such employee benefits were \$6,487, \$9,081 and \$14,127 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

MOMO INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2016 AND 2017  
(In U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)

**18. STATUTORY RESERVES AND RESTRICTED NET ASSETS**

In accordance with the Regulations on Enterprises with Foreign Investment of China and their articles of association, the Group's subsidiaries and VIE located in the PRC, being foreign invested enterprises established in the PRC, are required to provide for certain statutory reserves. These statutory reserve funds include one or more of the following: (i) a general reserve, (ii) an enterprise expansion fund or discretionary reserve fund, and (iii) a staff bonus and welfare fund. Subject to certain cumulative limits, the general reserve fund requires a minimum annual appropriation of 10% of after-tax profit (as determined under accounting principles generally accepted in China at each year-end); the other fund appropriations are at the subsidiaries' or the affiliated PRC entities' discretion. These statutory reserve funds can only be used for specific purposes of enterprise expansion, staff bonus and welfare, and are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of liquidation of our subsidiaries, our affiliated PRC entities and their respective subsidiaries. The Group's subsidiaries and VIE are required to allocate at least 10% of their after tax profits to the general reserve until such reserve has reached 50% of their respective registered capital.

Appropriations to the enterprise expansion reserve and the staff welfare and bonus reserve are to be made at the discretion of the board of directors of each of the Group's subsidiaries.

The appropriations to these reserves by the Group's PRC subsidiary, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries were \$553, \$17,969 and \$27,430 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Relevant PRC laws and regulations restrict the WFOE, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries from transferring a portion of their net assets, equivalent to the balance of their statutory reserves and their paid in capital, to the Company in the form of loans, advances or cash dividends. The WFOE's accumulated profits may be distributed as dividends to the Company without the consent of a third party. The VIE and VIE's subsidiaries' revenues and accumulated profits may be transferred to the Company through contractual arrangements without the consent of a third party. Under applicable PRC law, loans from PRC companies to their offshore affiliated entities require governmental approval, and advances by PRC companies to their offshore affiliated entities must be supported by bona fide business transactions. The capital and statutory reserves restricted which represented the amount of net assets of the Group's PRC subsidiary, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries in the Group not available for distribution were \$91,008, \$108,977 and \$136,407 as of December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

**19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

New acquisition

On February 23, 2018, the Group reached a definitive agreement with Tantan Limited ("Tantan") and all of its shareholders, pursuant to which the Group agreed to acquire 100% fully diluted equity stake in Tantan for a combination of share consideration and cash, including approximately 5,300,000 newly issued Class A ordinary shares of the Company and \$600.9 million in cash, of which \$229.8 million has been paid. Tantan primarily operates a social and dating app in China for the young generation. The deal is expected to close in the second quarter of 2018, subject to customary closing conditions. The Group is in the process of evaluating the accounting treatment on this acquisition.

SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT  
BY AND AMONG  
MOMO INC.  
TANTAN LIMITED  
and  
THE SELLING SHAREHOLDERS AND FOUNDERS NAMED HEREIN

Dated as of February 23, 2018

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SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT

This SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”), dated as of February 23, 2018, is entered into by and among (i) Momo Inc., a company incorporated under the Laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Purchaser”), (ii) Tantan Limited, a company incorporated under the Laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Company”), (iii) the Persons set forth in Schedule A hereto (collectively, the “Selling Shareholders” and individually a “Selling Shareholder”), and (iv) Yu Wang, a citizen of Sweden with Passport No. \*\*\*\*\* and Ying Pan, a Chinese citizen with Chinese ID No. \*\*\*\*\* (collectively, the “Founders”).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, each Selling Shareholder owns the number and type of Shares (as defined below) as set forth opposite such Selling Shareholder’s name in Schedule A under the heading “*Purchased Shares*”;

WHEREAS, each Selling Shareholder desires to sell to the Purchaser, and the Purchaser desires to purchase from each Selling Shareholder, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth herein, such number and type of Shares as set forth opposite such Selling Shareholder’s name in Schedule A under the heading “*Purchased Shares*”; and

WHEREAS, Yu Wang holds 100% of the equity interests in the Founder Shareholder (defined below) and Ying Pan is a registered shareholder of the Onshore Opco (defined below).

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, and intending to be legally bound, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Article I

Definitions

Section 1.1 Certain Definitions. For purposes of this Agreement, the following terms shall have the meanings specified in this Section 1.1:

“Action” means any claim, action, suit, arbitration, inquiry, proceeding or investigation by or before any Government Authority.

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“ADSs” means the American Depositary Shares of the Purchaser, each representing two (2) Momo Class A ordinary shares.

“Affiliate” means, (a) with respect to any Person that is an individual, his or her Immediate Family Members and (b) with respect to any Person that is not an individual, any other Person that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, Controls, or is Controlled by, or is under common Control with, such Person.

“Aggregate Purchase Price” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.2. “Agreement” has the meaning ascribed to it in the Preamble.

“AIC” means the Administration for Industry and Commerce of the PRC, or its applicable local counterpart.

“Annual Consolidated Financial Statements” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.7(a).

“Anti-Corruption Laws” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.16(d).

“Applicable Accounting Standard” means Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and other relevant accounting regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance of the PRC and any amendments and modifications thereto.

“Attorneys’ Fees” means the fees, costs and expenses to be paid to the Sellers’ Legal Counsel for services rendered in connection with this the preparation, execution and performance of this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereunder.

“Balance Sheet Date” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.7(a). “Benefit Plan” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.17.

“Bulletin 7” means Bulletin No. 7 issued by the PRC State Administration of Taxation on February 3, 2015, titled “*Bulletin on Certain Questions relating to the Enterprise Income Tax of Indirect Transfers of Assets by Non-Resident Enterprises* (关于非居民企业间接转让财产企业所得税若干问题的公告)”, and any amendment, implementing rules, or official interpretation thereof or any replacement, successor or alternative legislation having the same subject matter thereof.

“Business” means, in respect of a Group Company, the business as it currently conducts and as it currently proposes to conduct and, in respect of the Group Companies, the business as the Group Companies currently conduct and as they currently propose to conduct.

“Business Day” means a day that is not a Saturday or Sunday or any other day on which banks in the PRC or Hong Kong are not required or authorized to be closed.

“China Renaissance” means CRP-Fanya Investment Consultants (Beijing) Limited (华兴泛亚投资顾问(北京)有限公司).

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“Circular 37” means the Circular No. 37 (汇发[2014]37号) issued by the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange on July 4, 2014, titled “Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Residents to Engage in Overseas Investment and Financing and Round Trip Investment via Special Purpose Companies (国家外汇管理局关于境内居民通过特殊目的公司境外投融资及返程投资外汇管理有关问题的通知)”, including any amendment, implementing rules, or official interpretation thereof or any replacement, successor or alternative legislation having the same subject matter thereof.

“Closing” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.3. “Closing Date” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.3. “Company” has the meaning ascribed to it in the Preamble.

“Company Fundamental Warranties” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 8.2(a).

“Company Intellectual Property” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.13(a).

“Company IP Agreements” means (a) licenses of Company Intellectual Property by any Group Company to any third party, (b) licenses of Intellectual Property by any third party to any Group Company, (c) agreements between any Group Company and any third party relating to the development or use of Intellectual Property, and (d) consents, settlements, decrees, orders, injunctions, judgments or rulings governing the use, validity or enforceability of Company Intellectual Property.

“Company Options” means option awards granted under the Company Share Incentive Plan that entitle the holder thereof to purchase Shares upon the vesting of such award.

“Company Representatives” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.16(d). “Company Security Holder” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.16(f).

“Company Share Award Disclosure Schedule” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.4(c).

“Company Share Awards” means the share-based awards granted under the Company Share Incentive Plan, including the Company Options.

“Company Share Incentive Plan” means the Company’s 2015 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended from time to time.

“Contract” means any contract, agreement, indenture, note, bond, mortgage, loan, instrument, lease, franchise, Permit or license (whether written or oral).

“Control” (including the terms “Controlled by” and “under common Control with”) with respect to any Person means the possession, directly or indirectly or as trustee, personal representative or executor, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management, policies or affairs of such Person, whether through ownership of voting securities, as trustee, personal representative or executor, by contract or otherwise.

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“Control Documents” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.5(c).

“Disclosure Schedule” means the Disclosure Schedule, dated as of the date hereof, executed and delivered by the Warrantors to the Purchaser prior to date of the Upfront Payment.

“Domestic Companies” means the WFOE and the Onshore Opco.

“Environmental Law” means all applicable Laws relating to the protection, conservation and recovery of the environment, as well as the sustainable use of natural resources in order to enhance the lives of individuals, thus procuring for the public health and safety.

“Existing Articles” means the Sixth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, dated as of August 14, 2017, as may be amended from time to time.

“Existing Shareholders Agreement” means the Fifth Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement, dated as of August 14, 2017 and as may be amended from time to time, by and among the Company and certain other parties thereto.

“Filing Agent” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.8(b).

“Financial Statements” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.7(a).

“Finder’s Fees” means the amount of US\$8,262,368.59 to be paid to China Renaissance for services rendered in connection with the transactions contemplated hereunder.

“Founder Fundamental Warranties” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 8.2(a).

“Founder Shareholder” means CBNB Investment Limited, a company incorporated under the Laws of the British Virgin Islands.

“Founders” has the meaning ascribed to it in the Preamble.

“Government Authority” means supranational, national, federal, state, municipal or local court, administrative body or other governmental or quasi-governmental entity or authority with competent jurisdiction exercising legislative, judicial, regulatory or administrative functions of or pertaining to supranational, national, federal, state, municipal or local government, including any department, commission, board, agency, bureau, subdivision, instrumentality or other regulatory, administrative, judicial or arbitral authority, and any securities exchange on which the securities of any Party or its Affiliates are listed.

“Government Entity” means any (i) Government Authority, (ii) public international organization or (iii) company, business, enterprise or other entity owned or controlled by any such Government Authority or public international organization.

“Government Official” means any officer, employee or ceremonial office holder of any government or instrumentality thereof at any level, any political party or public international organization, any political candidate, any royal family member, any director, officer or employee of any state-owned, state-controlled or state-operated enterprise or entity and any other Person connected with any of the foregoing.

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“Group Companies” means the Company and any Person (other than a natural person) (i) that is directly or indirectly Controlled by the Company, or (ii) whose results of operation and financial condition are consolidated with those of the Company for financial reporting purposes in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Standard. For the avoidance of doubt, Group Companies include the Domestic Companies and Tantan HK.

“HKIAC Rules” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 11.3(a).

“Immediate Family Members”, with respect to any natural Person, (a) such Person’s spouse, parents, parents-in-law, grandparents, children, grandchildren, siblings and siblings-in-law (in each case whether adoptive or biological), (b) spouses of such Person’s children, grandchildren and siblings (in each case whether adoptive or biological) and (c) estates, trusts, partnerships and other Persons which directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries are Controlled by the foregoing.

“Indebtedness” of any Person means, without duplication, (i) the principal of and, accreted value, accrued and unpaid interest, prepayment premiums or penalties and fees and expenses or similar breakage costs or other fees required to be paid under such indebtedness to be satisfied and discharged in full in respect of (A) indebtedness of such Person for borrowed money and (B) indebtedness evidenced by notes, debentures, bonds or other similar instruments for the payment of which such Person is responsible or liable; (ii) all obligations (contingent or otherwise) of such Person issued or assumed as the deferred purchase price of property or services, all conditional sale obligations of such Person and all obligations of such Person under any title retention in the ordinary course of business consistent with the past practice of such Person; (iii) all capitalized lease obligations; (iv) all obligations and Liabilities payable upon termination of interest rate protection agreements, foreign currency exchange agreements or other interest rate or exchange rate hedging or swap arrangements; (v) all obligations of the type referred to in clauses (i) through (iv) of any Persons the payment of which such Person is responsible or liable, directly or indirectly, as obligor, guarantor, surety or otherwise; and (vi) all obligations of the type referred to in clauses (i) through (v) of other Persons secured by any Lien on any property or asset of such Person (whether or not such obligation is assumed by such Person).

“Indemnified Party” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10.2(c)(i).

“Indemnifying Party” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10.2(c)(i).

“Indemnity Withholding Amount” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.7(a).

“Intellectual Property” means all U.S. and non-U.S. intellectual property, including (i) all intellectual property rights in inventions, discoveries, and processes, and all patents, and patent disclosures, (ii) all trademarks, service marks, trade names, brand names, trade dress rights, logos, Internet domain names and corporate names, and, to the extent recognized under applicable Law, other source indicators, and the goodwill of the business symbolized thereby, (iii) all copyrights and works of authorship in any media, including all designs, (iv) all computer software, databases and programs, (v) all trade secrets, know-how, and other proprietary or confidential information and (vi) all applications, registrations, renewals, foreign counterparts, extensions, continuations, continuations-in-part, reexaminations, reissues, and divisionals of the foregoing.

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“Interim Consolidated Financial Statements” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.7(a).

“Knowledge” means the knowledge actually possessed, or should have been possessed after due inquiry.

“Law” means any foreign, federal, state, municipal or local law, statute, code, ordinance, rule, decree, regulation or any common law of any Government Authority or jurisdiction.

“Legal Proceeding” means any judicial, administrative or arbitral actions, suits, proceedings or investigations (whether civil or criminal, judicial or administrative, at law or in equity, or public or private) by or before a Government Authority.

“Liability” means any indebtedness, direct liability or obligation (whether absolute or contingent, accrued or unaccrued, liquidated or unliquidated, or due or to become due), including those arising under any Law, Order, Legal Proceeding or Contract and including all costs and expenses relating thereto.

“Licensed Intellectual Property” means Intellectual Property licensed to any Group Company pursuant to the Company IP Agreements to which it is a party.

“Lien” means any lien (including, without limitation, tax lien), encumbrance, pledge, mortgage, deed of trust, security interest, claim, lease, charge, option, restrictive covenant, right of first refusal, right of first offer, easement, servitude or restriction of any kind, including, without limitation on the use, voting, transfer, receipt of income or other exercise of any attributes of ownership.

“Long Stop Date” means the date that is six (6) months after the date hereof. “Losses” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10.2(a).

“Majority Selling Shareholders” means those Selling Shareholders whose Purchased Shares collectively represent at least 85% of all Purchased Shares of all Selling Shareholders on an as-converted basis.

“Material Adverse Effect” means any change, circumstance, event or effect that, individually or in the aggregate, is or would be or would reasonably be expected to have a materially adverse to (a) the business, operations, assets, Liabilities, condition (financial or otherwise) or results of operations of the Group Companies or the Purchaser (as applicable), taken as a whole; or (b) the ability of the Company or any Majority Selling Shareholder or the Purchaser (as applicable) to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and to perform its obligations hereunder.

“Material Contract” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.15(a).

“Material License” means all franchises, permits, licenses, approvals, authorizations and any similar document issued or granted by any Government Authority that are, individually or in the aggregate, material for the conduct of the Business of the Group Companies.

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“Momo Class A ordinary share” means Class A ordinary shares, par value of US\$0.0001 per share, of the Purchaser.

“New Articles” means the memorandum and articles of association of the Company in the form attached hereto as Exhibit D, amending and restating the Existing Articles in the entirety, to be adopted and become effective in accordance with applicable Law upon the Closing.

“Offshore Group Company” means each Group Company that is incorporated outside the PRC.

“Onshore Control Document Termination and Replacements” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.17(a).

“Onshore Equity Transfer” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.17(a).

“Onshore Opco” means Tantan Culture Development (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (探探文化发展(北京)有限公司), a limited liability company organized and existing under the Laws of the PRC.

“Onshore Personnel Replacement” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.17(a).

“Onshore Purchase Price” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.17(a).

“Order” means any written order, injunction, judgment, decree, legally binding notice, ruling, writ, assessment or arbitration award of a Government Authority.

“Ordinary Shares” means the ordinary shares, par value US\$0.001 per share, in the capital of the Company.

“Outgoing Directors” means the individuals indicated as an “Outgoing Director” in Schedule B hereto.

“Party” means a party to this Agreement.

“Permit” means any approval, authorization, consent, license, permit or certificate of or issued by a Government Authority.

“Person” means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, joint venture, association, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, Government Authority or other entity.

“PRC” or “China” means the People’s Republic of China, excluding, for purposes of this Agreement, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

“Preferred Shares” means, collectively, the Series A Preferred Shares, the Series B Preferred Shares, the Series C Preferred Shares and the Series D Preferred Shares, of the Company.

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“Prohibited Payment” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.16(d).

“Purchase Price” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.2.

“Purchased Shares” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.1.

“Purchaser” has the meaning ascribed to it in the Preamble.

“Purchaser Indemnitees” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10.2(a).

“Purchaser Nominees” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.17(a).

“Related Parties” means (i) the members or shareholders or equity interest holders (in each case, whether direct or indirect, but excluding any Group Company) of any Group Company, (ii) the directors, officers and Senior Managers of any Group Company, and (iii) the Affiliates of the Persons enumerated under (i) and (ii).

“Related Party Contracts” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.18. “Release” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.11(a).

“Released Claims” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.11(a).

“Released Persons” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.11(a).

“Releasing Persons” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.11(a).

“Relevant PRC Tax Authority” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.8(b).

“Restricted Period” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10.2(c)(i).

“Reporting Transactions” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.8(b).

“RMB” means Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC.

“SAFE” means the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

“SAFE Regulations” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.16(i).

“Securities” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10.2(c)(i).

“Securities Act” means the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

“Selling Shareholder” has the meaning ascribed to it in the Preamble.

“Selling Shareholder Bank Account” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 7.16.

“Selling Shareholder Fundamental Warranties” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 8.2(a).

“Senior Managers” means the individuals indicated in Schedule C hereto.



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“Series A Preferred Shares” means the Series A preferred shares, par value US\$0.001 per share, in the share capital of the Company.

“Series B Preferred Shares” means the Series B preferred shares, par value US\$0.001 per share, in the share capital of the Company.

“Series C Preferred Shares” means the Series C preferred shares, par value US\$0.001 per share, in the share capital of the Company.

“Series D Preferred Shares” means the Series D preferred shares, par value US\$0.001 per share, in the share capital of the Company.

“Shares” means the shares in the capital of the Company, being the Ordinary Shares and the Preferred Shares.

“Straddle Period” means any taxable period that includes but does not end on the Closing Date.

“Tantan HK” means Tantan Hong Kong Limited, a limited liability company organized and existing under the Laws of the Hong Kong.

“Tax” or “Taxes” means (i) in the PRC: (a) any national, provincial, municipal, or local taxes, charges, fees, levies, or other assessments, including, without limitation, all net income (including enterprise income tax and individual income withholding tax), turnover (including value-added tax, business tax, and consumption tax), resource (including urban and township land use tax), special purpose (including land value-added tax, urban maintenance and construction tax, and additional education fees), property (including urban real estate tax and land use fees), documentation (including stamp duty and deed tax), filing, recording, social insurance (including pension, medical, unemployment, housing, and other social insurance withholding), tariffs (including import duty and import value-added tax), and estimated and provisional taxes, charges, fees, levies, or other assessments of any kind whatsoever, (b) all interest, penalties (administrative, civil or criminal), or additional amounts imposed by any Government Authority in connection with any item described in clause (a) above, and (c) any form of transferor liability imposed by any Government Authority in connection with any item described in clauses (a) and (b) above, and (ii) in any jurisdiction other than the PRC: all similar liabilities as described in clause (i) above.

“Tax Return” means any return, report or statement required to be filed with respect to any Tax (including any attachments thereto, and any amendment thereof), including any information return, claim for refund, amended return or declaration of estimated Tax, and including, where permitted or required, combined, consolidated or unitary returns for any group of entities that includes any Group Company.

“Tax Withholding Amount” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.7(a).

“Third Party Claim” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10.2(c)(ii).

“Transaction Documents” means this Agreement, the transaction documents contemplated by Section 7.18, and other agreements, documents, or instruments or certificates that are executed and delivered by any party to any other party concurrently with or in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

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“Transaction Expenses” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 11.1.

“Upfront Payment” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.2.

“US\$”, “\$” or “USD” means United States dollars, the lawful currency of the United States.

“Warrantors” means the Founders and the Founder Shareholder.

“WFOE” means Tantan Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (探探科技(北京)有限公司), a limited liability company organized and existing under the Laws of the PRC.

Section 1.2 Interpretation and Rules of Construction.

(a) Unless otherwise expressly provided, for purposes of this Agreement, the following rules of interpretation shall apply:

(i) the provision of a Table of Contents, the division of this Agreement into Articles, Sections and other subdivisions and the insertion of headings are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect or be utilized in construing or interpreting this Agreement;

(ii) any reference in this Agreement to an Article, Section, Exhibit or Schedule, such reference is to an Article or Section of, or a Schedule or Exhibit to, this Agreement, unless otherwise indicated. All Exhibits and Schedules hereto or referred to herein are hereby incorporated in and made a part of this Agreement as if set forth in full herein;

(iii) any reference in this Agreement to gender shall include all genders, and words imparting the singular number only shall include the plural and *vice versa*;

(iv) the word “including” or any variation thereof means (unless the context of its usage otherwise requires) “including, without limitation” and shall not be construed to limit any general statement that it follows to the specific or similar items or matters immediately following it;

(v) words such as “herein,” “hereinafter,” “hereof” and “hereunder” refer to this Agreement as a whole and not merely to a subdivision in which such words appear unless the context otherwise requires;

(vi) when calculating the period of time before which, within which or following which any act is to be done or step taken pursuant to this Agreement, the date that is the reference date in calculating such period shall be excluded; and

(vii) if the conversion between USD and RMB is necessary for the purposes of this Agreement, unless specifically provided otherwise, such conversion shall be conducted at the USD:RMB middle exchange rate last published by China Foreign Exchange Trade System under the authorization of the People’s Bank of China as of the date that is five (5) Business Days prior to the date the relevant payment or calculation is to be made.

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(b) The Parties have participated jointly in the negotiation and drafting of this Agreement and, in the event an ambiguity or question of intent or interpretation arises, this Agreement shall be construed as jointly drafted by the Parties and no presumption or burden of proof shall arise favoring or disfavoring any Party by virtue of the authorship of any provision of this Agreement.

## ARTICLE II

### Sale and Purchase of Shares

Section 2.1 Sale and Purchase of Shares. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions contained herein, at the Closing, each Selling Shareholder shall sell to the Purchaser, and the Purchaser shall purchase from each Selling Shareholder, such number and type of Shares set forth opposite such Selling Shareholder's name under the heading "*Purchased Shares*" in Schedule A (the "Purchased Shares" of such Selling Shareholder), free and clear of all Liens.

Section 2.2 Purchase Price. The aggregate purchase price for all Purchased Shares of all Selling Shareholders (the "Aggregate Purchase Price") shall be consisting of a cash amount of US\$591,382,902.22 and 5,328,853 Momo Class A ordinary shares. With respect to each Selling Shareholder, the aggregate purchase price for all Purchased Shares of such Selling Shareholder (the "Purchase Price" for such Selling Shareholder) shall be the respective cash amount and the amount of Momo Class A ordinary shares set forth opposite such Selling Shareholder's name under the headings "*Purchase Price - Cash*" and "*Purchase Price - Share*" in Schedule A. Any Selling Shareholder that does not confirm its respective Purchase Price allocation between cash and Momo Class A ordinary share two (2) days prior to execution of this Agreement shall be entitled to cash only. Within fourteen (14) days after the execution of this Agreement and subject to Section 2.4, the Purchaser shall pay (i) to each Selling Shareholder an amount set forth opposite such Selling Shareholder's name under the heading "*Signing Payment - Cash*" in Schedule A (the "Upfront Payment"), (ii) US\$70,000,000 (the "Escrow Amount") to the Company, and (iii) to China Renaissance, fifty percent (50%) of the Finder's Fee. At the Closing, the Company shall return the Escrow Amount to the Purchaser.

Section 2.3 Closing Date. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the sale and purchase of the Purchased Shares of the Selling Shareholders as contemplated by this Agreement (the "Closing") shall take place via the remote exchange of electronic documents and signatures on a date that is no later than the fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) day after the satisfaction or valid waiver of each of the conditions set forth in Article VIII (other than conditions that by their nature are to be satisfied at the Closing, but subject to the satisfaction or waiver of those conditions at such time), which shall occur within eighty-five (85) days after execution of this Agreement, unless another time, date or place is agreed to in writing by the Purchaser and the Majority Selling Shareholders (the date on which the Closing occurs, the "Closing Date").

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Section 2.4 Signing Deliveries by the Company and Selling Shareholders. At least two (2) days prior to date of the Upfront Payment, the Company and relevant Selling Shareholders shall, and the Founder Shareholder shall procure the Company to, deliver or cause to be delivered to an escrow agent jointly appointed by the Purchaser and the Company:

(a) written resolutions duly and validly signed by all the directors of the Company, evidencing the authorization by the board of directors of the Company of the execution and delivery of this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents to which the Company is a party and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby, including (A) the resignation of the Outgoing Directors appointed by the Selling Shareholders which sell all of their respective Purchased Shares at the Closing (the effectiveness of which may be conditioned upon the Closing); (B) the transfer of the Purchased Shares of all of the Selling Shareholders as contemplated by this Agreement, (C) the adoption of the New Articles; and (D) the termination of Existing Shareholders Agreement in accordance with its terms and Section 7.12, in each case of (A) through (D), effective no later than the Closing;

(b) written resolutions duly and validly signed by all the shareholders of the Company, evidencing the shareholders' authorization of the execution and delivery of this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents to which the Company is a party and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby, including (A) the resignation of the Outgoing Directors appointed by the Selling Shareholders which sell all of their respective Purchased Shares at the Closing (the effectiveness of which may be conditioned upon the Closing); (B) the transfer of the Purchased Shares of all of the Selling Shareholders as contemplated by this Agreement; (C) the adoption of New Articles; (D) the termination of Existing Shareholders Agreement in accordance with its terms and Section 7.12, in each case of (A) through (D), effective no later than the Closing; as far as the adoption of the New Articles is concerned, it should be passed by a special resolution by the shareholders of the Company;

(c) duly executed irrevocable resignation and release letters (the effectiveness of which may be conditioned upon the Closing), dated no later than the Closing Date, of each of the outgoing directors of each Offshore Group Company (including the Company), in the form set forth in Exhibit A hereto;

(d) an irrevocable instrument of transfer in the form of Exhibit B hereto with respect to the Purchased Shares of such Selling Shareholder, duly executed by such Selling Shareholder;

(e) duly executed irrevocable application for the amount of Momo Class A ordinary shares;

(f) the original share certificate(s) representing the Purchased Shares of such Selling Shareholder or, if such original share certificate(s) could not be returned to the Company at the Closing, an affidavit and indemnity for lost share certificate in form and substance acceptable to the registered agent of the Company and the Purchaser in respect of the Purchased Shares of such Selling Shareholder;

(g) duly executed escrow agreement in terms of the Escrow Amount by and among the Purchaser, the Company and a bank;

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(h) duly executed Disclosure Schedule in form and substance satisfactory to the Purchaser.

The foregoing deliverables (except for items (g) and (h)) contemplated by the Section 2.4 shall be automatically released to the Purchaser on the Closing Date.

Section 2.5 Closing Deliveries by the Company. At the Closing, the Company shall, and the Founder Shareholder shall procure the Company to, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Purchaser:

(a) a copy of the register of members of the Company, dated as of the Closing Date and duly certified by the registered office provider of the Company, evidencing that the Purchaser is the owner of all the Purchased Shares, free and clear of all Liens;

(b) one or more share certificates in the name of the Purchaser, dated as of the Closing Date and duly executed on behalf of the Company, collectively evidencing the ownership by the Purchaser of all of the Purchased Shares;

(c) a copy of the register of directors of the Company, dated as of the Closing Date and duly certified by the registered office provider of the Company, evidencing the resignation of each of the Outgoing Directors appointed by the Selling Shareholders which sell all of their respective Purchased Shares at the Closing as directors of the Company and appointment of directors nominated by the Purchaser;

(d) a copy of the register of directors of each of the Offshore Group Companies (other than the Company) as well as relevant filing proofs, dated as of the Closing Date and duly certified by the registered office provider (or equivalent) of such Offshore Group Company, evidencing the appointment of additional director(s) of such Offshore Group Company with individuals designated by the Purchaser;

(e) written resolutions duly and validly adopted by the board of directors and shareholders of each of the Offshore Group Companies (other than the Company), evidencing the appointment of additional director(s) of such Offshore Group Company with individuals designated by the Purchaser;

(f) the following items in respect of each of the Group Companies:

(i) the USB Keys (U 盾) and other electronic devices to operate all its existing bank accounts (if applicable); and

(ii) duly executed originals of all the forms and documents required by the relevant banks to effect the change of authorized signatures to all of its bank accounts, as determined by the Purchaser.

(g) a certificate of good standing of the Company, dated as of a date no earlier than ten (10) Business Days prior to the Closing Date, issued by the Registrar of Corporate Affairs of the Cayman Islands;

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(h) a certificate of incumbency of the Company, dated as of a date no earlier than ten (10) Business Days prior to the Closing Date, issued by the Registered Agent of the Company;

(i) a duly executed letter from the Company to its registered office provider to change the client of record to the Purchaser.

Section 2.6 Closing Deliveries by the Selling Shareholders. At the Closing, each Selling Shareholder shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the Purchaser a copy of the resolutions or other internal authorizations duly and validly adopted by the board of directors, shareholders and/or other equivalent corporate organs of such Selling Shareholder evidencing its authorization of the execution and delivery of this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents to which it is a party and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby (provided, however, that if such Selling Shareholder is a partnership, it may deliver a certificate of incumbency in lieu of such resolutions in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Purchaser).

Section 2.7 Closing Deliveries by the Purchaser. At the Closing, the Purchaser shall deliver or cause to be delivered:

(a) to each Selling Shareholder, an amount set forth opposite such Selling Shareholder's name under the heading "*Closing Payment - Cash*" in Schedule A, (i) less the sum of (A) the amount set forth opposite such Selling Shareholder's name under the heading "*Tax Withholding Amount*" in Schedule A hereto (the "Tax Withholding Amount" for such Selling Shareholder), and (B) the amount set forth opposite such Selling Shareholder's name under the heading "*Indemnity Withholding Amount*" in Schedule A hereto (the "Indemnity Withholding Amount" for the Founder Shareholder), and (ii) plus, if the Closing, after satisfaction or waiver of conditions precedent contemplated by Section 8.1 with respect to the Company, the Founders and the Selling Shareholders and contemplated by Section 8.2, cannot occur within ninety (90) days after the date of this Agreement for reasons solely attributable to the Purchaser, an interest at a simple rate equal to five percent (5%) per annum (computed on the basis of a 365-day year and with respect to unpaid Purchase Price only) for the period commencing from ninety-first (91st) day after the date of this Agreement until the Closing Date; by wire transfer of immediately available funds in US\$ to the Selling Shareholder Bank Account of such Selling Shareholder;

(b) to each Selling Shareholder, a duly issued share certificate in the name of such Selling Shareholder representing the Momo Class A ordinary shares with the amount set forth opposite such Selling Shareholder's name under the heading "*Purchase Price - Share*" in Schedule A hereto;

(c) to each Selling Shareholder, a certified true copy of the relevant page of the Register of Members of the Purchaser as of the Closing Date reflecting relevant Selling Shareholder's ownership of the Momo Class A ordinary shares;

(d) to China Renaissance, 50% of the Finder's Fee;

(e) to Han Kun Law Offices, US\$500,000; and

(f) to DAHUI LAWYERS, US\$35,000.

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Section 2.8 Treatment of Company Share Awards. As soon as practicable after the date hereof, the Company shall take such action as may be necessary (including to obtain any applicable consents and/or amendments) to effect the following provisions of this Section 2.8:

- (a) The Company Share Incentive Plan and the Company Share Awards shall be assumed and continue without giving effect to the transactions contemplated herein.
- (b) Except as may be consented to in writing by the Purchaser, the Company shall not permit the exercise of any Company Share Award unless all relevant filings under the SAFE Regulations have been duly completed.
- (c) Immediately after the Closing, the Purchaser shall reserve US\$46,469,268.16 for the Company to repurchase any vested Company Share Award or to incentivize any holder of Company Share Award through other acceptable options to be agreed by the Purchaser and the Founders.

### ARTICLE III

#### Representations and Warranties with Respect to Group Companies

Each of the Warrantors, severally and jointly, represents and warrants to the Purchaser that the statements contained in this Article III are true, correct and complete as of the date hereof and as of the Closing Date (unless any representations and warranties expressly relate to another date, in which case as of such other date).

Section 3.1 Organization and Good Standing. The Company is a company duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the Laws of the Cayman Islands and has all requisite corporate power and authority to own, lease and operate its properties and to carry on its business as now conducted. The Company is duly qualified or authorized to do business and is in good standing under the laws of each jurisdiction in which the conduct of its business or the ownership of its properties requires such qualification or authorization. Complete and correct copies of the Existing Articles, which are in full force and effect as of the date hereof and immediately prior to the adoption of the New Articles as of the Closing and which have not been amended in any way prior to the adoption of the New Articles, have been made available to the Purchaser.

Section 3.2 Authorization. The Company has all requisite power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents to which the Company is a party, to perform its obligations hereunder and thereunder and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby. The execution and delivery of this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents to which the Company is a party and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby have been duly authorized by all requisite corporate action on the part of the Company. This Agreement has been, and each of the other Transaction Documents to which the Company is a party will be at or prior to the Closing, duly and validly executed and delivered by the Company and (assuming the due authorization, execution and delivery by the other parties hereto and thereto) this Agreement constitutes, and the other Transaction Documents to which the Company is a party will constitute, the legal, valid and binding obligations of the Company, enforceable against it in accordance with their respective terms.

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Section 3.3 Conflicts; Consents of Third Parties.

(a) None of the execution, delivery and performance by the Company of this Agreement or the other Transaction Documents to which the Company is a party, the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby or thereby, or compliance by the Company with any of the provisions hereof or thereof will breach or conflict with, or result in any violation of or default (with or without notice or lapse of time, or both) or loss of a benefit under, or give rise to a right of termination, consent or cancellation or increase in any fee, liability or obligation under, any provision of (i) the Existing Articles or the memorandum and articles of association or comparable organizational documents of any other Group Company; (ii) any Material Contract or Material License; (iii) any Order applicable to any Group Company or by which any of the properties or assets of any Group Company are bound; or (iv) any applicable Law.

(b) No consent, waiver, approval, Order, Permit or authorization of, or declaration or filing with, or notification to, any Government Authority or any other Person is required on the part any Group Company in connection with the execution and delivery of this Agreement or the other Transaction Documents or the compliance by the Company with any of the provisions hereof or thereof, or the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby or thereby, except for any right of first refusal, right of first offer, pre-emptive right, co-sale right, or any similar rights that the Company's shareholders may have, whether pursuant to the Existing Shareholders Agreement or the Existing Articles or otherwise.

Section 3.4 Capitalization.

(a) The entire share capital of the Company consists of

(i) 14,310,885 authorized Preferred Shares, of which (A) 2,250,000 shares are designated as Series A Preferred Shares, all of which are issued and outstanding; (B) 3,101,597 shares of which are designated as Series B Preferred Shares, all of which are issued and outstanding, (C) 3,744,172 shares are designated as Series C Preferred Shares, all of which are issued and outstanding, (D) 5,215,116 shares are designated as Series D Preferred Shares, all of which are issued and outstanding, in each case of (A) through (D), having the rights, privileges and preferences as set forth in the Existing Articles; and

(ii) 35,689,115 authorized Ordinary Shares, of which (A) 6,794,703 Ordinary Shares are issued and outstanding, and (B) up to 2,749,109 Ordinary Shares are reserved for issuance pursuant to the Company Share Incentive Plan.

(b) All of the issued and outstanding Preferred Shares and Ordinary Shares are duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable. Section 3.4(b) of the Disclosure Schedule sets forth a complete and accurate list of all of the record and beneficial holders of the Preferred Shares and Ordinary Shares and the respective numbers and series of Preferred Shares and the respective number of Ordinary Shares held thereby.



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(c) Section 3.4(c) of the Disclosure Schedule sets forth a complete and accurate list of all of the holders of any issued and outstanding Company Share Award, indicating the total issued and outstanding Company Share Awards and, for each such holder, the name, number, type, grant date, vesting schedule and status and exercise price of the Company Share Awards of such holder (the "Company Share Award Disclosure Schedule"). Except as described in Section 3.4(a) and except as set forth in the Company Share Award Disclosure Schedule, there is no outstanding Ordinary Shares, Preferred Shares, any other shares or equity of the Company, or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for any of the foregoing, or any other options, warrants, rights (including conversion or preemptive rights and rights of first refusal), subscriptions, or other rights, proxy or shareholders agreements or Contracts of any kind, either directly or indirectly, entitling the holder thereof to purchase or otherwise acquire or to compel the Company to issue, repurchase or redeem any share or other securities of the Company. Except as contemplated by the Transaction Documents and the Existing Shareholders Agreements, the Company is not a party or subject to any Contract that affects or relates to the voting or giving of written consents with respect to, or the right to cause the registration of, any share or other security of the Company.

#### Section 3.5 Group Companies.

(a) Section 3.5(a) of the Disclosure Schedule sets forth a complete and accurate list of the Group Companies (other than the Company) and, for each such Group Company, its name, the jurisdiction in which it is incorporated or organized, the names of its shareholders and the amount of share capital or other equity interest in such Group Company held by each such shareholder. Each such Group Company (i) is a duly organized and validly existing company or other entity and, where applicable, in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation or organization; (ii) is duly qualified or authorized to do business as a foreign corporation or entity and, where applicable, is in good standing under the laws of each jurisdiction in which the conduct of its business or the ownership of its properties requires such qualification or authorization; and (iii) has all requisite corporate or entity power and authority to own, lease and operate its properties and carry on its business as now conducted. Except as set forth in Section 3.5(a) of the Disclosure Schedule, none of the Group Companies is a participant in any joint venture, partnership or other similar arrangement, or otherwise owns or Controls (directly or indirectly) any share or interest in any Person. Except as set forth in Section 3.5(a) of the Disclosure Schedule, the Group Companies do not maintain any office or branch.

(b) Except as set forth in Section 3.5(a) of the Disclosure Schedule, all the outstanding share capital, registered capital or other equity interest of each Group Company is validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable and are owned free and clear of all Liens (other than any Liens created under the Control Documents) by the Persons and in such amounts as indicated in Section 3.5(a) of the Disclosure Schedule. Except as disclosed in the Company Share Award Disclosure Schedule, there are no outstanding options, warrants, rights (including conversion or preemptive rights and rights of first refusal), subscriptions, or other rights, proxy or shareholders agreements or Contracts of any kind, either directly or indirectly, entitling the holder thereof to purchase or otherwise acquire or to compel any of the Group Companies (other than the Company) to issue, repurchase or redeem any share or other securities of any Group Company. Except as pursuant to the Control Documents, no Group Company is a party or subject to any Contract that affects or relates to the voting or giving of written consents with respect to, or the right to cause the registration of, any share or other securities of any Group Company.

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(c) The Company has effective Control of the Onshore Opco and is the sole beneficiary of the Onshore Opco. All shareholders of the Onshore Opco are acting in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. The Contracts and other documents set forth in Section 3.5(c) of the Disclosure Schedule (collectively, the "Control Documents") are adequate to establish and maintain the intended captive structure, under which the financial statements of the Onshore Opco will be consolidated with those of the other Group Companies in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Standard.

(d) Other than the Outgoing Directors and the Founders, each person serving as a director, officer, supervisor or legal representative of any Group Company is an employee of the Group Companies and, except as specifically set forth in the Existing Shareholders Agreement or the Existing Articles, no Person has the right to appoint any director, officer, supervisor or legal representative to any Group Company. No person is serving as an observer on the board of directors of any Group Company, and no Person has the right to appoint any observer to any Group Company (except pursuant to the Existing Shareholders Agreement and the Existing Articles).

Section 3.6 Corporate Books and Records. (i) True and complete copies of all minute books of each Group Company have been provided to the Purchaser and such copies contain all amendments and all minutes of meetings and actions taken by the applicable Group Company's shareholders and directors since the date of its incorporation, and reflects all transactions referred to in such minutes accurately in all material respects, and (ii) true and complete copies of all resolutions of the board and the shareholders of the Company and each other Group Company have been provided to the Purchaser and such copies contain resolutions of all meetings of directors and shareholders of each Group Company and all actions by written consent without a meeting by the directors and shareholders of each Group Company since the date of its incorporation and accurately reflects all actions by the directors (and any committee thereof) and shareholders of each Group Company with respect to all transactions referred to in such resolutions in all material respects. All board and shareholder resolutions, charter documents (and any amendments thereto) and any other required filings of the Group Companies have been duly filed with the relevant Government Authority within the required deadlines. The Company has kept all records required by the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands and has done so in compliance with the provisions thereof.

#### Section 3.7 Financial Statements.

(a) True and complete copies of (i) the unaudited consolidated balance sheet of the Company for each of the two fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2017, and the related unaudited consolidated statements of income, retained earnings, shareholders' equity and changes in financial position of the Company, together with all related notes and schedules thereto (collectively referred to herein as the "Annual Consolidated Financial Statements"), and (ii) the unaudited consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of January 31, 2018 (the "Balance Sheet Date"), and the related consolidated statements of income, retained earnings, shareholders' equity and changes in financial position of the Company, together with all related notes and schedules thereto (collectively referred to herein as the "Interim Consolidated Financial Statements" and, collectively with the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, the "Financial Statements") have been delivered by the Company to the Purchaser. The Financial Statements (i) were prepared in accordance with the books of account and other financial records of the Group Companies, (ii) present fairly the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of the Group Companies as of the dates thereof and for the periods covered thereby, (iii) have been prepared in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Standard applied on a basis consistent with the past practices of the Group Companies, and (iv) include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) that are necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial condition of the Group Companies and the results of the operations of the Group Companies as of the dates thereof and for the periods covered thereby (in the case of Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, subject only to normal year-end adjustments).

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(b) The books of account and other financial records of the Company and other Group Companies (i) reflect all items of income and expense and all assets and Liabilities required to be reflected therein in accordance with Applicable Accounting Standard, and in each case, applied on a basis consistent with the past practices of the Company, (ii) are in all material respects complete and correct, and do not contain or reflect any material inaccuracies or discrepancies, and (iii) have been maintained in accordance with all applicable Laws (including Anti-Corruption Laws) and good business and accounting practices.

(c) All of the accounts receivable owing to any of the Group Companies, including without limitation all accounts receivable set forth on the Financial Statements, constitute valid and enforceable claims and are good and collectible in the ordinary course of business in all material respects, and reserves therefor shown on the Financial Statements are adequate and on a basis consistent with the Applicable Accounting Standard. No further goods or services are required to be provided in order to complete the sales and to entitle the respective Group Company to collect such accounts receivable in full. There are no material contingent or asserted claims, refusals to pay, or other rights of set-off with respect to any of the Group Companies.

Section 3.8 Absence of Undisclosed Liabilities. No Group Company has any Liabilities other than (i) Liabilities reflected or reserved in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, and (ii) Liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business after the Balance Sheet Date which do not and could not have a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 3.9 Certain Operating Metrics. The results of operation of the Group Companies as measured by certain operating metrics set forth in Section 3.9 of the Disclosure Schedule for the months of November of 2017 through January of 2018 are true, accurate and not misleading in all material respects.

Section 3.10 Absence of Certain Changes. Except as specifically contemplated by the Transaction Documents and except as disclosed in Section 3.10 of the Disclosure Schedule, since the Balance Sheet Date, each Group Company has operated its businesses and assets in the ordinary course consistent with past practice and in compliance with the requirements under the shareholders agreement and charter of the Company. Without limitation to the generality of the foregoing, none of the Group Companies has, since the Balance Sheet Date:

(a) entered into any transaction that was not in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice; or made any material changes in the customary methods of operations of any Group Company;

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(b) acquired, sold, transferred, leased, subleased, licensed or otherwise disposed of any material properties or assets, other than the sale of inventories in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice; or permitted or allowed any assets to be subject to any Liens (other than Liens for Taxes in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice that are not yet due and payable), or, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, discharged or otherwise obtained the release of Liens related to any Group Company or paid or otherwise discharged any Liability;

(c) written down or written up (or failed to write down or write up in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Standard consistent with past practice) the value of any accounts receivable or revalued any of the assets of the Group Companies, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Standard;

(d) made any change in any method of accounting or accounting practice or policy used by any Group Company, other than such changes required by the Applicable Accounting Standard;

(e) amended, terminated, cancelled or compromised any material claim of any Group Company or waived any other material right of value to any Group Company;

(f) issued or sold any equity or debt securities, or any option, warrant or other right to acquire the same, of any Group Company (other than issuances of Company Share Awards that have been reflected in the Company Share Award Disclosure Schedule); or redeemed any equity interest in any Group Company or declared, made or paid any dividends or other distributions (whether in cash, securities or other property) to the holders of equity interests in any Group Company;

(g) made any capital expenditure or commitment for any capital expenditure in excess of US\$200,000 (or the equivalent thereof in another currency) individually or US\$1,000,000 (or the equivalent thereof in another currency) in the aggregate;

(h) made, revoked or changed any Tax election or method of Tax accounting or settled or compromised any Liability with respect to Taxes of any Group Company;

(i) incurred any Indebtedness; failed to pay any creditor any amount owed to such creditor when due; or incurred any Liability except Liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice that do not exceed US\$200,000 individually (or the equivalent thereof in another currency) or US\$1,000,000 (or the equivalent thereof in another currency) in the aggregate;

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(j) made any loan to, guaranteed any Indebtedness of or otherwise incurred any Indebtedness on behalf of any Person, other than travel advances and other advances made to employees in the ordinary course of business consistent with practice;

(k) made any material change in any compensation or benefit arrangement or agreement with any Senior Manager; or made any amendments or modifications to any Company Share Incentive Plan or issued any Company Share Award thereunder (other than issuances of Company Share Awards that have been reflected in the Company Share Award Disclosure Schedule); or amended, modified or supplemented award agreement relating to any Company Share Award; or accelerated the vesting of any Company Share Award;

(l) entered into any transaction with any Related Party;

(m) terminated the employment of, or received any resignation from, any Senior Manager of any Group Company;

(n) suffered any labor dispute involving any Group Company or any of its respective employees;

(o) amended, modified or consented to the termination of any Material Contract or the Group Companies' rights thereunder, or entered into any Material Contract;

(p) amended or restated the memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent organizational documents) of any Group Company;

(q) suffered any Material Adverse Effect; or

(r) agreed, whether in writing or otherwise, to take any of the actions specified in this Section 3.10 or granted any options to purchase, rights of first refusal, rights of first offer or any other similar rights or commitments with respect to any of the actions specified in this Section 3.10, except as expressly contemplated by this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents.

Section 3.11 Litigation. Except as disclosed in Section 3.11 of the Disclosure Schedule, there is no Legal Proceedings against any Group Company, or against any employee, officer or director of any Group Company in connection with their relationship with the Group Companies, pending or, to the Knowledge of the Warrantors, threatened, including but not limited to any Legal Proceedings that questions the validity of the Transaction Documents, the right of the Company or any Selling Shareholder to enter into the Transaction Documents to which the Company or such Selling Shareholder is a party, the rights and obligations of the Company or any Selling Shareholder to consummate the transactions contemplated by such Transaction Documents, or that would result, either individually or in the aggregate, in a Material Adverse Effect. There is no Order in effect against the Company or any Selling Shareholders. There is no Legal Proceedings initiated by any Group Company pending or which any of them intends to initiate.

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Section 3.12 Title to Properties; Liens and Encumbrances. Each Group Company solely owns or leases all properties and assets necessary to conduct the Business, and none of such leased properties or assets are owned by the Founders or any other Related Party. Except as disclosed in Section 3.12 of the Disclosure Schedule, each Group Company has good and marketable title to all its properties and assets, both real and personal, including without limitation all properties and assets set forth on the Financial Statements, and has good title to all its leasehold interests, in each case not being subject to any Liens. Except as disclosed in Section 3.12 of the Disclosure Schedule, with respect to leased properties and assets, each Group Company is in compliance with all applicable leases. All properties and assets of each Group Company are in a good state of repair and in good working condition other than any normal wear and tear. None of the assets of any Group Company is a state-owned asset.

Section 3.13 Intellectual Property.

(a) Section 3.13(a) of the Disclosure Schedule sets forth a complete list of (i) all Intellectual Property owned by each Group Company ("Company Intellectual Property") and (ii) all Company IP Agreements.

(b) Each Group Company is the exclusive owner of the entire and unencumbered right, title and interest in and to the Company Intellectual Property, and has a valid license to use the Licensed Intellectual Property in connection with its Business. Each Group Company is entitled to use all Company Intellectual Property and the Licensed Intellectual Property in the continued operation of its Business without limitation, subject only to the terms of the Company IP Agreements.

(c) The Company Intellectual Property and the Licensed Intellectual Property include all of the Intellectual Property required for the conduct of or used in connection with the Business, and there are no other items of Intellectual Property that are material to the conduct of the Business. The Company Intellectual Property and, to the Knowledge of the Warrantors, the Licensed Intellectual Property are subsisting, valid and enforceable, and have not been adjudged invalid or unenforceable in whole or part. Each item of Company Intellectual Property registered with a Government Authority is in compliance with all applicable Laws, and all filings, payments and other actions required to be made or taken to maintain such Intellectual Property rights in full force and effect have been made or taken.

(d) The conduct of the Business and the use of the Company Intellectual Property and the Licensed Intellectual Property, do not conflict with, infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate the Intellectual Property of any third party, and no Action alleging any of the foregoing is pending, and no claim has been asserted against any Group Company alleging any of the foregoing. To the Knowledge of the Warrantors, there are no infringements or other violations of any Company Intellectual Property by any third party. No Company Intellectual Property is subject to any pending, or to the Knowledge of the Warrantors, threatened governmental Order or Action challenging or restricting the use of such Company Intellectual Property or that would impair the validity or enforceability of such Company Intellectual Property.

(e) None of the Group Companies has granted in writing any license or other right to any third party with respect to the Company Intellectual Property or Licensed Intellectual Property. Neither the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement or the Related Documents nor the consummation of any of the transactions contemplated hereby or thereby will alter or impair the Company Intellectual Property or Licensed Intellectual Property.

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(f) Each of the Founders, the directors of each Group Company, current and former employee employed, and current and former consultant engaged, by each Group Company as of the Closing is under written obligation for the benefit of the Group Companies, to maintain in confidence all confidential and proprietary information acquired by them during the course of their employment and all rights and title to and ownership of all inventions made by them within the scope of their employment during such employment and for a reasonable period thereafter are vested in and remain with the Group Companies. Each Group Company has taken commercially reasonable measures to protect the secrecy, and confidentiality of all of their material trade secrets and, to the knowledge of the Company, there has been no unauthorized disclosure of any material data or information which, but for any such unauthorized disclosure, such Group Company would consider to be a material trade secret owned by such Group Company.

Section 3.14 Taxes.

(a) Each Group Company has duly and timely filed all Tax Returns as required by Law to have been filed by it and all such Tax Returns are true, correct, and complete. Each Group Company has paid in full all Taxes required to be paid by it and no Tax Liens (other than for current Taxes not yet due or payable) are currently in effect against any of the assets of any Group Company. The provisions for Taxes in the Financial Statements fully reflect all unpaid Taxes of each Group Company, whether or not assessed or disputed as of the date of the applicable Financial Statements.

(b) No examination or audit of any Tax Returns of any Group Company by any Government Authority is currently in progress or has been threatened. No assessment of Tax has been proposed in writing against any Group Company or any of their assets or properties. None of the Group Companies is subject to any waivers or extensions of applicable statutes of limitations with respect to Taxes for any year. Since the Balance Sheet Date, none of the Group Companies has incurred any Taxes other than in the ordinary course of business. None of the Group Companies has received any written claim from a Government Authority in a jurisdiction where a Group Company does not file Tax Returns that such Group Company is or may be subject to taxation by that jurisdiction. None of the Group Companies is treated as a resident for Tax purposes of, or is otherwise subject to income Tax in, a jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction in which it has been established.

(c) Each Group Company has withheld and paid all Taxes required to have been withheld and paid in connection with any amounts due, owing to or paid to any Person.

(d) Each Group Company is in compliance in all respects with all terms, conditions and formalities necessary for the continuance of any Tax exemption, Tax holiday, Tax credit, Tax incentive, Tax refund or other Tax reduction agreement or order available under any applicable Tax Law. Each such Tax exemption, Tax holiday, Tax credit, Tax incentive, Tax refund or other Tax reduction agreement or order enjoyed by any Group Company has been made or granted in compliance with all applicable Laws and is expected to remain in full effect throughout the current effective period thereof after the Closing Date and no Group Company has received any notice to the contrary. Each Group Company is in compliance with all transfer pricing requirements in all jurisdictions in which they are required to comply with applicable transfer pricing regulations, and all the transactions between any Group Company and other related Persons (including any Group Company) have been effected on an arm's length basis. All exemptions, reductions and rebates of material Taxes granted to any Group Company by a Government Authority are in full force and effect and have not been terminated. None of the Group Companies is responsible for Taxes of any other Person by reason of contract, successor liability, operation of Law or otherwise.

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(e) No Group Company will be required to include material amounts in income, or exclude material items of deduction, or qualification for Tax exemption, Tax holiday, Tax credit, Tax incentive or Tax refund, in a taxable period beginning after the Closing Date as a result of a change in method of accounting occurring prior to the Closing Date. The transactions contemplated under this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents to which a Group Company is a party are not in violation of any applicable Law regarding Tax, and will not result in any Tax exemption, Tax holiday, Tax credit, Tax incentive, Tax refund being revoked, cancelled or terminated or trigger any Tax liability for the Group Companies.

Section 3.15 Material Contracts.

- (a) For purposes of this Agreement, "Material Contract" means a Contract to which a Group Company is a party or otherwise bound that:
- (i) involves payments (or a series of payments), contingent or otherwise, of US\$200,000 (or the equivalent thereof in another currency) or more individually or US\$1,000,000 (or the equivalent thereof in another currency) or more in the aggregate, in cash, property or services;
  - (ii) is with a Government Authority;
  - (iii) limits or restricts any Group Company's ability to compete or otherwise conduct the Business in any manner, time or place, or that contains any exclusivity or change in control provision;
  - (iv) grants a power of attorney, agency or similar authority;
  - (v) relates to Indebtedness, provides for an extension of credit, provides for indemnification or any guaranty, or provides for a "keep well" or other agreement to maintain any financial statement condition of another Person;
  - (vi) relates to any Intellectual Property, other than "shrink-wrap" or "off-the-shelf" commercially available software;
  - (vii) is a Control Document;
  - (viii) is a Related Party Contract;
  - (ix) is a lease on real or personal property;
  - (x) is an insurance policy;



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(xi) is outside the ordinary course of business of any Group Company; or

(xii) is otherwise material to any Group Company or is a Contract on which any Group Company is substantially dependent.

(b) Each Material Contract is a valid and binding agreement of the parties thereto, the performance of which does not and will not violate any applicable Law or Order, and is in full force and effect and enforceable in accordance with its terms. To the Knowledge of the Warrantors, such Group Company has duly performed all of its obligations under each Material Contract to the extent that such obligations to perform have accrued, and no breach or default, alleged breach or alleged default, or event which would (with the passage of time, notice or both) constitute a breach or default thereunder by such Group Company or any other party or obligor with respect thereto, has occurred, or as a result of the execution, delivery, and performance of the Transaction Documents will occur. No Group Company has given notice (whether or not written) that it intends to terminate a Material Contract or that, to the Knowledge of the Warrantors, any other party thereto has breached, violated or defaulted under any Material Contract. No Group Company has received any notice (whether written or not) that it has breached, violated or defaulted under any Material Contract or that any other party thereto intends to terminate such Material Contract. Neither the execution of this Agreement or any other Transaction Document nor the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby or thereby will require notice to or consent of any Person pursuant to any Material Contract, or give any Person the right to terminate any Material Contract.

Section 3.16 Compliance with Laws and Other Instruments.

(a) Except as disclosed in Section 3.16(a) of the Disclosure Schedule, each Group Company is, and at all times has been, in compliance in all material respects with all Laws and Orders that are applicable to it or to the conduct or operation of the Business or the ownership or use of any of its properties, assets and Intellectual Property.

(b) To the Knowledge of the Warrantors, no event has occurred or circumstances exist that (with or without notice or lapse of time) (i) may constitute or result in a violation by any Group Company of, or a failure on the part of such Group Company to comply with, any Law or Order or (ii) may give rise to any obligation on the part of any Group Company to undertake, or to bear all or any portion of the cost of, any remedial action of any nature.

(c) Except as disclosed in Section 3.16(c) of the Disclosure Schedule, none of the Group Companies has received any notice or other communication (whether oral or written) from any Government Authority regarding (i) any actual, alleged, possible, or potential violation of, or failure to comply with, any Law or Order or (ii) any actual, alleged, possible, or potential obligation on the part of such Group Company to undertake, or to bear all or any portion of the cost of, any remedial action of any nature.

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(d) To the Knowledge of the Warrantors, none of any Group Company nor any of its respective shareholders, officers, employees, directors, representatives, distributors, resellers, consultants or agents (individually and collectively, "Company Representatives") has made, offered, promised, authorized or condoned, or shall make, offer, promise, authorize or condone any Prohibited Payment (as defined below) in connection with the activities of the Company or the negotiation, approval or performance of the Transaction Documents. A "Prohibited Payment" means any gift, transfer or payment of money or any thing of value that is offered, promised or given to any Government Official or Person, directly or indirectly, under circumstances where any Group Company or Company Representative knows or ought to know that all or a portion of the Prohibited Payment is (A) made in violation of the anti-corruption and anti-unfair competition laws of the PRC, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, the U.K. Bribery Act or other applicable laws (collectively, the "Anti-Corruption Laws"), (B) made to any Government Official or Person with the intent or purpose of: (w) influencing any act or decision of any Government Official in his official capacity, (x) inducing any Government Official or Person to do or omit to do any act in violation of his lawful duty, (y) securing any improper advantage, or (z) inducing such Government Official to use his influence with a Government Entity to affect or influence any act or decision of such Government Entity, in order to assist the Company or any of the Group Companies in obtaining or retaining business for or with, or directing business to, any Person or (C) made to any Person while aware of a high probability that all or any portion of such thing of value would be paid, promised, offered or give to any Government Official with the intent or purpose described in subsection (B). Prohibited Payment shall not include any gift, transfer or payment of any thing of value that is expressly permitted by the written laws and regulations of the recipient's country.

(e) No Government Official or Government Entity presently owns an interest, whether direct or indirect, in the Company or any other member of the Group or has any legal or beneficial interest in the Company or to payments made to the Company by the Purchaser hereunder.

(f) None of the Group Companies is in violation of its business license, memorandum of association or articles of association, as appropriate, or equivalent constitutive documents as in effect.

(g) The execution, delivery, and performance of the Transaction Documents by any Group Companies do not and will not (A) result in any violation of, be in conflict with, require a consent under, or constitute a default under, with or without the passage of time or the giving of notice or otherwise, (w) any provision of the business license, memorandum of association or articles of association, as appropriate, or equivalent constitutive documents of any Group Company as in effect at the Closing, (x) any provision of any Order to which any Group Company is a party or by which it is bound, (y) any of the Material Contracts, or (z) any Law applicable to any Group Company; (B) accelerate or constitute an event entitling the holder of any Indebtedness of any Group Company to accelerate the maturity of any such Indebtedness or to increase the rate of interest presently in effect with respect to such Indebtedness; (C) cause any Group Company to be in default of its obligations under any Contract relating to Indebtedness; or (D) result in the creation of any encumbrance upon any of the properties or assets of any Group Company.

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(h) Except as disclosed in Section 3.16(h) of the Disclosure Schedule, the Group Companies have obtained all approvals and authorizations from the relevant Government Authorities and have fulfilled any and all filings and registration requirements with the relevant Government Authorities required for the operations of the Group Companies. Except as disclosed in Section 3.16(h) of the Disclosure Schedule, all filings and registrations with the relevant Government Authorities required in respect of the Group Companies, including but not limited to the registrations with the Ministry of Commerce (or any predecessors), the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, and tax bureau and the local counter part of each of the aforementioned PRC Government Authorities, as applicable, have been duly completed in accordance with the relevant Laws. No Group Company has received any letter or notice from any relevant Government Authority notifying it of the revocation of any authorization of any Government Authority, permit or license issued to it for non-compliance or the need for compliance or remedial actions in respect of the activities carried out directly or indirectly by any Group Company. Each Group Company has been conducting its business activities within the permitted scope of business or is otherwise operating its businesses in full compliance with all relevant Laws and Orders, including producing, processing and/or distributing products with all requisite licenses, permits and approvals granted by the competent Government Authorities. None of the Group Companies has reason to believe that any authorization of any Government Authority, license or permit requisite for the conduct of any part of its business which is subject to periodic renewal will not be granted or renewed by the relevant Government Authorities.

(i) To the Knowledge of the Warrantors, each holder or beneficiary owner of shares or convertible securities of the Company, including, without limitation, Ordinary Shares and Preferred Shares (other than the Purchaser) (each, a “Company Security Holder”), who is subject to any of the registration or reporting requirements of Circular 37 has been in compliance with such reporting and/or registration requirements under Circular 37 and any other then applicable SAFE regulations, (collectively, the “SAFE Regulations”). To the Knowledge of the Warrantors, none of the Company Security Holders and the Group Companies has received any oral or written inquiries, notifications, orders or any other forms of official correspondence from SAFE or any of its local branches with respect to any actual or alleged non-compliance with the SAFE Regulations and the Company and the Company Security Holders have made all oral or written filings, registrations, reporting or any other communications required by SAFE or any of its local branches.

Section 3.17 Employee Matters. All Senior Managers and all other full-time employees of each Group Company are devoting their full professional time to such Group Company. To the Knowledge of the Warrantors, no employee of any Group Company is in violation of any Law or Order, or any provision of any Contract, relating to such employee’s relationship with the Group Company or any prior employer. Except for the Company Share Incentive Plan, or as required by applicable Law, none of the Group Companies has any Benefit Plan. For purposes hereof, “Benefit Plan” means any plan, Contract or other arrangement, formal or informal, whether oral or written, providing any benefit to any present or former officer, director or employee, or dependent or beneficiary thereof, including any employment agreement or profit sharing, deferred compensation, share option, performance share, employee share purchase, bonus, severance, retirement, health or insurance plan. To the Knowledge of the Company, no officer, Senior Manager or key employee, or any group of employees, intends to terminate their employment with the Group Company, and none of the Group Companies has a present intention to terminate the employment of any of the foregoing. No employee of the Group Companies is owed any back wages or other compensation for services rendered except as set forth on the Financial Statements. There is no labor strike, labor slow down, labor claim, labor dispute or labor union organization activities pending or, to the Knowledge of the Warrantors, threatened between any Group Company and its employees. Each Group Company has complied with all applicable Laws related to employment and related to the Benefit Plans (including Laws related to the contribution of social insurance and related benefits).

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Section 3.18 Transactions with Related Parties.

(a) All Contracts (other than (A) the Transaction Documents, (B) the employment agreements, (C) the confidential information, invention assignment, non-compete and non-solicitation agreements, and (D) the award agreements entered into pursuant to the Company Share Incentive Plan) to or by which any Group Company, on the one hand, and any Related Party, on the other hand, are or have been a party or otherwise bound or affected (the “Related Party Contracts”) are set forth on Section 3.18 of the Disclosure Schedule. Each Related Party Contract was made on terms and conditions as favorable to such Group Company as would have been obtainable by it at the time in a comparable arm’s-length transaction with an unrelated party.

(b) No Related Party has any direct or indirect ownership in any Person with which any Group Company has a business relationship, or any Person that competes with or could reasonably be expected to compete with any Group Company, except for ownership of less than one percent (1%) of any class or other equity of publicly traded companies. Except for transactions in the ordinary course of the business of a Group Company on terms and conditions as favorable to the Group Companies as would have been obtainable by them at the time in a comparable arm’s-length transaction with an unrelated party, no Related Party has any Contract, understanding, business relationship with, proposed transaction with, or is indebted to, any Group Company, nor is any Group Company indebted (or committed to make loans or extend or guarantee credit) to any of them (other than for accrued salaries, reimbursable expenses or other standard employee benefits). No Related Party has had, either directly or indirectly, a material interest in: (i) any Person which purchases from or sells, licenses or furnishes to a Group Company any goods, property, intellectual or other property rights or services; or (ii) any Contract to which a Group Company is a party or by which it may be bound or affected.

Section 3.19 Material Licenses. Each Group Company has all the Material Licenses for the conduct of the Business as now being conducted, and the Group Companies can obtain all the Material Licenses for the conduct of Business as proposed to be conducted. Section 3.19 of the Disclosure Schedule contains a complete and correct list of all Material Licenses held by each Group Company and the termination date of each such Material License. Except as disclosed in Section 3.19 of the Disclosure Schedule, the Material Licenses currently held by the Group Company are, and will remain, in full force and effect for not less than one (1) year after the Closing. No other Material License is necessary for, or otherwise material to, the conduct of the Business by any such Person. The consummation of the transactions contemplated under the Transaction Documents will not result in the termination or revocation of any of the Material Licenses. None of the Group Companies is in default in any material respect under any of its Material Licenses and has not received any notice (whether written or not) relating to the suspension, revocation or modification of any such Material Licenses.

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Section 3.20 Environment. No property that any Group Company currently or previously occupied has had any release of any substance, in any form, or has been used in any manner, so as to create any liability for the Group Company under any Environmental Laws. No Group Company has received any notice, demand letter, claim or request for information alleging any environmental damage, disaster or any violation of, or liability of the Group Company under, any Environmental Law. No Group Company is subject to any order, judgment, injunction or other agreement with any Government Authority or any third party relating to the environment.

Section 3.21 Entire Business. There are no facilities, services, assets or properties shared with any other Person, which are used in connection with the Business of the Group Companies.

Section 3.22 Full Disclosure. Neither this Agreement nor any Exhibit or Schedule hereto contains any untrue statement of any material fact or omits to state any material fact necessary in order to make the statements contained herein or therein not misleading.

Section 3.23 Brokers. No broker, finder or investment banker is entitled to receive from any Group Company any brokerage, finder's or other fee or commission in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement or any other Transaction Document based upon arrangements made by or on behalf of any Group Company.

Section 3.24 No General Solicitation. Neither any Group Company, nor any of its officers, directors, employees, agents, stockholders or partners, has either directly or indirectly, including through a broker or finder (a) engaged in any general solicitation, or (b) published any advertisement in connection with the offer and sale of the Securities.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### Representations and Warranties with Respect to Selling Shareholders

Each Selling Shareholder, severally and not jointly, represents and warrants to the Purchaser that the statements contained in this Article IV (to the extent applicable) are true, correct and complete as of the date hereof and as of the Closing Date (unless any representations and warranties expressly relate to another date, in which case as of such other date).

Section 4.1 Capacity. Such Selling Shareholder is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the Laws of the place of its incorporation or formation, and has all requisite corporate power and authority to own, lease and operate its properties and to carry on its business as now conducted.

Section 4.2 Authorization. Such Selling Shareholder has all requisite power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents to which such Selling Shareholder is a party, to perform its obligations hereunder and thereunder and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby. The execution and delivery of this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents to which such Selling Shareholder is a party and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby have been duly authorized by all requisite corporate action on the part of such Selling Shareholder. This Agreement has been, and each of the other Transaction Documents to which such Selling Shareholder is a party will be at or prior to the Closing, duly and validly executed and delivered by such Selling Shareholder and (assuming the due authorization, execution and delivery by the other parties hereto and thereto) this Agreement constitutes, and the other Transaction Documents to which such Selling Shareholder is a party will constitute, the legal, valid and binding obligations of such Selling Shareholder, enforceable against it in accordance with their respective terms.

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Section 4.3 Conflicts; Consents of Third Parties.

(a) None of the execution, delivery and performance by such Selling Shareholder of this Agreement or the other Transaction Documents to which such Selling Shareholder is a party, the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby or thereby, or compliance by such Selling Shareholder with any of the provisions hereof or thereof will breach or conflict with, or result in any violation of or default under (with or without notice or lapse of time, or both), any provision of (i) the memorandum and articles of association or comparable organizational documents of such Selling Shareholder (if such Selling Shareholder is not a natural person) or (ii) any Law or Order applicable to such Selling Shareholder; in each case of (i) and (ii), except as would not, individually or in the aggregate, materially and adversely affect the ability of such Selling Shareholder to carry out its obligations hereunder and under the other Transactions Documents to which it is a party and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby.

(b) No consent, waiver, approval, Order, Permit or authorization of, or declaration or filing with, or notification to, any Government Authority or any other Person is required on the part of such Selling Shareholder in connection with the execution and delivery of this Agreement or the other Transaction Documents or the compliance by such Selling Shareholder with any of the provisions hereof or thereof, or the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby or thereby.

Section 4.4 Ownership and Transfer of Shares. Such Selling Shareholder is the record and beneficial owner of the Purchased Shares of such Selling Shareholder, free and clear of all Liens. Such Selling Shareholder has the power to sell, transfer, assign and deliver its Purchased Shares as provided in this Agreement, and such delivery will convey to the Purchaser good and marketable title to such Shares, free and clear of all Liens. Each Purchased Share of such Selling Shareholder is duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable.

Section 4.5 No Undisclosed Interest. Where such Selling Shareholder is a Founder Shareholder, such Selling Shareholder is not, and none of its Affiliates is, nor is any Founder, a direct or indirect participant in any joint venture, partnership or other similar arrangement, or otherwise owns or Controls (directly or indirectly) any equity interest in any Person whose principal business is in competition with the principal business of the Group Companies, other than such equity interests as set forth in Section 3.4(b) or Section 3.5(a) of the Disclosure Schedule or in the Company Share Award Disclosure Schedule and equity interest representing no more than 1% of the issued and outstanding share capital of any Person whose shares are listed for trading on a national or international stock exchange.

Section 4.6 No Observer. Such Selling Shareholder has not, whether individually or collectively with any other Person, appointed any observer to the board of directors or similar corporate bodies of any Group Company, whether pursuant to the Existing Shareholders Agreement, the Existing Articles, or otherwise.

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Section 4.7 Brokers. No broker, finder or investment banker is entitled to receive from any Group Company any brokerage, finder's or other fee or commission in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement or any other Transaction Document based upon arrangements made by or on behalf of such Selling Shareholder or its Affiliates.

Section 4.8 Sophisticated Investors. Each Selling Shareholder that is acquiring the Momo Class A ordinary shares under this Agreement expressly waives and releases the Purchaser from any and all claims and liabilities arising from its failure to disclose, or such Selling Shareholder's failure to obtain and review, any information relating to the financial condition, results of operations, businesses, properties, active or pending litigation, assets, liabilities, management, projections, appraisals, plans and prospects of the Purchaser and its group companies. Each Selling Shareholder that is acquiring the Momo Class A ordinary shares under this Agreement further covenants and agrees not to, directly or indirectly, bring any claims against the Purchaser or its Affiliates or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, controlling persons, investment advisors for any loss, damage or liability arising from or relating to the Purchaser's possession or non-disclosure of any of the information aforementioned or such Selling Shareholder's failure or inability to review any such information.

Section 4.9 Status and Investment Intent of Selling Shareholder.

(a) Each Selling Shareholder is not a "U.S. person" within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act and is acquiring the Momo Class A ordinary shares in an offshore transaction under Rule 903 of Regulation S under the Securities Act.

(b) Each Selling Shareholder (i) has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial and business matters, and has entered into transactions of a similar nature, to be capable of evaluating the merits and risks involved in purchasing the Momo Class A ordinary shares, (ii) has entered into transactions of a similar nature and (iii) is capable of bearing the economic risk of the investment, including sustaining a complete loss of its investment in the Momo Class A ordinary shares. Each of the Selling Shareholder further acknowledges that it is aware that there is a limited market for the Momo Class A ordinary shares, that the transferability of the Momo Class A ordinary shares is restricted, and that the value of the Momo Class A ordinary shares may decline.

(c) Each Selling Shareholder further acknowledges that it is a sophisticated investor with considerable experience in investments in securities such as the Momo Class A ordinary shares, and it understands that securities prices are a function of a large number of variables and that there is no way for the Purchaser to predict or otherwise gauge the market's reaction to the disclosure of any material information.

(d) Each Selling Shareholder is acquiring the Momo Class A ordinary shares for its own account and not with a view towards, or for resale in connection with, the public sale or distribution thereof, except pursuant to sales registered or exempted under the Securities Act.

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ARTICLE V

Representations and Warranties with Respect to the Founders

Each Founder, severally and jointly, represents and warrants to the Purchaser that the statements contained in this Article V are true, correct and complete as of the date hereof and as of the Closing Date (unless any representations and warranties expressly relate to another date, in which case as of such other date).

Section 5.1 Capacity and Authorization. Such Founder has all requisite power, authority and legal capacity to execute and deliver this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents to which such Founder is a party, to perform his or her obligations hereunder and thereunder and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby. This Agreement has been, and each of the other Transaction Documents to which such Founder is a party will be at or prior to the Closing, duly and validly executed and delivered by such Founder and (assuming the due authorization, execution and delivery by the other parties hereto and thereto) this Agreement constitutes, and the other Transaction Documents to which such Founder is a party will constitute, the legal, valid and binding obligations of such Founder, enforceable against him or her in accordance with their respective terms.

Section 5.2 Conflicts; Consents of Third Parties.

(a) None of the execution, delivery and performance by such Founder of this Agreement or the other Transaction Documents to which such Founder is a party, the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby or thereby, or compliance by such Founder with any of the provisions hereof or thereof will breach or conflict with, or result in any violation of or default under (with or without notice or lapse of time, or both), any provision of any Law or Order applicable to such Founder, except as would not, individually or in the aggregate, materially and adversely affect the ability of such Founder to carry out his or her obligations hereunder and under the other Transactions Documents to which he or she is a party and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby.

(b) No consent, waiver, approval, Order, Permit or authorization of, or declaration or filing with, or notification to, any Government Authority or any other Person is required on the part of such Founder in connection with the execution and delivery of this Agreement or the other Transaction Documents or the compliance by such Founder with any of the provisions hereof or thereof, or the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby or thereby.

ARTICLE VI

Representations and Warranties of Purchaser

The Purchaser represents and warrants to the Selling Shareholders that the statements contained in this Article VI are true and correct as of the date hereof and as of the Closing Date (unless any representations and warranties expressly relate to another date, in which case as of such other date):

Section 6.1 Organization and Good Standing. The Purchaser is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the Laws of the Cayman Islands, and has all requisite corporate power and authority to own, lease and operate its properties and to carry on its business as now conducted. The Purchaser is duly qualified or authorized to do business and is in good standing under the laws of each jurisdiction in which the conduct of its business or the ownership of its properties requires such qualification or authorization, except for those jurisdictions where failure to be so qualified or authorized would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect to the business, assets, Liabilities, financial condition or results of operations of the Purchaser.



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Section 6.2 Authorization. The Purchaser has all requisite power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents to which the Purchaser is a party, to perform its obligations hereunder and thereunder and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby. The execution and delivery of this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents to which the Purchaser is a party and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby have been duly authorized by all requisite corporate action on the part of the Purchaser. This Agreement has been, and each of the other Transaction Documents to which the Purchaser is a party will be at or prior to the Closing, duly and validly executed and delivered by the Purchaser and (assuming the due authorization, execution and delivery by the other parties hereto and thereto) this Agreement constitutes, and the other Transaction Documents to which the Purchaser is a party will constitute, the legal, valid and binding obligations of the Purchaser, enforceable against it in accordance with their respective terms.

Section 6.3 Conflicts: Consents of Third Parties.

(a) None of the execution, delivery and performance by the Purchaser of this Agreement or the other Transaction Documents to which the Purchaser is a party, the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby or thereby, or compliance by the Purchaser with any of the provisions hereof or thereof will breach or conflict with, or result in any violation of or default under (with or without notice or lapse of time, or both), any provision of (i) the memorandum and articles of association of the Purchaser; or (ii) any Order or Law applicable to the Purchaser, in each case of (i) and (ii), except as would not, individually or in the aggregate, materially and adversely affect the ability of the Purchaser to carry out its obligations hereunder and under the other Transactions Documents to which it is a party and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby.

(b) No consent, waiver, approval, Order, Permit or authorization of, or declaration or filing with, or notification to, any Government Authority or any other Person is required on the part of the Purchaser in connection with the execution and delivery of this Agreement or the other Transaction Documents or the compliance by the Purchaser with any of the provisions hereof or thereof, or the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby or thereby.

Section 6.4 Valid Issuance of Shares. The Momo Class A ordinary shares, when issued, sold and allotted in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, will be duly authorized and validly issued, fully paid, non-assessable, and free of any Liens.

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ARTICLE VII

Covenants

Section 7.1 Access to Information. Following the date hereof until the earlier of (i) the Closing or (ii) the termination of this Agreement pursuant to Section 9.1, the Purchaser shall be entitled to make such investigation of the properties, assets, businesses and operations of the Group Companies and such examination of the books and records of the Group Companies as it may request from time to time and to make extracts and copies of such books and records. The Company and the Selling Shareholders shall cause the Group Companies and each of the Group Companies' respective officers, directors, employees, consultants, agents, accountants, attorneys and other representatives to: (a) afford the officers, employees, agents, accountants, attorneys and other representatives of the Purchaser access, during regular business hours, to the offices, properties, facilities, books and records of each Group Company, and (b) furnish to the officers, employees, agents, accountants, attorneys and other representatives of the Purchaser such additional financial and operating data and other information regarding the assets, properties, liabilities and goodwill of each Group Company as the Purchaser may from time to time request.

Section 7.2 Notice of Developments. Prior to the Closing, each Selling Shareholder and the Company shall promptly notify the Purchaser in writing of (a) all events, circumstances, facts and occurrences arising subsequent to the date of this Agreement which could reasonably be expected to result in any breach of a representation or warranty or covenant or agreement of such Selling Shareholder or the Company in this Agreement or which could have the effect of making any representation or warranty of such Selling Shareholder or the Company untrue or incorrect in any respect, and (b) with respect to the Company and the Warrantors only, all other material developments affecting the assets, Liabilities, business, financial condition, operations, result of operations, client relationships, employee relations, projections or prospects of any Group Company.

Section 7.3 Conduct of the Business Pending the Closing. Between the date hereof and the time of the Closing or the termination of this Agreement pursuant to Section 9.1 (whichever is earlier), except (x) as expressly required by this Agreement or (y) with the prior written consent of the Purchaser (which consent may be given or withheld in the Purchaser's reasonable discretion), the Company shall, and shall cause the other Group Companies to, and the Warrantors shall cause the Group Companies to:

(a) conduct the respective Businesses of the Group Companies in the ordinary course and consistent with the Group Companies' past practice;

(b) continue the respective promotional activities and pricing and purchasing policies of the Group Companies consistent with past practice;

(c) use their best efforts to (i) preserve the present business operations, organization and goodwill of the Group Companies, (ii) keep available the services of its current officers and employees, (iii) preserve the present relationships with clients of the Group Companies, and (iv) not engage in any practice, take any action, fail to take any action or enter into any transaction which could cause any representation or warranty of the Company or the Selling Shareholders in this Agreement to be untrue or result in a breach of any covenant made by the Company or any Selling Shareholder in this Agreement; and

(d) not take any of the actions enumerated in Section 3.10.

Section 7.4 Further Assurances. Each Party shall use (and the Company shall cause each other Group Company to use) its commercially reasonable efforts to (a) take all actions necessary or appropriate and do all things (including to execute and deliver documents and other papers) necessary, proper or advisable to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, and (b) cause the fulfillment at the earliest practicable date of all of the conditions to their respective obligations to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

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Section 7.5 Confidentiality and Publicity.

(a) Each Selling Shareholder agrees to, and shall cause its agents, representatives, Affiliates, employees, officers and directors to: (i) treat and hold as confidential (and not disclose or provide access to any Person to) all confidential or proprietary information with respect to the Purchaser or the Group Companies or relating to the transactions contemplated hereby, (ii) in the event that any Selling Shareholder or any such agent, representative, Affiliate, employee, officer or director becomes legally compelled to disclose any such information, provide the Purchaser and the Company with prompt written notice of such requirement so that the Purchaser or the applicable Group Company may seek a protective order or other remedy or waive compliance with this Section 7.5(a), and (iii) in the event that such protective order or other remedy is not obtained, or the Purchaser and the Company waive compliance with this Section 7.5(a), furnish only that portion of such confidential information which is legally required to be provided and exercise its best efforts to obtain assurances that confidential treatment will be accorded such information, provided, however, that such Selling Shareholder shall have provided a draft of the proposed disclosure to the Purchaser and the Company reasonably in advance and shall have obtained written confirmation from the Purchaser and the Company that they have no further comments to the content of such proposed disclosure; provided, further, that this Section 7.5(a) shall not apply to any information that, at the time of disclosure, is in the public domain and was disclosed not in breach of this Agreement by any Selling Shareholder or any of its agents, representatives, Affiliates, employees, officers or directors, or was disclosed in accordance with Law or Government Authority.

(b) The Purchaser agrees to, and shall cause its agents, representatives, Affiliates, employees, officers and directors to: (i) treat and hold as confidential (and not disclose or provide access to any Person to) all confidential or proprietary information with respect to the Selling Shareholders or the Group Companies or relating to the transactions contemplated hereby, (ii) in the event that the Purchaser or any such agent, representative, Affiliate, employee, officer or director becomes legally compelled to disclose any such information, provide the Selling Shareholders and the Company with prompt written notice of such requirement so that the Selling Shareholders or the applicable Group Company may seek a protective order or other remedy or waive compliance with this Section 7.5(a), and (iii) in the event that such protective order or other remedy is not obtained, or the Majority Selling Shareholders and the Company waive compliance with this Section 7.5(a), furnish only that portion of such confidential information which is legally required to be provided and exercise its reasonable best efforts to obtain assurances that confidential treatment will be accorded such information, provided, however, that, to the extent possible, the Purchaser shall have provided a draft of the proposed disclosure to the Selling Shareholders and the Company reasonably in advance and shall have obtained written confirmation from the Majority Selling Shareholders and the Company that they have no further comments to the content of such proposed disclosure; provided, further, that this Section 7.5(a) shall not apply to any information that, at the time of disclosure, is in the public domain and was disclosed not in breach of this Agreement by the Purchaser or any of its agents, representatives, Affiliates, employees, officers or directors, or was disclosed in accordance with Law or Government Authority.

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(c) No Party shall make, or cause to be made, any press release or public announcement in respect of this Agreement or the transactions contemplated hereby or otherwise communicate with any news media without the prior written consent of (i) the Purchaser (in the case of a proposed release or announcement by any Selling Shareholder or the Company) or (ii) the Majority Selling Shareholders and the Company (in the case of a proposed release or announcement by the Purchaser), unless otherwise required by Law or Government Authority (in which case the Party being required to make such press release or public announcement shall provide (A) the Purchaser (if such Party is any Selling Shareholder) or (B) the Majority Selling Shareholders and the Company (if such Party is the Purchaser) with a draft of the proposed press release or public announcement reasonably in advance and shall have obtained written confirmation from (x) the Purchaser or (y) the Majority Selling Shareholders and the Company, as applicable, that it has no further comments to the content of such proposed press release or public announcement).

Section 7.6 No Promotion. Without the prior written consent of or otherwise agreed in writing to by the Purchaser, and whether or not the Purchaser is then a shareholder of the Company and whether or not the Closing is consummated, each Selling Shareholder shall not and shall cause its Affiliates and the Group Companies not to:

(a) use in advertising, publicity, announcements, or otherwise, the name of the Purchaser or any of its Affiliates, either alone or in combination of, including Momo/陌陌, Hani, or any company name, trade name, trademark, service mark, domain name, device, design, symbol or any abbreviation, contraction or simulation thereof owned or used by the Purchaser or any of its Affiliates; or

(b) represent, directly or indirectly, that any product or services provided by such Party or its Affiliates has been approved or endorsed by the Purchaser or any of its Affiliates.

Section 7.7 Exclusivity. Between the date of this Agreement and the earlier of (a) the Closing and (b) the termination of this Agreement pursuant to Section 9.1, none of the Selling Shareholders and the Company or any of their respective Affiliates, officers, directors, representatives or agents shall, and the Selling Shareholders and the Company shall cause the other Group Companies and their respective Affiliates, officers, directors, representatives and agents not to, (i) solicit, initiate, consider, encourage or accept any other proposals or offers from any Person (A) relating to any acquisition or purchase of all or any portion of the equity interests in the Company or any other Group Company or all or any material portion of the assets of the Group Companies, or (B) to enter into any merger, consolidation, business combination, recapitalization, reorganization or other extraordinary business transaction involving or otherwise relating to any Group Company, or (ii) participate in any discussions, conversations, negotiations and other communications regarding, or furnish to any other Person any information with respect to, or otherwise cooperate in any way, assist or participate in, facilitate or encourage any effort or attempt by any other Person to seek to do any of the foregoing. The Selling Shareholders and the Company shall, and the Company shall cause the other Group Companies to, immediately cease and cause to be terminated all existing discussions, conversations, negotiations and other communications with any Persons conducted heretofore with respect to any of the foregoing. The Selling Shareholders and the Company shall notify the Purchaser promptly if any such proposal or offer, or any inquiry or other contact with any Person with respect thereto, is made and shall, in any such notice to the Purchaser, indicate in reasonable detail the identity of the Person making such proposal, offer, inquiry or contact and the terms and conditions of such proposal, offer, inquiry or other contact. The Selling Shareholders and the Company agree not to, and to cause the other Group Companies not to, without the prior written consent of the Purchaser, release any Person from, or waive any provision of, any confidentiality or standstill agreement to which any Selling Shareholder or Group Company is a party.

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Section 7.8 Tax Filings and Payments.

(a) The Parties hereby acknowledge, covenant and agree that (i) the Purchaser shall have no obligation to pay any Tax of any nature that is required by applicable Law to be paid by any Selling Shareholder or its Affiliates or their respective direct and indirect partners, members and shareholders arising out of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents; and (ii) each Selling Shareholder agrees to bear and pay any Tax of any nature that is required by applicable Laws to be paid by it arising out of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and the other Transaction Documents.

(b) The Selling Shareholders shall collectively engage, and hereby authorize, one of the Big Four accounting firms (namely, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Ernst & Young, KPMG and PricewaterhouseCoopers and/or their respective PRC domestic affiliates) or a reputable accounting firm acceptable to the Purchaser (the "Filing Agent", whose fees shall be borne by the Selling Shareholders and not the Purchaser or any Group Company) to, and shall procure the Filing Agent to, as soon as possible after the date hereof, and in any event, within thirty (30) days after the date hereof, duly and properly make with the applicable PRC Tax Authority (being the PRC Tax Authority to which such filings are to be made pursuant to applicable Law) (the "Relevant PRC Tax Authority") the relevant Tax filings and disclosures that are required by applicable Law (including Bulletin 7) in connection with the transactions contemplated hereby (the "Reporting Transactions"), and shall (x) to the extent permitted by the applicable Laws and the Relevant PRC Tax Authority, permit the Purchaser to make a joint filing with the Selling Shareholders in respect of the Reporting Transactions (or to sign on the filing by the Selling Shareholders) if the Purchaser so elects, (y) allow one representative of the Purchaser or its tax advisor to accompany the Filing Agent to the Relevant PRC Tax Authority's offices to witness the Filing Agent submitting such Tax filings on behalf of each of the Selling Shareholders, and (z) provide the Purchaser with adequate evidence (as specified below in this Section 7.8(b)) that such Tax filings have been made in accordance with applicable Law as soon as reasonably practicable. Each Selling Shareholder agrees to use its commercially reasonable efforts to promptly submit, or cause the Filing Agent to submit, all documents supplementally requested by the Relevant PRC Tax Authority in connection with such Tax filing with a copy delivered to the Purchaser and the Company simultaneously therewith for review and comments, and the Selling Shareholders shall procure that the Filing Agent gives regular updates to the Purchaser and the Company as to the determination (and delivers to the Purchaser and the Company assessment notices issued by the Relevant PRC Tax Authority in connection with such determination) and payment status of any Taxes assessed by the Relevant PRC Tax Authority in respect of any Selling Shareholder in connection with the Reporting Transactions. For purposes of this Section 7.8(b), the following shall be adequate evidence that a Tax filing has been made in respect of a Selling Shareholder:

(i) an acknowledgement or receipt in respect of the filing by or on behalf of such Selling Shareholder issued by the Relevant PRC Tax Authority or the original signature of an official of the Relevant PRC Tax Authority on the duplicate of the filing documents submitted by or on behalf of such Selling Shareholder; or

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(ii) an original written confirmation issued by the Filing Agent and executed by an authorized signatory thereof, attaching a copy of the filing made and confirming that they have submitted the filing on behalf of such Selling Shareholder with the Relevant PRC Tax Authority in accordance with this Section 7.8(b), and confirming that the Relevant PRC Tax Authority does not issue, and has not issued, any acknowledgement or receipt in respect of the filing.

(c) The Selling Shareholders shall cause the Filing Agent to, at least on a monthly basis, follow up with the Relevant PRC Tax Authority on the Tax filings of the Selling Shareholders and shall promptly respond to any requests by the Relevant PRC Tax Authorities for additional information or materials and give regular (and in any event not less frequently than monthly) updates to the Purchaser as to any development in the assessment of any Taxes by the Relevant PRC Tax Authority and the payment of any such Taxes so assessed. Without prejudice to the foregoing, if any Selling Shareholder or any of their respective Affiliates receives any notice or demand from any PRC Tax Authority in respect of the Reporting Transactions, such Selling Shareholder shall promptly provide a true and complete copy of such notice or demand to the Purchaser.

(d) To the extent that any Selling Shareholder is determined by the Relevant PRC Tax Authority to be required by applicable Law to pay Taxes in connection with the Reporting Transactions, it shall promptly pay (including by way of payment in accordance with Section 7.9(c)) such Taxes and shall provide the Purchaser, as soon as reasonably practicable, with evidence that such Taxes have been paid in the form of a receipt of payment issued by the Relevant PRC Tax Authority.

(e) Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, (i) each Selling Shareholder shall cooperate with the Company as and to the extent reasonably requested by the Company in connection with the filing of any Tax Returns and in any threatened or actual proceeding with respect to Taxes, including the retention and (upon request) the provision of records, and (ii) nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent or restrict the Purchaser or the Company from making any Tax reporting or filing that is required or permitted to be made by the Purchaser or the Company under applicable Laws (including Bulletin 7).

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Section 7.9 Distribution of Tax Withholding Amount.

(a) If any Selling Shareholder shall not have, as of the six-month anniversary of the Closing Date, delivered written evidence (of the type specified in Section 7.8(b)(i) or Section 7.8(b)(ii)) that the Tax filings contemplated by Section 7.8 in respect of such Selling Shareholder have been duly made in accordance with applicable Law, the then-remaining Tax Withholding Amount for such Selling Shareholder shall be promptly released to the Purchaser.

(b) Upon the delivery by a Selling Shareholder to the Purchaser a written assessment issued by the Relevant PRC Tax Authority evidencing its determination that no Taxes are due from such Selling Shareholder in connection with the Reporting Transactions, or delivery of an original written memorandum circulated and duly executed by the Filing Agent indicating that (i) any reporting documents in connection with application of applicable tax treaty benefit between the PRC and such Selling Shareholder's place of incorporation or formation have been provided to the Relevant PRC Tax Authority; and (ii) the Relevant PRC Tax Authority is unlikely to or has no indicative intention to request such Selling Shareholder to pay the Taxes under the applicable Laws (including Bulletin 7), the Purchaser shall release to such Selling Shareholder the Tax Withholding Amount for such Selling Shareholder.

(c) In the event that the Relevant PRC Tax Authority has made a determination that a certain amount of Taxes is required to be paid by any Selling Shareholder in connection with the Reporting Transactions, such Selling Shareholder shall promptly inform the Purchaser of such determination and notify the Purchaser of the details of a foreign-currency bank account of the Relevant PRC Tax Authority and require the Purchaser to release such Selling Shareholder's Tax Withholding Amount, which funds shall first be released to the bank account of the Relevant PRC Tax Authority to the extent necessary to pay such Taxes, and any remaining Tax Withholding Amount shall be released to the Selling Shareholder Bank Account of such Selling Shareholder within five (5) Business Days thereafter. In the event that the Selling Shareholder shall not have completed the actions required by subsection (i) or subsection (ii) above within twenty (20) Business Days after such determination, then, at any time thereafter, the Purchaser shall be entitled to release (x) an amount equal to the then-unpaid portion of such Taxes from the Tax Withholding Amount of such Selling Shareholder to an account of the Relevant PRC Tax Authority, whereby the amount so released shall be deemed to have been paid by such Selling Shareholder to the Relevant PRC Tax Authority in satisfaction of such Selling Shareholder's obligations to pay such Taxes hereunder to the extent of such payment, and (y) any remaining Tax Withholding Amount of such Selling Shareholder to such Selling Shareholder.

(d) In the event any Selling Shareholder that has applied to capitalize on applicable tax treaty benefit between the PRC and its place of incorporation or formation is not required by the Relevant PRC Tax Authority (or as confirmed by the Filing Agent in writing) to pay applicable Taxes in connection with the Reporting Transactions while other Selling Shareholders have informed the Purchaser of the determination of the Relevant PRC Tax Authority with respect to payment of the Taxes contemplated by Section 7.9(c), the Purchaser shall release to such Selling Shareholder the Tax Withholding Amount for such Selling Shareholder upon receipt of any reporting documents in connection with application of applicable tax treaty benefit between the PRC and such Selling Shareholder's place of incorporation or formation have been provided to the Relevant PRC Tax Authority and documents contemplated by Section 7.8(b).

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Section 7.10 Consent and Waiver.

(a) The Company and each Selling Shareholder hereby irrevocably consents to the transactions contemplated hereby and by the other Transaction Documents and hereby irrevocably waives, subject to the Closing taking place, any right of first refusal, right of first offer, pre-emptive right, co-sale right, or any similar or other rights that the Company or such Selling Shareholder, as applicable, may have, whether pursuant to the Existing Shareholders Agreement or the Existing Articles or otherwise, in respect of the transactions contemplated hereby and by the other Transaction Documents.

(b) Each Party (other than the Purchaser) hereby irrevocably consents to the allocation of the Aggregate Purchase Price among the Selling Shareholders as specified in Schedule A. Under no circumstances will the Purchaser or any of its Affiliates have any Liability, obligation, duty or responsibility to any other Party in respect of any consideration for any equity interest or assets of any Group Company other than the consideration specifically provided for herein for such other Party.

Section 7.11 Release and Discharge.

Unless permitted under this Agreement:

(a) Effective as of and contingent upon the Closing, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable Law, each of the Selling Shareholders, on behalf of itself and on behalf of its shareholders or members, as applicable, assigns and beneficiaries and, to the extent acting in a representative capacity, its creditors, directors, officers, managers, employees, investors, Affiliates, representatives (including any investment banking, legal or accounting firm retained by the such Selling Shareholder), successors and assigns of any of them (collectively, the "Releasing Persons"), hereby knowingly, voluntarily, unconditionally and irrevocably waives, fully and finally releases, acquits and forever discharges each Group Company and its shareholders or members, as applicable, assigns and beneficiaries, creditors, directors, officers, managers, employees, investors, Affiliates, representatives (including any investment banking, legal or accounting firm retained by any of them), successors and assigns of any of them, Affiliates and predecessors, successors and assigns of any of them (collectively, the "Released Persons") from any and all actions, causes of action, suits, debts, accounts, bonds, bills, covenants, contracts, controversies, obligations, claims, counterclaims, debts, demands, damages, costs, expenses, compensation or liabilities of every kind and any nature whatsoever, in each case whether absolute or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, known or unknown, direct or derivative on behalf of any Person, and whether arising under any agreement or understanding or otherwise at Law or equity ("Released Claims"), which such Releasing Persons, or any of them, had, has, or may have had arising from, connected or related to, or caused by any event, occurrence, cause or thing, of any type whatsoever, or otherwise, arising or existing, or occurring, in whole or in part, at any time in the past until and including the Closing against any of the Released Persons with respect to any Group Company, arising out of, relating to or in connection with such Selling Shareholder's investment in securities in any Group Company, the Existing Articles and/or the Existing Shareholders Agreement (the "Release"). The Release shall be effective as a full, final and irrevocable accord and satisfaction and release of all of the Released Claims.



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(b) Effective as of and contingent upon the Closing, each of the Selling Shareholders hereby irrevocably and unconditionally covenants to refrain from, directly or indirectly, asserting any claim or demand, or commencing, instituting or causing to be commenced, any proceeding of any kind against any Released Person, based upon the Release or to seek to recover any amounts in connection therewith or thereunder from and after the Closing. Any Released Person may plead this Release as a complete bar to any Released Claims brought in derogation of this covenant not to sue.

(c) Each of the Selling Shareholders agrees that if it violates any provision of this Section 7.11, such Selling Shareholder will pay the costs and expenses of defending against any related or resulting Legal Proceedings incurred by the Released Persons, including attorney's fees, if determined by a final and legally binding judgment issued by a competent court.

Section 7.12 Termination of Prior Agreements; Adoption of Articles.

(a) The Company and each Selling Shareholder acknowledge and agree that the Existing Shareholders Agreement shall immediately and automatically terminate and cease to have any force or effect as of the Closing Date, without the need for any further action by any party thereto to effect or evidence such termination, such termination to be without any Liability to any party thereto (but, subject to Section 7.11, without prejudice to any Liability that may have accrued thereunder prior to such termination). To the extent the Existing Shareholders Agreement would have required to be terminated in any other manner, each Party hereto agrees that the Existing Shareholders Agreement shall be deemed to have been duly amended by the requisite parties thereto to remove such other requirement and to permit the termination of the Existing Shareholders Agreement in the manner contemplated by this Section 7.12(a).

(b) The Company acknowledges and agrees that the New Articles shall be duly filed with the relevant Government Authorities of the Cayman Islands by the Company within five (5) Business Days after the Closing and evidence of such filing shall be provided to the Purchaser to its reasonable satisfaction.

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Section 7.13 Lock-Up. Each Selling Shareholder that is acquiring the Momo Class A ordinary share under this Agreement hereby agrees that, without the prior written consent of the Purchaser, it will not, during the period commencing on the Closing Date hereof and ending one hundred and eighty (180) days after the Closing Date (the "Restricted Period"). (1) offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any Momo Class A ordinary shares or ADSs or any other securities convertible thereto or exercisable or exchangeable therefor (collectively, the "Securities") beneficially owned (as such term is used in Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Act) by such Selling Shareholder on the Closing Date, or publicly announce the intention to do any of the foregoing or (2) enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of the Securities, whether any such transaction described in clause (1) or (2) above is to be settled by delivery of the Securities or such other securities of the Purchaser, in cash or otherwise. The foregoing sentence shall not apply to (a) transactions relating to the Securities or other securities of the Purchaser acquired in open market transactions after the Closing Date, *provided* that no filing under Section 16(a) of the Securities Act shall be required or shall be voluntarily made in connection with subsequent sales of the Securities or other securities of the Purchaser acquired in such open market transactions, (b) transfers of the Securities as a bona fide gift or through will or intestacy, (c) if any Selling Shareholder that is acquiring the Momo Class A ordinary share under this Agreement is a partnership, limited liability company or corporation, transfers or distributions of the Securities to limited partners, stockholders or "affiliates" (as such term is defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Act) of such Selling Shareholder, (d) transfers of any Securities to any immediate family member of such Selling Shareholder, to any trust for the direct or indirect benefit of such Selling Shareholder or any immediate family member of such Selling Shareholder, or to any entity beneficially owned and controlled by such Selling Shareholder; *provided* that in the case of any transfer or distribution pursuant to clause (b), (c) or (d), (i) each donee, distributee or transferee shall assume the same lock-up restrictions as provided in this Section 7.13 and (ii) no filing under Section 16(a) of the Securities Act, reporting a reduction in beneficial ownership of the Securities, shall be required or shall be voluntarily made in respect of the transfer or distribution during the Restricted Period, (e) the establishment of a trading plan pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Act for the transfer of the Securities or (f) award by the Purchaser to employees of the rights associated with the ordinary shares held by the Purchaser as share incentives, *provided* that (i) such plan under (e) or award under (f) does not provide for the transfer of the Securities during the Restricted Period and (ii) to the extent a public announcement or filing under the Securities Act, if any, is required regarding the establishment of such plan or award, such announcement or filing shall include a statement to the effect that no transfer of the Securities may be made under such plan or pursuant to or as a result of such award during the Restricted Period. In addition, each Selling Shareholder that is acquiring the Momo Class A ordinary share under this Agreement agrees that, without the prior written consent of the Purchaser, it will not, during the Restricted Period, make any demand for or exercise any right with respect to, the registration of any Securities or publicly announce the intention to do any of the foregoing. Each Selling Shareholder that is acquiring the Momo Class A ordinary share under this Agreement also agrees and consents to the entry of stop transfer instructions with the Company's transfer agent and registrar against the transfer of such Selling Shareholder's Securities except in compliance with the foregoing restrictions.

Section 7.14 Withholding Rights. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the payor of any amount payable pursuant to this Agreement shall be entitled to deduct and withhold from the amounts otherwise payable pursuant to this Agreement such amounts as such payor is required to deduct and withhold under the any applicable Tax Law with respect to the making of such payment. To the extent that amounts are so withheld, such withheld amounts shall be treated for all purposes of this Agreement as having been paid to the Person in respect of whom such deduction and withholding was made. Notwithstanding the above, so long as each Selling Shareholder can complete with Tax filing in accordance with Section 7.8(b), the Purchaser agrees not to deduct and withhold the amounts from the Purchase Price payable to such Selling Shareholder in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement in accordance with applicable Laws (including Bulletin 7).

Section 7.15 SAFE Regulations. Each Selling Shareholder, to the extent it or its direct or indirect shareholders are subject to or under the jurisdiction of the SAFE Regulations, hereby undertakes to the Company and the Purchaser that it will, and will cause such of its direct or indirect shareholders to, fully comply with the requirements of the SAFE Regulations in connection with the transactions contemplated hereby, including to timely and properly make all such filings and registrations, or amend the applicable existing filings and registrations, as applicable, required under Circular 37 in connection with the transactions contemplated hereby.

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Section 7.16 Selling Shareholder Bank Accounts. Not later than five (5) days after execution of this Agreement, each Selling Shareholder shall deliver to the Purchaser a written notice, duly executed by an authorized signatory of such Selling Shareholder, setting forth details of a bank account of such Selling Shareholder maintained at a bank outside the PRC for purposes of receiving the payment of the Purchase Price for such Selling Shareholder at the Closing (the “Selling Shareholder Bank Account” of such Selling Shareholder). Each Selling Shareholder hereby agrees, acknowledges and confirms that any amount of payment by or on behalf of the Purchaser into the Selling Shareholder Bank Account of such Selling Shareholder shall constitute full performance and discharge of the Purchaser’s obligation, as applicable, to pay such amount to such Selling Shareholder under this Agreement.

Section 7.17 Conversion into ADS. After the Restricted Period, upon request by a Selling Shareholder, the Purchaser shall facilitate and consent to the deposit of any or all of the Momo Class A ordinary shares acquired by such Selling Shareholder pursuant to this Agreement with the depository for the issuance of ADSs in accordance with the Deposit Agreement between the Company, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as depository, and all holders and beneficial owners of American depository shares issued thereunder (as may be amended or replaced from time to time).

Section 7.18 Certain Other Pre-Closing Covenants. As soon as practicable after the date hereof, and in any event prior to the Closing, the Warrantors shall:

(a) cause all of the equity interests in the Onshore Opco not held by Ying Pan to be transferred to one or more Persons designated by the Purchaser (which designation shall be made reasonably in advance of the Closing) (the “Purchaser Nominees”), free and clear of all Liens (other than any Liens created pursuant to the Control Documents), for purchase prices to be agreed between such registered shareholders and the Purchaser (the “Onshore Purchase Price”) and to be paid in such manner to be agreed between the registered shareholders and the Purchaser and otherwise on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Purchaser (in its sole discretion) (the “Onshore Equity Transfer”). Concurrently with the completion of the Onshore Equity Transfer and in any event no later than the Closing, (i) the Warrantors shall cause each of the Control Documents with respect to the Onshore Opco to be terminated on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Purchaser in its sole discretion and the Purchaser and the Founders shall cause Ying Pan, the Purchaser Nominees and the WFOE to enter into replacement control agreements (in form and substance satisfactory to the Purchaser in its sole discretion) with respect to the Onshore Opco (the “Onshore Control Document Termination and Replacements”), and (ii) the Warrantors shall cause the directors, supervisors, officers and legal representatives of each of the WFOE and the Onshore Opco to be replaced with nominees of the Purchaser (the “Onshore Personnel Replacement”), and complete all filings in respect of the Onshore Personnel Replacements with the applicable Government Authorities. The Founders shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the Purchaser, no later than the Closing, written evidence satisfactory to the Purchaser showing that all necessary filings with the applicable Government Authorities in respect of the Onshore Equity Transfer, the Onshore Control Document Termination and Replacements and the Onshore Personnel Replacements have been duly completed;

(b) cause each Senior Manager to enter into a labor contract (which shall contain non-competition, non-disparagement and non-disclosure obligations) in form and substance satisfactory to the Purchaser; and

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(c) use (and shall cause their respective representatives to use) commercially reasonable efforts to provide such cooperation as may be reasonably requested by the Purchaser in connection with the arrangement of the financing for the transactions contemplated hereby.

Section 7.19 Pre-Closing Covenants to Continue. If any Selling Shareholder or Founder is required to perform any covenant or agreement herein prior to the Closing but has failed to fully perform such covenant or agreement prior to the Closing, then, without prejudice to any other rights or remedies the Purchaser may have in respect of such failure, and notwithstanding any waivers that may be granted by the Purchaser in respect of the conditions to its obligation to proceed to the Closing, such Selling Shareholder or Founder shall continue to perform such covenant or agreement after the Closing until such covenant or agreement is fully performed.

## ARTICLE VIII

### Conditions to Closing

Section 8.1 Conditions Precedent to Obligations of Each Party. The respective obligations of each Party to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Agreement is subject to the fulfillment, on or prior to the Closing Date, of each of the following conditions (any or all of which may be waived by such Party, in its sole discretion, in whole or in part to the extent permitted by applicable Law):

(a) there shall not be in effect any Law or Order by a Government Authority of competent jurisdiction restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby; and

(b) no Legal Proceeding shall have been commenced by or before any Government Authority against such Party seeking to restrain or materially and adversely alter the transactions contemplated by this Agreement which would render it impossible or unlawful to consummate such transactions, provided, however, that the provisions of this Section 8.1(b) shall not apply if such Party has directly or indirectly solicited or encouraged any such Legal Proceeding.

Section 8.2 Conditions Precedent to Obligations of the Purchaser. The obligation of the Purchaser to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Agreement is subject to the fulfillment, on or prior to the Closing Date, of each of the following conditions (any or all of which may be waived by the Purchaser, in its sole discretion, in whole or in part to the extent permitted by applicable Law):

(a) (i) the representations and warranties in Section 3.1, Section 3.2, Section 3.3, Section 3.4, and Section 3.5 (the foregoing representations and warranties, collectively, the "Company Fundamental Warranties"), the representations and warranties in Section 4.1, Section 4.2, Section 4.3, Section 4.4 and Section 4.5 (the foregoing representations and warranties, collectively, the "Selling Shareholder Fundamental Warranties"), the representations and warranties in Section 5.1 and Section 5.2 (the foregoing representations and warranties, collectively, the "Founder Fundamental Warranties") shall be true and correct in all respects when made and as of the Closing with the same force and effect as if made as of the Closing, except to the extent such representations and warranties relate to another date (in which case such representations and warranties shall be true and correct in all respects as of such other date with the same force and effect as if made as of such other date), and (ii) the representations and warranties with respect to the Group Companies and/or the Selling Shareholders set forth in Article III and Article IV (other than the representations and warranties enumerated in Section 8.2(a)(i)) (A) that are not qualified by "materiality", "Material Adverse Effect" or similar qualifiers shall have been true and correct in all respects when made and shall be true and correct in all material respects as of the Closing with the same force and effect as if made as of the Closing, and (B) that are qualified by "materiality", "Material Adverse Effect" or similar qualifiers shall have been true and correct in all respects when made and as of the Closing with the same force and effect as if made as of the Closing, in each case of (A) and (B), other than such representations and warranties that relate to another date (in which case such representations and warranties shall be true and correct in all respects as of such other date with the same force and effect as if made as of such other date);

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(b) the Company, the Selling Shareholders and the Founders shall have (i) performed and complied with, in all respects, each of the obligations and agreements required by Section 7.16, and Section 7.18 to the extent required to be performed or complied with by them on or prior to the Closing Date and the Purchaser shall have received satisfactory written evidence relating thereto, and (ii) performed and complied with, in all material respects, each of the obligations and agreements required by this Agreement (other than those enumerated in Section 8.2(b)(i)) to be performed or complied with by them on or prior to the Closing Date;

(c) the New Articles shall have been duly adopted by all necessary action of the board of directors and the shareholders of the Company, and such adoption shall have become effective upon the Closing with no alteration or amendment as of the Closing, and reasonable evidence thereof shall have been delivered to the Purchaser;

(d) from and after the date hereof, there shall have been no Material Adverse Effect with respect to the Company, the Selling Shareholders and the Founders;

(e) the Purchaser shall have received a certificate signed by a Founder, dated the Closing Date, certifying that the conditions set forth in Section 8.2(a) (except to the extent such conditions relate to the Selling Shareholders), Section 8.2(b) (except to the extent such conditions relate to the Selling Shareholders), and Section 8.2(c) and 8.2(d) have been satisfied, and a certificate signed by an authorized signatory of each Selling Shareholder (other than the Founder Shareholder) certifying that the conditions set forth in Section 8.2(a) and Section 8.2(b) have been satisfied to the extent such conditions relate to such Selling Shareholder.

Section 8.3 Conditions Precedent to Obligations of the Selling Shareholders and the Company. The obligations of the Selling Shareholders and the Company to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Agreement are subject to the fulfillment, prior to or on the Closing Date, of each of the following conditions (any or all of which may be waived by (i) the Company and (ii) the Majority Selling Shareholders on behalf of all Selling Shareholders in the sole discretion of the Majority Selling Shareholders in whole or in part to the extent permitted by applicable Law):

(a) (i) the representations and warranties in Section 6.1, Section 6.2, Section 6.3 and Section 6.4 shall be true and correct in all respects when made and as of the Closing with the same force and effect as if made as of the Closing, and (ii) the representations and warranties of the Purchaser set forth in this Agreement (other than those representations and warranties enumerated in Section 8.3(a)(i)) shall have been true and correct in all respects when made and shall be true and correct in all material respects as of the Closing with the same force and effect as if made as of the Closing;

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(b) the Purchaser shall have performed and complied with, in all material respects, each of the obligations and agreements required by this Agreement to be performed or complied with by the Purchaser on or prior to the Closing Date.

## ARTICLE IX

### Termination

Section 9.1 Termination of Agreement. This Agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the Closing as follows:

(a) by the Purchaser if, between the date hereof and the Closing, there is a breach of any representation or warranty or failure to perform any covenant or agreement on the part of the Company, any Selling Shareholder or any Founder set forth in this Agreement, which breach or failure to perform would cause any of the conditions set forth in Section 8.1 and Section 8.2 not to be satisfied and be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect on or before the Long Stop Date and cannot be cured, or if curable, is not cured within ten (10) days after written notice of such breach is given to the Company, the Selling Shareholders or the Founder (as applicable) by the Purchaser;

(b) by the Majority Selling Shareholders or the Company if, between the date hereof and the Closing Date, there is a breach of any representation or warranty or failure to perform any covenant or agreement on the part of the Purchaser set forth in this Agreement, which breach or failure to perform would cause any of the conditions set forth in Section 8.1 and Section 8.3 not to be satisfied be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect on or before the Long Stop Date and cannot be cured, or if curable, is not cured within ten (10) days after written notice of such breach is given to the Purchaser by the Majority Selling Shareholders or the Company;

(c) by written consent of the Majority Selling Shareholders, the Company and the Purchaser.

Section 9.2 Procedure Upon Termination. In the event of termination by the Purchaser, the Company or the Majority Selling Shareholders pursuant to Section 9.1, written notice of such termination shall forthwith be given to the other Parties, and this Agreement shall thereupon terminate without further action by any Party.

Section 9.3 Reversal of Certain Steps upon Termination. In the event that this Agreement is validly terminated in accordance with Section 9.1 and Section 9.2 and some of all of the steps contemplated by Section 7.18(a) have been completed, the Purchaser, the Warrantors shall promptly (and in any event within twenty (20) Business Days thereafter) take all steps necessary to reverse and unwind such steps, including (i) the full refund of any and all Onshore Purchase Price (without any offset, deduction or withholding) that has been paid by, on behalf of or at the direction of the Purchaser, and (ii) the reversal of any equity transfer that may have been completed pursuant to Section 7.18(a) prior to such termination.

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Section 9.4 Effect of Termination.

(a) Subject to this Section 9.4, in the event that this Agreement is validly terminated in accordance with Section 9.1 and Section 9.2, each of the Parties shall be relieved of their duties and obligations arising under this Agreement after the date of such termination and such termination shall be without liability to any Party; provided, that no such termination shall relieve any Party hereto from liability for a breach of any of its covenants or agreements or its representations and warranties contained in this Agreement prior to the date of termination, and provided, further, that Section 7.5, Section 7.6, Section 9.3, this Section 9.4, and Article XI shall survive any such termination.

(b) In the event that this Agreement is validly terminated in accordance with Section 9.1(b), each Selling Shareholder shall promptly return all Purchase Price actually received by such Selling Shareholder from the Purchaser (and in any event within five (5) Business Days thereafter), and the Escrow Amount shall be kept by the Company.

(c) In the event that this Agreement is validly terminated in accordance with Section 9.1(a) and 9.1(c), each Selling Shareholder shall promptly return all Purchase Price actually received by such Selling Shareholder from the Purchaser (and in any event within five (5) Business Days thereafter), and the Company shall return the Escrow Amount to the Purchaser (and in any event within five (5) Business Days thereafter).

ARTICLE X

INDEMNIFICATION

Section 10.1 Survival of Representations, Warranties and Covenants. The representations and warranties of the Company, the Warrantors and/or the Selling Shareholders contained in this Agreement shall survive the Closing until the second (2<sup>nd</sup>) anniversary of the Closing Date (the "Survival Period"). The covenants or other agreements of the Company, the Warrantors and/or the Selling Shareholders contained in this Agreement (other than those which by their terms are to be performed after the Closing) shall survive the Closing in accordance with their terms, unless and only to the extent that non-compliance with such covenants or agreements is waived in writing by the Purchaser. If written notice of a claim for indemnification has been given in accordance with the Section 10.2 prior to expiration of the applicable representations, warranties and covenants, then relevant representations, warranties and covenants shall survive such claim, until such claim has been finally resolved. The rights of the Purchaser to indemnification or any other remedy under this Agreement shall not be impacted or limited by any knowledge that the Purchaser may have acquired, or could have acquired, whether before or after the Closing Date, nor by any investigation or diligence by the Purchaser. The Selling Shareholders hereby acknowledge that, regardless of any investigation made (or not made) by or on behalf of the Purchaser, and regardless of the results of any such investigation, the Purchaser has entered into the transactions contemplated by this Agreement in express reliance upon the representations and warranties of the Selling Shareholders made in this Agreement only.

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Section 10.2 Indemnification.

(a) Indemnification by Warrantors. Subject to Section 10.1, without limiting any other remedy the Purchaser may have, from and after the Closing, each of the Warrantors shall, severally and jointly, indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Purchaser and its Affiliates (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the Group Companies from and after the Closing) and their respective officers, directors, employees, agents, successors and permitted assigns (collectively, the "Purchaser Indemnitees") from and against all Liabilities, losses, damages, claims, costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses incurred in connection with the investigation or defense of any of the same or in responding to or cooperating with any governmental investigation), fines and penalties suffered or incurred by the Purchaser Indemnitees (in each case, whether absolute, accrued, conditional or otherwise and whether or not resulting from Third Party Claims) (hereinafter "Losses"), arising out of or relating to:

(i) any inaccuracy in or breach of any representation or warranty with respect to the Group Companies set forth in Article III, any representation or warranty with respect to the Founder Shareholder set forth in Article IV, any representation or warranty with respect to the Founders set forth in Article V, or any other representations, warranties or statements set forth in the other certificates, schedules or other documents delivered by or on behalf of any Warrantor hereunder;

(ii) any breach or non-fulfillment of any covenant or obligation to be performed by any Warrantor under this Agreement, or by any Warrantor under any other Transaction Document (including, for the avoidance of doubt, those relating to the transactions contemplated by Section 7.18);

(iii) any Tax obligations of the Purchaser, its Affiliates or the Group Companies arising from the failure of the Founder Shareholder to comply with its obligations under Section 7.8;

(iv) any Tax obligations of the Group Companies for all taxable periods ending on or before the Closing Date and the portion of any Straddle Period through the end of the Closing Date, except to the extent that such Taxes are reserved for the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements; provided that, in the case of any Straddle Period, (A) the amount of any Taxes of the Group Companies based upon or measured by net income or gain which relate to the portion of the Straddle Period through the end of the Closing Date will be determined based on an interim closing of the books as of the close of business on the Closing Date, and (B) the amount of any other Taxes of the Group Companies which relate to the portion of the Straddle Period through the end of the Closing Date will be determined according to an interim closing of the books to the greatest extent possible, and otherwise shall be deemed to be the amount of such Tax for the entire Straddle Period (except to the extent that such Taxes are reserved for in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements) multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days in the portion of the Straddle Period through the end of the Closing Date and the denominator of which is the number of days in such Straddle Period;



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(v) any payments required to be made after the Closing Date under any Tax sharing, Tax indemnity, Tax allocation or similar Contracts to which any Group Company was obligated, or was a party, on or prior to the Closing Date; and

(vi) any breach of the representations and warranties set forth in Section 3.16.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein or in other Transaction Documents, (A) the Warrantors shall not be liable unless the aggregate amount of Losses of the Purchaser Indemnitees exceeds US\$100,000, and (B) the Warrantors' aggregate maximum liability under this Agreement and other Transaction Documents shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the Purchase Price of the Warrantors.

(b) Indemnification by Selling Shareholders. Subject to Section 10.1, without limiting any other remedy the Purchaser may have, from and after the Closing, each of the Selling Shareholders shall, severally but not jointly, indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Purchaser Indemnitees from and against all Losses, arising out of or relating to:

(i) any inaccuracy in or breach of any representation or warranty with respect to such Selling Shareholder set forth in Article IV (to the extent applicable), or any other representations, warranties or statements set forth in the other certificates, schedules or other documents (if any) delivered by or on behalf of such Selling Shareholder hereunder;

(ii) any breach or non-fulfillment of any covenant or obligation to be performed by such Selling Shareholder under this Agreement, or by such Selling Shareholder under any other Transaction Document to which such Selling Shareholder is a party;

(iii) any Tax obligations of the Purchaser, its Affiliates or the Group Companies arising from the failure of such Selling Shareholder to comply with its obligations under Section 7.8.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein or in other Transaction Documents, (A) a Selling Shareholder shall not be liable unless the aggregate amount of Losses of the Purchaser Indemnitees due to such Selling Shareholder exceeds US\$100,000, and (B) each Selling Shareholder's aggregate maximum liability under this Agreement and other Transaction Documents shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the Purchase Price of such Selling Shareholder.

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(c) Procedures Relating to Indemnification.

(i) Any Party seeking indemnification under this Section 10.2 (an “Indemnified Party”) shall promptly give the Party from whom indemnification is being sought (an “Indemnifying Party”) notice of any matter which such Indemnified Party has determined that has given or could reasonably be expected to give rise to a right of indemnification under this Agreement, stating in reasonable detail the nature of the claim, and containing a reference to the provisions of this Agreement in respect of which such right of indemnification is claimed or arises; provided, however, that the failure to provide such notice shall not release the Indemnifying Party from any of its obligations under this Section 10.2 except to the extent the Indemnifying Party is materially prejudiced by such failure. With respect to any recovery or indemnification sought by an Indemnified Party from the Indemnifying Party that does not involve a Third Party Claim, if the Indemnifying Party does not notify the Indemnified Party within thirty (30) days from its receipt of the notice from the Indemnified Party that the Indemnifying Party disputes such claim, the Indemnifying Party shall be deemed to have accepted and agreed with such claim. If the Indemnifying Party has disputed a claim for indemnification (including any Third Party Claim), the Indemnifying Party and the Indemnified Party shall proceed in good faith to negotiate a resolution to such dispute. If the Indemnifying Party and the Indemnified Party cannot resolve such dispute in thirty (30) days after delivery of the dispute notice by the Indemnifying Party, such dispute shall be resolved by arbitration pursuant to Section 11.3.

(ii) If an Indemnified Party shall receive notice of any Legal Proceeding, audit, demand or assessment (each, a “Third Party Claim”) against it or which may give rise to a claim for Loss under this Section 10.2, within thirty (30) days of the receipt of such notice, the Indemnified Party shall give the Indemnifying Party notice of such Third Party Claim; provided, however, that the failure to provide such notice shall not release the Indemnifying Party from any of its obligations under this Section 10.2 except to the extent that the Indemnifying Party is materially prejudiced by such failure. If the Indemnifying Party acknowledges in writing its obligation to indemnify the Indemnified Party hereunder against any Losses that may result from such Third Party Claim, then the Indemnifying Party shall be entitled to assume and control the defense of such Third Party Claim at its expense and through counsel of its choice if it gives notice of its intention to do so to the Indemnified Party within five (5) days of the receipt of such notice from the Indemnified Party; provided, however, that if there exists or is reasonably likely to exist a conflict of interest that would make it inappropriate in the judgment of the Indemnified Party in its sole and absolute discretion for the same counsel to represent both the Indemnified Party and the Indemnifying Party, then the Indemnified Party shall be entitled to retain its own counsel in each jurisdiction for which the Indemnified Party determines counsel is required, at the expense of the Indemnifying Party. In the event that the Indemnifying Party exercises the right to undertake any such defense against any such Third Party Claim as provided above, the Indemnified Party shall cooperate with the Indemnifying Party in such defense and make available to the Indemnifying Party, at the Indemnifying Party’s expense, all witnesses, pertinent records, materials and information in the Indemnified Party’s possession or under the Indemnified Party’s control relating thereto as is reasonably required by the Indemnifying Party. Similarly, in the event the Indemnified Party is, directly or indirectly, conducting the defense against any such Third Party Claim, the Indemnifying Party shall cooperate with the Indemnified Party in such defense and make available to the Indemnified Party, at the Indemnifying Party’s expense, all such witnesses, records, materials and information in the Indemnifying Party’s possession or under the Indemnifying Party’s control relating thereto as is reasonably required by the Indemnified Party. No such Third Party Claim may be settled by the Indemnifying Party without the prior written consent of the Indemnified Party.

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Section 10.3 Tax Treatment of Indemnification Payments. All indemnification payments made under this Article X shall be treated as adjustments to the Aggregate Purchase Price and the Purchase Price for the Founder Shareholder for Tax purposes, unless otherwise required by applicable Law.

Section 10.4 Distribution of Indemnity Withholding Amount. The Indemnity Withholding Amount shall be released to the Purchaser or to the Founder Shareholder, as applicable, as follows:

(a) both Purchaser and Founder Shareholder jointly agree to release of Indemnity Withholding Amount to the Purchaser or to the Founder Shareholder; or

(b) to the Purchaser if a written certification from counsel to the Purchaser attesting that a final, non-appealable arbitration award or court judgment has been issued with respect to such amount to be released and a copy of such arbitration award or judgment;

then the remaining Indemnity Withholding Amount shall be released to the Founder Shareholder on the first (1<sup>st</sup>) anniversary of the Closing.

## ARTICLE XI

### Miscellaneous

Section 11.1 Expenses. Subject to Section 2.7(d), each Party shall bear its own costs and expenses incurred in connection with the negotiation and execution of this Agreement and each other Transaction Document and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby (the "Transaction Expenses").

Section 11.2 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed exclusively in accordance with the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (without giving effect to any choice of law principles thereof that would cause the application of the laws of another jurisdiction).

### Section 11.3 Arbitration.

(a) Any dispute arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, including any question regarding its existence, validity or termination, shall be referred to and finally resolved by arbitration in Hong Kong in accordance with the Hong Kong International Arbitration Center Administered Arbitration Rules (the "HKIAC Rules") in force when the notice of arbitration is submitted in accordance with the HKIAC Rules. The HKIAC Rules are deemed to be incorporated by reference to this clause. The tribunal shall be comprised of three arbitrators. The Purchaser, on the one hand, and the Majority Selling Shareholders, on the other hand, shall each nominate one arbitrator and the third, who shall serve as president of the tribunal, shall be nominated by the party-nominated arbitrators. The arbitration shall be conducted in English. Each Party irrevocably and unconditionally consents to such arbitration as the sole and exclusive method of resolving any dispute arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, including any question regarding its existence, validity or termination, other than any proceedings to seek the remedies of specific performance as contemplated by Section 11.5.

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(b) The award of the arbitral tribunal shall be final and binding on the Parties. The Parties agree that they will not have recourse to any judicial proceedings, in any jurisdiction whatsoever, for the purpose of seeking appeal, annulment, setting aside, modification or any diminution or impairment of its terms or effect insofar as such exclusion can validly be made. Judgment upon any award rendered may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof, or application may be made to such court for a judicial acceptance of the award and an order of enforcement, as the case may be.

Section 11.4 Entire Agreement; Amendments and Waivers. This Agreement (including the schedules and exhibits hereto) and the other Transaction Documents represent the entire understanding and agreement among the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and thereof. Except as otherwise provided herein, this Agreement can be amended, supplemented or changed, and any provision hereof can be waived, only by written instrument making specific reference to this Agreement signed by the Purchaser, the Majority Selling Shareholders and the Company. No action taken pursuant to this Agreement, including any investigation by or on behalf of any Party, shall be deemed to constitute a waiver by the Party taking such action of compliance with any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement contained herein. The waiver by any Party hereto of a breach of any provision of this Agreement shall not operate or be construed as a further or continuing waiver of such breach or as a waiver of any other or subsequent breach. No failure on the part of any Party to exercise, and no delay in exercising, any right, power or remedy hereunder shall operate as a waiver thereof, nor shall any single or partial exercise of such right, power or remedy by such Party preclude any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right, power or remedy.

Section 11.5 Specific Performance. The Parties acknowledge and agree that irreparable damage would occur if any provision of this Agreement were not performed in accordance with the terms hereof and that each Party shall be entitled to specific performance of the terms hereof. It is accordingly agreed that prior to such termination, each Party shall be entitled to an injunction or injunctions to prevent such breaches of this Agreement and to enforce specifically (without proof of actual damages or harm, and not subject to any requirement for the securing or posting of any bond in connection therewith) such terms and provisions of this Agreement, this being in addition to any other remedy to which each Party is entitled at law or in equity.

Section 11.6 Notices. All notices and other communications under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed effectively given (i) when delivered personally by hand (with written confirmation of receipt), (ii) when sent by fax (with written confirmation of transmission) or email (provided that the sender of email shall not have received any message that such email was not timely delivered) or (iii) two (2) Business Days following the day sent by overnight courier (with written confirmation of receipt), in each case at the addresses and facsimile numbers (or to such other address or facsimile number as a party may have specified by notice given to the other party pursuant to this provision) in Exhibit C.

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Section 11.7 Severability. If any term or other provision of this Agreement is invalid, illegal, or incapable of being enforced by any law or public policy, all other terms or provisions of this Agreement shall nevertheless remain in full force and effect so long as the economic or legal substance of the transactions contemplated hereby is not affected in any manner materially adverse to any party. Upon such determination that any term or other provision is invalid, illegal, or incapable of being enforced, the parties hereto shall negotiate in good faith to modify this Agreement so as to effect the original intent of the parties as closely as possible in an acceptable manner in order that the transactions contemplated hereby are consummated as originally contemplated to the greatest extent possible.

Section 11.8 Binding Effect; Assignment. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties and their respective successors and permitted assigns. Nothing in this Agreement shall create or be deemed to create any third party beneficiary rights in any person or entity not a party to this Agreement except as provided in Section 10.2 hereof. No assignment of this Agreement or of any rights or obligations hereunder may be made by (i) any Selling Shareholder, directly or indirectly (by operation of law or otherwise), without the prior written consent of the Purchaser, and (ii) the Purchaser directly or indirectly (by operation of law or otherwise), without the prior written consent of the Majority Selling Shareholder and the Company, and any attempted assignment in violation of this Section 11.8 shall be void; provided, that the Purchaser may assign its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any of its Affiliates. Each obligation of the Founders hereunder shall be deemed to be also the obligation of the Founder Shareholder on a joint and several basis, and vice versa. Except as specifically provided in the preceding sentence, the obligations of each Selling Shareholder shall be several and not joint.

Section 11.9 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts in PDF or other electronic format, each of which will be deemed to be an original copy of this Agreement and all of which, when taken together, will be deemed to constitute one and the same agreement.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**Momo Inc.**

By: /s/ Tang Yan

Name: Tang Yan

Title: Director

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**TANTAN LIMITED**

By: /s/ Yu Wang  
Name: Yu Wang  
Title: Director

**CPNB INVESTMENT LIMITED**

By: /s/ Yu Wang  
Name: Yu Wang  
Title: Director

**Yu Wang**

/s/ Yu Wang

**Ying Pan**

/s/ Ying Pan

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**Atinum Fast Growing Companies Fund**

By: Atinum Investment Co., Ltd.  
its General Partner

By: /s/ Ki Chun Shin  
Name: Ki Chun Shin  
Title: Authorized Signatory

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*



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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**BAI GmbH**

By: /s/ Michael Kronenburg

Name: Michael

Title: Authorized Attorney

By: /s/ Thomas Werth

Name: Thomas

Title: Authorized Attorney

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**BIMO KAPITAL AS**

By: /s/ Moren Angelic  
Name: Moren Angelic  
Title: Chairman

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**DCM VENTURES CHINA FUND (DCM VII), L.P. DCM VII,  
L.P.**

By: DCM Investment Management VII, L.P.  
its General Partner

By: DCM International VII, Ltd.  
its General Partner

By: /s/ Matthew C. Bonner

Name: Matthew C. Bonner  
Title: Authorized Signatory

**A-FUND II, L.P.  
A-FUND II AFFILIATES FUND, L.P.**

By: A-Fund Investment Management II, L.P.  
its General Partner

By: A-Fund International II, Ltd.  
its General Partner

By: /s/ Matthew C. Bonner

Name: Matthew C. Bonner  
Title: Authorized Signatory

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

---

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**Apoletto Asia Ltd**

By: /s/ Soraj Bissoonauth  
Name: Soraj Bissoonauth  
Title: Director

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**GOLD SNOW LIMITED**

By: /s/ Gao Yang  
Name: Gao Yang  
Title: Director

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

---

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**HH TT Holdings Limited**

By: /s/ Colm O'Connell  
Name: Colm O'Connell  
Title: Director

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

---

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**KPCB CHINA FUND II, L.P.**

By: /s/ Susan Biglieri  
Name: Susan Biglieri  
Title: Director

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**Knutsson Holdings AB**

By: /s/ Michael Knutsson  
Name:  
Title:

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*



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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**LB EXPANSION FUND III**

By: /s/ Swun Woo Park \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: Swun Woo Park  
Title: Authorized Signatory

**LB Global-China Expansion Fund**

By: /s/ Swun Woo Park \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: Swun Woo Park  
Title: Authorized Signatory

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**MIRAE ASSET Global Investment Fund**

By: /s/ Eung Suk Kim  
Name: Eung Suk Kim  
Title: CEO

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

---

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**P1's holding in Tantan Limited**

By: /s/ Albert Paul Fredrik Janson  
Name: Albert Paul Fredrik Janson  
Title: Director

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**Duowan Entertainment Corp.**

By: /s/ Xueling Li  
Name: Xueling Li  
Title: Authorized Signatory

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**HORIZON FRONTIER LIMITED**

By: /s/ Lo Wai Kei  
Name: Lo Wai Kei  
Title: Director

**GROWING YIELD LIMITED**

By: /s/ Christine Chan  
Name: Christine Chan  
Title: Director

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**Dynamic Achiever Limited**

By: /s/ Cheung Wing Hon

Name: Zhong Wei General Partner Limited

Title: Director

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**Taobao China Holding Limited**

By: /s/ Wang Liang  
Name: Wang, Liang  
Title: Authorized Signatory

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**GX China III Limited**

By: /s/ Ye Yuming  
Name:  
Title:

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*



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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**Red Kingdom Holdings Limited**

By: /s/ Shao Xiaoshu  
Name:  
Title:

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**Ever Prosper Overseas Limited**

By: /s/ Jin Fengchun

Name:

Title:

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**NEX GROUP ASIA LIMITED**

By: /s/ Wang Qi

Name:

Title:

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**Genesis Capital I LP**

By: /s/ Ryan Szeto

Name: Ryan Szeto

Title: Authorized Representative of General Partner – Genesis  
Capital Ltd

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed as of the date first written above.

**Corona Technology Limited**

By: /s/ Yin Chun Fen  
Name: Yin Chun Fen  
Title:

*[Tango - Signature Page to Share Purchase Agreement]*

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EXHIBIT A  
FORM OF RESIGNATION AND RELEASE LETTERS

The Board of Directors  
[GROUP COMPANY NAME] (the "Company")  
[GROUP COMPANY ADDRESS]

[DATE]

Dear Sirs,

I hereby resign as a director [and ] [specify any other applicable positions] of the Company with effect from the date of this letter.

I irrevocably confirm that I (in my capacity as director [and ] [specify any other applicable positions] of the Company) have no claims (whether under common law, contract, equity, statute or otherwise and whether present, future, actual, contingent or otherwise) against the Company, or its directors, officers, employees or shareholders in respect of loss of office as a director of the Company or in respect of accrued remuneration or reimbursement. To the extent that any such claim(s) may exist, I irrevocably and unconditionally waive it or them and release the Company and its directors, officers, employees and shareholder from any liability in respect thereof. I further irrevocably confirm termination of that certain director indemnification agreement dated [●] by and between the undersigned and the Company.

To the maximum extent permitted by the laws of the place of incorporation of the Company, this letter and all matters arising out of or relating to this letter shall be interpreted, construed and governed by and in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong without giving effect to any choice or conflict of law provision or rule therein.

Yours faithfully,

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[NAME OF DIRECTOR]

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EXHIBIT B  
FORM OF INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER

INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER

Tantan Limited  
(the "Company")

[DATE]

FOR VALUE RECEIVED,

[TRANSFEROR NAME] (the "Transferor") hereby sells, assigns and transfers to:

[Melody], a company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands having its address at [●], Cayman Islands (the "Transferee"), the following Shares in the Company:

- [●] Ordinary Shares of the Company, par value of US\$0.001 per share; and
- [●] Series [A/B/C/D] Preferred Shares of the Company, par value of US\$0.001 per share.

This instrument of transfer may be executed in any number of counterparts.

[Signature page follows]

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Dated as of the date first written above

In the presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
[TRANSFEROR] Transferor

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Witness)



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EXHIBIT C  
NOTICE

If to the Purchaser and the Group Companies (after the Closing Date):

Address: 20<sup>th</sup> Floor, Block B, Tower 2, Wangjing SOHO, No.1 Futongdong  
Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100102, China  
Fax: 8610 5731 0733  
Attention: Ying Zhang  
Email address: [zhang.ying@immomo.com](mailto:zhang.ying@immomo.com)

If to the Group Companies (before the Closing Date), the Founders and the Founder Shareholder:

Address: 1601, Tower C, Guanghai SOHO 2, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China  
Attention: Ying Pan  
Email address: [s@p1.cn](mailto:s@p1.cn)

If to P1's holding in Tantan Limited:

Address: 1601, Tower C, Guanghai SOHO 2, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China  
Attention: Albert Janson  
Email address: [albert.janson@gmail.com](mailto:albert.janson@gmail.com)

If to Duowan Entertainment Corp.:

Address: Building B-1, North Block of Wanda Plaza, No. 79 Wanbo Er Road,  
Nancun Town, Panyu District, Guangzhou 511442  
Attention: Simon Wang  
Email address: [simon@engage-capital.com](mailto:simon@engage-capital.com)

If to Genesis Capital LLP:

Address: c/o Unit 1226, 12/F, 100 Queens Road Central, Central, Hong Kong  
Attention: Ryan Szeto  
Tel: 852 9244 8702  
Email address: [ryan@gcfunds.com](mailto:ryan@gcfunds.com)

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**If to GX China III Limited or Red Kingdom Holdings Limited:**

Address: 北京市朝阳区光华路 1 号嘉里中心南楼 818 单元  
Attention: 杨超  
Email address: [chao.yang@gxcapital.com.cn](mailto:chao.yang@gxcapital.com.cn)

**If to Atinum Fast Growing Companies Fund:**

Address: 2F, Je-il Bldg. 9, Teheran-ro 103-gil, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, 135882, Korea  
Fax: 82 2 557 2570  
Attention: Doo-Jin Maeng  
Email address: [maeng@atinuminvest.co.kr](mailto:maeng@atinuminvest.co.kr)

**If to MIRAE ASSET Global Investment Fund:**

Address: Mirea Asset Venture Tower B/D B1F, 685, Sampyeong-dong,  
Bundang-gu, Seongnam City, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea (Postal: 13494)  
Fax: 82 02 6205 2680  
Attention: Kyungmo Kim  
Email address: [kyungmo.kim@miraecasset.com](mailto:kyungmo.kim@miraecasset.com)

**If to LB Global-China Expansion Fund or LB EXPANSION FUND III:**

Address: 13<sup>th</sup> Floor, Shinan Building, 512, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea 135-280  
Fax: 82 2 3467 0500  
Attention: Swun Woo Park  
Email address: [tonypark@lbinvestment.com](mailto:tonypark@lbinvestment.com)

**If to DCM VENTURES CHINA FUND (DCM VII), L.P., DCM VII, L.P., A-FUND II, L.P. or A-FUND II AFFILIATES FUND, L.P.:**

Address: 2420 Sand Hill Road, Suite 200, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA  
Fax: 1 650 854 9159  
Attention: Matthew C. Bonner  
Email address: [mbonner@dcm.com](mailto:mbonner@dcm.com)

**If to KPCB CHINA FUND II, L.P.:**

Address: No. 6, Lane 1350, Middle Fu Xing Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai 200031, PRC  
Fax: 8621 6025 2110

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Attention: Jason Zhao  
Email address: [jzhao@kpcb.com](mailto:jzhao@kpcb.com)

If to BAI Gmbh:

Address: Carl-Bertelsmann-Straße 270, 33311 Gütersloh, Germany  
Tel: 49 (0) 5241-80-5562  
Fax: 49 (0) 5241-80-9324  
Attention: Bettina Wulf; Michael Kronenburg  
Email address: [Bettina.Wulf@Bertelsmann.de](mailto:Bettina.Wulf@Bertelsmann.de);  
[Michael.Kronenburg@Bertelsmann.de](mailto:Michael.Kronenburg@Bertelsmann.de)

With a copy to:

Address: Unit 1609, Level 16, West Tower, Genesis Beijing, 8 Xinyuan South  
Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100027, P.R.China  
Tel: 8610 6563 0026  
Fax: 8610 6563 0376  
Attention: Christine Sun; Ye Liu  
Email address: [Christine.Sun@Bertelsmann.com](mailto:Christine.Sun@Bertelsmann.com); [Ye.Liu@bertelsmann.com](mailto:Ye.Liu@bertelsmann.com)

If to NEX GROUP ASIA LIMITED:

Address: 1910, 2 international finance centre, 8 finance street, central, Hong Kong  
Attention: Yongming Wu  
Fax: 852 2251 1870  
Email address: [eddie.wu@vplus.vc](mailto:eddie.wu@vplus.vc)

If to Apoletto Asia Ltd:

Address: IFS Court, Twenty Eight, Cybercity, Ebene, Mauritius With a  
copy to:  
Address: c/o Tulloch & Co., 4 Hill Street, London W1J5NE, United Kingdom  
Attention: Alastair Tulloch  
Email address: [atulloch@atulloch.com](mailto:atulloch@atulloch.com); [bhancock@dstgservices.com](mailto:bhancock@dstgservices.com)

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**If to Taobao China Holding Limited:**

Address: c/o Alibaba Group Services Limited, 26/F Tower One, Times Square,  
1 Matheson Street, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong  
Tel: 852 2215 5100  
Fax: 852 2215 5200  
Attention: Ethan Xie  
Email address: [ethan.xie@alibaba-inc.com](mailto:ethan.xie@alibaba-inc.com); [legalnotice@hk.alibaba-inc.com](mailto:legalnotice@hk.alibaba-inc.com)

**If to HH TT Holdings Limited:**

Address: Floor 28, Building B, PingAn International Financial Center,  
Chaoyang, Beijing 100027, PRC  
Tel: 8610 5952 0888  
Fax: 8610 5952 0882  
Attention: Paul Ma  
Email address: [yma@hillhousecap.com](mailto:yma@hillhousecap.com); [legal@hillhousecap.com](mailto:legal@hillhousecap.com)

**If to Ever Prosper Overseas Limited:**

Address: Villa C+17, Shanghai Hongqiao State Guest Hotel 1591 Hong Qiao  
Road  
Tel: 8621 6295 2768  
Fax: 8621 6295 2786  
Attention: Nick Chen; Zhe Shao  
Email address: [nchen@sbaif.com](mailto:nchen@sbaif.com); [zshao@sbaif.com](mailto:zshao@sbaif.com)

**If to HORIZON FRONTIER LIMITED or GROWING YIELD LIMITED:**

Address: Address: 15/F, St. John Building, 33 Garden Road, Central, Hong  
Kong  
Tel: 852 3520 2959  
Fax: 852 3520 2950  
Attention: Ms. Tiffany Chu  
Email address: [tiffany.chu@zhongweicap.com](mailto:tiffany.chu@zhongweicap.com)

**If to Corona Technology Limited:**

Address: Fl. 16,T4,Damei Center, Chaoyang, Beijing  
Tel: 8610 8792 6735  
Fax: 8610 8792 6860  
Attention: Chen Jian  
Email address: [chenjian@tianshenyule.com](mailto:chenjian@tianshenyule.com)

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If to Bimo Kapital AS:

Address: Per Kroghsvei 4a, 1065 Oslo, Norway  
Tel: 0047 40467146  
Attention: Thor Eivind Westheim  
Email address: [tew@cbk.no](mailto:tew@cbk.no)

If to GOLD SNOW LIMITED:

Address: Beijing Qihao center west tower 908  
Tel: 86 13810272163  
Attention: Jenny Lu  
Email address: [yanan.lu@everbright.com](mailto:yanan.lu@everbright.com)

If to DYNAMIC ACHIVER LIMITED:

Address: 15/F, St. John Building, 33 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong  
Tel: 852 3520 2959  
Fax: 852 3520 2950  
Attention: Ms. Tiffany Chu  
Email address: [tiffany.chu@zhongweicap.com](mailto:tiffany.chu@zhongweicap.com)

If to Knutsson Holdings AB:

Address: Knutsson Holdings AB, Kungssportsavenyen 33, 411 36  
Gothenburg, SWEDEN  
Tel: 46 31 7333350  
Attention: Anders Enochsson  
Email address: [anders@knutsson.se](mailto:anders@knutsson.se)

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EXHIBIT D  
NEW ARTICLES

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**THE COMPANIES LAW (AS AMENDED)  
OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS  
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

**SEVENTH AMENDED AND RESTATED MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

**OF**

**Tantan Limited**

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**THE COMPANIES LAW (AS AMENDED)  
OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS  
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

**SEVENTH AMENDED AND RESTATED MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION**

**OF**

**Tantan Limited**

**(Adopted by Special Resolution passed on [\*, 2018])**

- 1 The name of the Company is Tantan Limited.
- 2 The Registered Office of the Company shall be at the offices of Vistra (Cayman) Limited, P.O. Box 31119 Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road, Grand Cayman, KY1-1205, Cayman Islands or at such other place as the Directors may from time to time decide.
- 3 The objects for which the Company is established are unrestricted and the Company shall have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the laws of the Cayman Islands.
- 4 The liability of each Member is limited to the amount unpaid on such Member's shares.
- 5 The share capital of the Company is US\$50,000 divided into 50,000,000 shares of a par value of US\$0.001 each, comprising 50,000,000 Ordinary Shares.
- 6 The Company has power to register by way of continuation as a body corporate limited by shares under the laws of any jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands and to be deregistered in the Cayman Islands.
- 7 Capitalised terms that are not defined in this Memorandum of Association bear the respective meanings given to them in the Articles of Association of the Company.



THE COMPANIES LAW (AS AMENDED)

OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS  
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

SEVENTH AMENDED AND RESTATED ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

Tantan Limited

(Adopted by Special Resolution passed on [\*, 2018])

**1 Interpretation**

1.1 In the Articles Table A in the First Schedule to the Statute does not apply and, unless there is something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith:

“Articles”	means these articles of association of the Company.
“Auditor”	means the person for the time being performing the duties of auditor of the Company (if any).
“Company”	means the above named company.
“Directors”	means the directors for the time being of the Company.
“Dividend”	means any dividend (whether interim or final) resolved to be paid on Shares pursuant to the Articles.
“Electronic Record”	has the same meaning as in the Electronic Transactions Law.
“Electronic Transactions Law”	means the Electronic Transactions Law (2003 Revision) of the Cayman Islands.
“IFRS”	means the International Financial Reporting Standards developed by, and the International Accounting Standards adopted by, the International Accounting Standards Board.
“Member”	has the same meaning as in the Statute.
“Memorandum”	means the memorandum of association of the Company.
“Ordinary Resolution”	means a resolution passed by a simple majority of votes cast by the Members as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting, and includes a unanimous written resolution, in each case pursuant to these Articles.
“Ordinary Shares”	means ordinary shares of the Company, with a par value of US\$0.0001 each.
“Register of Members”	means the register of Members maintained in accordance with the Statute and includes (except where otherwise stated) any branch or duplicate register of Members.

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<b>“Registered Office”</b>	means the registered office for the time being of the Company.
<b>“Seal”</b>	means the common seal of the Company and includes every duplicate seal.
<b>“Share”</b>	means a share in the Company and includes a fraction of a share in the Company.
<b>“Special Resolution”</b>	has the same meaning as in the Statute, and includes a unanimous written resolution.
<b>“Statute”</b>	means the Companies Law (as amended) of the Cayman Islands.
<b>“Treasury Share”</b>	means a Share held in the name of the Company as a treasury share in accordance with the Statute.

1.2 In the Articles:

- (a) words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa;
- (b) words importing the masculine gender include the feminine gender;
- (c) words importing persons include corporations as well as any other legal or natural person;
- (d) “written” and “in writing” include all modes of representing or reproducing words in visible form, including in the form of an Electronic Record;
- (e) “shall” shall be construed as imperative and “may” shall be construed as permissive;
- (f) references to provisions of any law or regulation shall be construed as references to those provisions as amended, modified, re-enacted or replaced;
- (g) references to designated exhibits or schedules are to the exhibits or schedules attached to these Articles unless explicitly stated otherwise;
- (h) references to a designated “Article” is to the designated Article in the main body of these Articles;
- (i) any phrase introduced by the terms “including”, “include”, “in particular” or any similar expression shall be construed as illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words preceding those terms;
- (j) the term “and/or” is used herein to mean both “and” as well as “or.” The use of “and/or” in certain contexts in no respects qualifies or modifies the use of the terms “and” or “or” in others. The term “or” shall not be interpreted to be exclusive and the term “and” shall not be interpreted to require the conjunctive (in each case, unless the context otherwise requires);
- (k) headings are inserted for reference only and shall be ignored in construing the Articles;
- (l) any requirements as to delivery under the Articles include delivery in the form of an Electronic Record;

- 
- (m) any requirements as to execution or signature under the Articles including the execution of the Articles themselves can be satisfied in the form of an electronic signature as defined in the Electronic Transactions Law;
  - (n) sections 8 and 19(3) of the Electronic Transactions Law shall not apply;
  - (o) the term “clear days” in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is received or deemed to be received and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;
  - (p) all accounting terms not otherwise defined herein have the meanings assigned under IFRS; and
  - (q) the term “holder” in relation to a Share means a person whose name is entered in the Register of Members as the holder of such Share.

## **2 Commencement of Business**

- 2.1 The business of the Company may be commenced as soon after incorporation of the Company as the Directors shall see fit.
- 2.2 The Directors may pay, out of the capital or any other monies of the Company, all expenses incurred in or about the formation and establishment of the Company, including the expenses of registration.

## **3 Issue of Shares**

- 3.1 Subject to the provisions, if any, in the Memorandum (and to any direction that may be given by the Company in general meeting), and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing Shares, the Directors may allot, issue, grant options over or otherwise dispose of Shares (including fractions of a Share) with or without preferred, deferred or other rights or restrictions, whether in regard to Dividend or other distribution, voting, return of capital or otherwise and to such persons, at such times and on such other terms as they think proper, and may also (subject to the Statute and the Articles) vary such rights. Notwithstanding the foregoing.
- 3.2 The Company shall not issue Shares to bearer.

## **4 Register of Members**

- 4.1 The Company shall maintain or cause to be maintained the Register of Members in accordance with the Statute.
- 4.2 The Directors may determine that the Company shall maintain one or more branch registers of Members in accordance with the Statute. The Directors may also determine which register of Members shall constitute the principal register and which shall constitute the branch register or registers, and to vary such determination from time to time.

## **5 Closing Register of Members or Fixing Record Date**

- 5.1 For the purpose of determining Members entitled to notice of, or to vote at any meeting of Members or any adjournment thereof, or Members entitled to receive payment of any Dividend or other distribution, or in order to make a determination of Members for any other purpose, the Directors may provide that the Register of Members shall be closed for transfers for a stated period which shall not in any case exceed forty days.
- 5.2 In lieu of, or apart from, closing the Register of Members, the Directors may fix in advance or arrears a date as the record date for any such determination of Members entitled to notice of, or to vote at any meeting of the Members or any adjournment thereof, or for the purpose of determining the Members entitled to receive payment of any Dividend or other distribution, or in order to make a determination of Members for any other purpose.

- 
- 5.3 If the Register of Members is not so closed and no record date is fixed for the determination of Members entitled to notice of, or to vote at, a meeting of Members or Members entitled to receive payment of a Dividend or other distribution, the date on which notice of the meeting is sent or the date on which the resolution of the Directors resolving to pay such Dividend or other distribution is passed, as the case may be, shall be the record date for such determination of Members. When a determination of Members entitled to vote at any meeting of Members has been made as provided in this Article, such determination shall apply to any adjournment thereof.

## **6 Certificates for Shares**

- 6.1 A Member shall only be entitled to a share certificate if the Directors resolve that share certificates shall be issued. Share certificates representing Shares, if any, shall be in such form as the Directors may determine. Share certificates shall be signed by one or more Directors or other person authorised by the Directors. The Directors may authorise certificates to be issued with the authorised signature(s) affixed by mechanical process. All certificates for Shares shall be consecutively numbered or otherwise identified and shall specify the Shares to which they relate. All certificates surrendered to the Company for transfer shall be cancelled and subject to the Articles no new certificate shall be issued until the former certificate representing a like number of relevant Shares shall have been surrendered and cancelled.
- 6.2 The Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for Shares held jointly by more than one person and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them.
- 6.3 If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and on the payment of such expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in investigating evidence, as the Directors may prescribe, and (in the case of defacement or wearing out) upon delivery of the old certificate.
- 6.4 Every share certificate sent in accordance with the Articles will be sent at the risk of the Member or other person entitled to the certificate. The Company will not be responsible for any share certificate lost or delayed in the course of delivery.

## **7 Transfer of Shares**

- 7.1 Shares are transferable subject to the consent of the Directors who may, in their absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of Shares not made in compliance with these Articles without giving any reason. If the Directors refuse to register a transfer they shall notify the transferee within two days of such refusal.
- 7.2 The instrument of transfer of any Share shall be in writing and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor (and if the Directors so require, signed by or on behalf of the transferee). The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of a Share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register of Members.

## **8 Redemption, Repurchase and Surrender of Shares**

- 8.1 The Company may issue Shares that are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Member or the Company. The redemption of such Shares shall be effected in such manner and upon such other terms as the Company may, by Special Resolution, determine before the issue of the Shares.

- 
- 8.2 The Company may purchase its own Shares (including any redeemable Shares) in such manner and on such other terms as the Directors may agree with the relevant Member.
- 8.3 The Company may make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of its own Shares in any manner permitted by the Statute, including out of capital.
- 8.4 The Directors may accept the surrender for no consideration of any fully paid Share.

## **9 Treasury Shares**

- 9.1 The Directors may, prior to the purchase, redemption or surrender of any Share, determine that such Share shall be held as a Treasury Share.
- 9.2 The Directors may determine to cancel a Treasury Share or transfer a Treasury Share on such terms as they think proper (including, without limitation, for nil consideration).

## **10 Variation of Rights of Shares**

- 10.1 If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of Shares, all or any of the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the Shares of that class) shall, whether or not the Company is being wound up, be made only with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than fifty percent (50%) of the issued Shares of that class, or with the sanction of a resolution passed by a majority of not less than fifty percent (50%) of the votes cast at a separate meeting of the holders of the Shares of that class. To any such meeting all the provisions of the Articles relating to general meetings shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, except that in addition to any other requirements regarding quorum for general meetings as set forth in these Articles, the necessary quorum shall be one or more persons holding or representing by proxy at least fifty percent (50%) of the issued Shares of the class and that any holder of Shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.
- 10.2 For the purposes of a separate class meeting, the Directors may treat two or more or all the classes of Shares as forming one class of Shares if the Directors consider that such class of Shares would be affected in the same way by the proposals under consideration, but in any other case shall treat them as separate classes of Shares.
- 10.3 The rights conferred upon the holders of the Shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the Shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further Shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.

## **11 Commission on Sale of Shares**

The Company may, in so far as the Statute permits, pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any Shares. Such commissions may be satisfied by the payment of cash and/or the issue of fully or partly paid-up Shares. The Company may also on any issue of Shares pay such brokerage as may be lawful.

## **12 Non Recognition of Trusts**

The Company shall not be bound by or compelled to recognise in any way (even when notified) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any Share, or (except only as is otherwise provided by the Articles or the Statute) any other rights in respect of any Share other than an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

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**13 Lien on Shares**

- 13.1 The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on all Shares (whether fully paid-up or not) registered in the name of a Member (whether solely or jointly with others) for all debts, liabilities or engagements to or with the Company (whether presently payable or not) by such Member or his estate, either alone or jointly with any other person, whether a Member or not, but the Directors may at any time declare any Share to be wholly or in part exempt from this Article 13.1. The registration of a transfer of any such Share shall operate as a waiver of the Company's lien thereon. The Company's lien on a Share shall also extend to any amount payable in respect of that Share.
- 13.2 The Company may sell, in such manner as the Directors think fit, any Shares on which the Company has a lien, if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, and is not paid within fourteen clear days after notice has been received or deemed to have been received by the holder of the Shares, or to the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the Shares may be sold.
- 13.3 To give effect to any such sale the Directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the Shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The purchaser or his nominee shall be registered as the holder of the Shares comprised in any such transfer, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the Shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the sale or the exercise of the Company's power of sale under the Articles.
- 13.4 The net proceeds of such sale after payment of costs, shall be applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable and any balance shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the Shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the Shares at the date of the sale.

**14 Call on Shares**

- 14.1 Subject to the terms of the allotment and issue of any Shares, the Directors may make calls upon the Members in respect of any monies unpaid on their Shares (whether in respect of par value or premium), and each Member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying the time or times of payment) pay to the Company at the time or times so specified the amount called on the Shares. A call may be revoked or postponed, in whole or in part, as the Directors may determine. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the Shares in respect of which the call was made.
- 14.2 A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising such call was passed.
- 14.3 The joint holders of a Share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.
- 14.4 If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable, the person from whom it is due shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at such rate as the Directors may determine (and in addition all expenses that have been incurred by the Company by reason of such nonpayment), but the Directors may waive payment of the interest or expenses wholly or in part.
- 14.5 An amount payable in respect of a Share on issue or allotment or at any fixed date, whether on account of the par value of the Share or premium or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a call and if it is not paid all the provisions of the Articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call.
- 14.6 The Directors may issue Shares with different terms as to the amount and times of payment of calls, or the interest to be paid.

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- 14.7 The Directors may, if they think fit, receive an amount from any Member willing to advance all or any part of the monies uncalled and unpaid upon any Shares held by him, and may (until the amount would otherwise become payable) pay interest at such rate as may be agreed upon between the Directors and the Member paying such amount in advance.
- 14.8 No such amount paid in advance of calls shall entitle the Member paying such amount to any portion of a Dividend or other distribution payable in respect of any period prior to the date upon which such amount would, but for such payment, become payable.

## **15 Forfeiture of Shares**

- 15.1 If a call or instalment of a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the Directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and any expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment. The notice shall specify where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the Shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
- 15.2 If the notice is not complied with, any Share in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors. Such forfeiture shall include all Dividends, other distributions or other monies payable in respect of the forfeited Share and not paid before the forfeiture.
- 15.3 A forfeited Share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Directors think fit and at any time before a sale, re-allotment or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors think fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited Share is to be transferred to any person the Directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the Share in favour of that person.
- 15.4 A person any of whose Shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a Member in respect of them and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for the Shares forfeited and shall remain liable to pay to the Company all monies which at the date of forfeiture were payable by him to the Company in respect of those Shares together with interest at such rate as the Directors may determine, but his liability shall cease if and when the Company shall have received payment in full of all monies due and payable by him in respect of those Shares.
- 15.5 A certificate in writing under the hand of one Director or officer of the Company that a Share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the Share. The certificate shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer) constitute a good title to the Share and the person to whom the Share is sold or otherwise disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, nor shall his title to the Share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the Share.
- 15.6 The provisions of the Articles as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a Share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the par value of the Share or by way of premium as if it had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

## **16 Transmission of Shares**

- 16.1 If a Member dies the survivor or survivors (where he was a joint holder) or his legal personal representatives (where he was a sole holder), shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his Shares. The estate of a deceased Member is not thereby released from any liability in respect of any Share, for which he was a joint or sole holder.

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- 16.2 Any person becoming entitled to a Share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or liquidation or dissolution of a Member (or in any other way than by transfer) may, upon such evidence being produced as may be required by the Directors, elect, by a notice in writing sent by him to the Company, either to become the holder of such Share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the holder of such Share. If he elects to have another person registered as the holder of such Share he shall sign an instrument of transfer of that Share to that person. The Directors shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the Share by the relevant Member before his death or bankruptcy or liquidation or dissolution, as the case may be.
- 16.3 A person becoming entitled to a Share by reason of the death or bankruptcy or liquidation or dissolution of a Member (or in any other case than by transfer) shall be entitled to the same Dividends, other distributions and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of such Share. However, he shall not, before becoming a Member in respect of a Share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to general meetings of the Company and the Directors may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to have some person nominated by him be registered as the holder of the Share (but the Directors shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the Share by the relevant Member before his death or bankruptcy or liquidation or dissolution or any other case than by transfer, as the case may be). If the notice is not complied with within ninety days of being received or deemed to be received (as determined pursuant to the Articles) the Directors may thereafter withhold payment of all Dividends, other distributions, bonuses or other monies payable in respect of the Share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.
- 17 Amendments of Memorandum and Articles of Association and Alteration of Capital** 17.1 The Company may by Ordinary Resolution:
- (a) increase its share capital by such sum as the Ordinary Resolution shall prescribe and with such rights, priorities and privileges annexed thereto, as the Company in general meeting may determine;
  - (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into Shares of larger amount than its existing Shares;
  - (c) convert all or any of its paid-up Shares into stock, and reconvert that stock into paid-up Shares of any denomination;
  - (d) by subdivision of its existing Shares or any of them divide the whole or any part of its share capital into Shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum or into Shares without par value; and
  - (e) cancel any Shares that at the date of the passing of the Ordinary Resolution have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the Shares so cancelled.
- 17.2 All new Shares created in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article shall be subject to the same provisions of the Articles with reference to the payment of calls, liens, transfer, transmission, forfeiture and otherwise as the Shares in the original share capital.
- 17.3 Subject to the provisions of the Statute and the provisions of the Articles as regards the matters to be dealt with by Ordinary Resolution, the Company may by Special Resolution:
- (a) change its name;
  - (b) alter or add to the Articles;
  - (c) alter or add to the Memorandum with respect to any objects, powers or other matters specified therein; and



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- (d) reduce its share capital or any capital redemption reserve fund.

## **18 Offices and Places of Business**

Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Company may by resolution of the Directors change the location of its Registered Office. The Company may, in addition to its Registered Office, maintain such other offices or places of business as the Directors determine.

## **19 General Meetings**

- 19.1 All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
- 19.2 The Company may, but shall not (unless required by the Statute) be obliged to, in each year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it. Any annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint and if no other time and place is prescribed by them, it shall be held at the Registered Office on the second Wednesday in December of each year at ten o'clock in the morning. At these meetings the report of the Directors (if any) shall be presented.
- 19.3 The Directors may call general meetings, and they shall on a Members' requisition forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Company.
- 19.4 A Members' requisition is a requisition of Members holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than three per cent. of the outstanding issued Shares which as at that date carry the right to vote at general meetings of the Company.
- 19.5 The Members' requisition must state the objects of the meeting and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the Registered Office, and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitionists.
- 19.6 If there are no Directors as at the date of the deposit of the Members' requisition or if the Directors do not within twenty-one days from the date of the deposit of the Members' requisition duly proceed to convene a general meeting to be held within a further twenty-one days, the requisitionists, or any of them representing more than one-half of the total voting rights of all of the requisitionists, may themselves convene a general meeting, but any meeting so convened shall be held no later than the day which falls three months after the expiration of the said second twenty-one day period.
- 19.7 A general meeting convened as aforesaid by requisitionists shall be convened in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which general meetings are to be convened by Directors.

## **20 Notice of General Meetings**

- 20.1 At least five clear days' notice shall be given of any general meeting. Every notice shall specify the place, the day and the hour of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be conducted at the general meeting and shall be given in the manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner if any as may be prescribed by the Company, provided that a general meeting of the Company shall, whether or not the notice specified in this Article has been given and whether or not the provisions of the Articles regarding general meetings have been complied with, be deemed to have been duly convened if it is so agreed by all of the Members entitled to attend and vote thereat.
- 20.2 The accidental omission to give notice of a general meeting to, or the non receipt of notice of a general meeting by, any person entitled to receive such notice shall not invalidate the proceedings of that general meeting.

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**21 Proceedings at General Meetings**

- 21.1 No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present. Members (if such Member being an individual, present in person or by proxy; or if such Member being a corporation or other non-natural person, by its duly authorised representative or proxy), representing a majority of the then outstanding Ordinary Shares throughout the meeting shall be a quorum.
- 21.2 A person may participate at a general meeting by conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all the persons participating in the meeting can communicate with each other. Participation by a person in a general meeting in this manner is treated as presence in person at that meeting.
- 21.3 A resolution (including a Special Resolution) in writing (in one or more counterparts) signed by or on behalf of all of the Members for the time being entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings (or, being corporations or other non-natural persons, signed by their duly authorised representatives) shall be as valid and effective as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held.
- 21.4 If a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting to commence or if during such a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time, and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting to commence, then the Members present shall be a quorum.
- 21.5 The Directors may, at any time prior to the time appointed for the meeting to commence, appoint any person to act as chairman of a general meeting of the Company or, if the Directors do not make any such appointment, the chairman, if any, of the board of Directors shall preside as chairman at such general meeting. If there is no such chairman, or if he shall not be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the meeting to commence, or is unwilling to act, the Directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
- 21.6 If no Director is willing to act as chairman or if no Director is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the meeting to commence, the Members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
- 21.7 The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.
- 21.8 When a general meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any such notice of an adjourned meeting.
- 21.9 A resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands, the chairman demands a poll, or at least one Member demands a poll.
- 21.10 Unless a poll is duly demanded and the demand is not withdrawn a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost or not carried by a particular majority, an entry to that effect in the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.
- 21.11 The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
- 21.12 Except on a poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment, a poll shall be taken as the chairman directs pursuant to these Articles, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the general meeting at which the poll was demanded.

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- 21.13 A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such date, time and place as the chairman of the general meeting directs, and any business other than that upon which a poll has been demanded or is contingent thereon may proceed pending the taking of the poll.
- 21.14 In no event, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, shall the chairman be entitled to a second or casting vote.

## **22 Votes of Members**

- 22.1 On a show of hands every Member who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy or, if a corporation or other non-natural person is present by its duly authorised representative or by proxy, shall have one vote and on a poll every Member present in any such manner shall have one vote for every Share of which he is the holder.
- 22.2 In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior holder who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy (or, in the case of a corporation or other non-natural person, by its duly authorised representative or proxy), shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the Register of Members.
- 22.3 A Member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court, having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee, receiver, curator bonis, or other person on such Member's behalf appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person may vote by proxy.
- 22.4 No person shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless he is registered as a Member on the record date for such meeting nor unless all calls or other monies then payable by him in respect of Shares have been paid.
- 22.5 No objection shall be raised as to the qualification of any voter except at the general meeting or adjourned general meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time in accordance with this Article shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
- 22.6 On a poll or on a show of hands votes may be cast either personally or by proxy (or in the case of a corporation or other non-natural person by its duly authorised representative or proxy). A Member may appoint more than one proxy or the same proxy under one or more instruments to attend and vote at a meeting. Where a Member appoints more than one proxy the instrument of proxy shall state which proxy is entitled to vote on a show of hands and shall specify the number of Shares in respect of which each proxy is entitled to exercise the related votes.
- 22.7 On a poll, a Member holding more than one Share need not cast the votes in respect of his Shares in the same way on any resolution and therefore may vote a Share or some or all such Shares either for or against a resolution and/or abstain from voting a Share or some or all of the Shares and, subject to the terms of the instrument appointing him, a proxy appointed under one or more instruments may vote a Share or some or all of the Shares in respect of which he is appointed either for or against a resolution and/or abstain from voting a Share or some or all of the Shares in respect of which he is appointed.

## **23 Proxies**

- 23.1 The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing and shall be executed under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing, or, if the appointor is a corporation or other non natural person, under the hand of its duly authorised representative. A proxy need not be a Member.

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- 23.2 The Directors may, in the notice convening any meeting or adjourned meeting, or in an instrument of proxy sent out by the Company, specify the manner by which the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited and the place and the time (being not later than the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which the proxy relates) at which the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited. In the absence of any such direction from the Directors in the notice convening any meeting or adjourned meeting or in an instrument of proxy sent out by the Company, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited physically at the Registered Office not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting or adjourned meeting to commence at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote.
- 23.3 The chairman may in any event at his discretion declare that an instrument of proxy shall be deemed to have been duly deposited. An instrument of proxy that is not deposited in the manner permitted, or which has not been declared to have been duly deposited by the chairman, shall be invalid.
- 23.4 The instrument appointing a proxy may be in any usual or common form (or such other form as the Directors may approve) and may be expressed to be for a particular meeting or any adjournment thereof or generally until revoked. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to include the power to demand or join or concur in demanding a poll.
- 23.5 Votes given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or of the authority under which the proxy was executed, or the transfer of the Share in respect of which the proxy is given unless notice in writing of such death, insanity, revocation or transfer was received by the Company at the Registered Office before the commencement of the general meeting, or adjourned meeting at which it is sought to use the proxy.

## **24 Corporate Members**

Any corporation or other non-natural person which is a Member may in accordance with its constitutional documents, or in the absence of such provision by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of any class of Members, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member.

## **25 Shares that May Not be Voted**

Shares in the Company that are beneficially owned by the Company shall not be voted, directly or indirectly, at any meeting and shall not be counted in determining the total number of outstanding Shares at any given time.

## **26 Directors**

There shall be a board of Directors consisting of up to five (5) directors provided however that the Company may by Ordinary Resolution increase or reduce the limits in the number of Directors.

## **27 Powers of Directors**

- 27.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Memorandum and the Articles and to any directions given by Special Resolution, the business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors who may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of the Memorandum or Articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. A duly convened meeting of Directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the Directors.

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- 27.2 All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable or transferable instruments and all receipts for monies paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed as the case may be in such manner as the Directors shall determine by resolution.
- 27.3 The Directors on behalf of the Company may pay a gratuity or pension or allowance on retirement to any Director who has held any other salaried office or place of profit with the Company or to his widow or dependants and may make contributions to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such gratuity, pension or allowance.
- 27.4 The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital or any part thereof and to issue debentures, debenture stock, mortgages, bonds and other such securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

## **28 Appointment and Removal of Directors**

- 28.1 The Company may by Ordinary Resolution appoint any person to be a Director or may by Ordinary Resolution remove any Director.
- 28.2 The Directors may appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional Director provided that the appointment does not cause the number of Directors to exceed any number fixed by or in accordance with the Articles as the maximum number of Directors.

## **29 Vacation of Office of Director**

The office of a Director shall be vacated if:

- (a) the Director gives notice in writing to the Company that he resigns the office of Director; or
- (b) the Director absents himself (for the avoidance of doubt, without being represented by proxy or an alternate Director appointed by him) from three consecutive meetings of the board of Directors without special leave of absence from the Directors, and the Directors pass a resolution that he has by reason of such absence vacated office; or
- (c) the Director dies, becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
- (d) the Director is found to be or becomes of unsound mind.

## **30 Proceedings of Directors**

- 30.1 A quorum shall be necessary for the conduct of business at any meeting of the board of Directors. A majority of the Directors present (in person or in alternate) at any meeting shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum. A person who holds office as an alternate Director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum. A Director who also acts as an alternate Director shall, if his appointor is not present, count twice towards the quorum.

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- 30.2 Subject to the provisions of the Articles, the Directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. A Director who is also an alternate Director shall be entitled in the absence of his appointor to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor in addition to his own vote.
- 30.3 A person may participate in a meeting of the Directors or committee of Directors by conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all the persons participating in the meeting can communicate with each other at the same time. Participation by a person in a meeting in this manner is treated as presence in person at that meeting. Unless otherwise determined by the Directors the meeting shall be deemed to be held at the place where the chairman is located at the start of the meeting.
- 30.4 A resolution in writing (in one or more counterparts) signed by all the Directors or all the members of a committee of the Directors (an alternate Director being entitled to sign such a resolution on behalf of his appointor and if such alternate Director is also a Director, being entitled to sign such resolution both on behalf of his appointor and in his capacity as a Director) shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors, or committee of Directors as the case may be, duly convened and held.
- 30.5 A Director or alternate Director may, or other officer of the Company on the direction of a Director or alternate Director shall, call a meeting of the Directors by at least two days' notice in writing to every Director and alternate Director which notice shall set forth the general nature of the business to be considered unless notice is waived by all the Directors (or their alternates) either at, before or after the meeting is held. To any such notice of a meeting of the Directors all the provisions of the Articles relating to the giving of notices by the Company to the Members shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
- 30.6 The continuing Directors (or a sole continuing Director, as the case may be) may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the Articles as the necessary quorum of Directors the continuing Directors or Director may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to be equal to such fixed number, or of summoning a general meeting of the Company, but for no other purpose.
- 30.7 The Directors may elect a chairman of their board and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting to commence, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
- 30.8 All acts done by any meeting of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors (including any person acting as an alternate Director) shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any Director or alternate Director, and/or that they or any of them were disqualified, and/or had vacated their office and/or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and/or not disqualified to be a Director or alternate Director and/or had not vacated their office and/or had been entitled to vote, as the case may be.
- 30.9 A Director but not an alternate Director may be represented at any meetings of the board of Directors by a proxy appointed in writing by him. The proxy shall count towards the quorum and the vote of the proxy shall for all purposes be deemed to be that of the appointing Director.

### **31 Presumption of Assent**

A Director or alternate Director who is present at a meeting of the board of Directors at which action on any Company matter is taken shall be presumed to have assented to the action taken unless his dissent shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting or unless he shall file his written dissent from such action with the person acting as the chairman or secretary of the meeting before the adjournment thereof or shall forward such dissent by registered post to such person immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. Such right to dissent shall not apply to a Director or alternate Director who voted in favour of such action.

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**32 Directors' Interests**

- 32.1 A Director or alternate Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (other than the office of Auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the Directors may determine.
- 32.2 A Director or alternate Director may act by himself or by, through or on behalf of his firm in a professional capacity for the Company and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director or alternate Director.
- 32.3 A Director or alternate Director may be or become a director or other officer of or otherwise interested in any company promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as a shareholder, a contracting party or otherwise, and no such Director or alternate Director shall be accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by him as a director or officer of, or from his interest in, such other company.
- 32.4 No person shall be disqualified from the office of Director or alternate Director or prevented by such office from contracting with the Company, either as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any such contract or any contract or transaction entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director or alternate Director shall be in any way interested be or be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director or alternate Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by or arising in connection with any such contract or transaction by reason of such Director or alternate Director holding office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established. A Director (or his alternate Director in his absence) shall be at liberty to vote in respect of any contract or transaction in which he is interested provided that the nature of the interest of any Director or alternate Director in any such contract or transaction shall be disclosed by him at or prior to its consideration and any vote thereon.
- 32.5 A general notice that a Director or alternate Director is a shareholder, director, officer or employee of any specified firm or company and is to be regarded as interested in any transaction with such firm or company shall be sufficient disclosure for the purposes of voting on a resolution in respect of a contract or transaction in which he has an interest, and after such general notice it shall not be necessary to give special notice relating to any particular transaction.

**33 Minutes**

The Directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose of all appointments of officers made by the Directors, all proceedings at meetings of the Company or the holders of any class of Shares and of the Directors, and of committees of the Directors, including the names of the Directors or alternate Directors present at each meeting.

**34 Delegation of Directors' Powers**

- 34.1 The Directors may delegate any of their powers, authorities and discretions, including the power to sub-delegate, to any committee consisting of one or more Directors. They may also delegate to any managing director or any Director holding any other executive office such of their powers, authorities and discretions as they consider desirable to be exercised by him provided that an alternate Director may not act as managing director and the appointment of a managing director shall be revoked forthwith if he ceases to be a Director. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the Directors may impose and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and any such delegation may be revoked or altered by the Directors. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee of Directors shall be governed by the Articles regulating the proceedings of Directors, so far as they are capable of applying.

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- 34.2 The Directors may establish any committees, local boards or agencies or appoint any person to be a manager or agent for managing the affairs of the Company and may appoint any person to be a member of such committees, local boards or agencies. Any such appointment may be made subject to any conditions the Directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and any such appointment may be revoked or altered by the Directors. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of any such committee, local board or agency shall be governed by the Articles regulating the proceedings of Directors, so far as they are capable of applying.
- 34.3 The Directors may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any person to be the agent of the Company on such conditions as the Directors may determine, provided that the delegation is not to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked by the Directors at any time.
- 34.4 The Directors may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any company, firm, person or body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, to be the attorney or authorised signatory of the Company for such purpose and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under the Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and any such powers of attorney or other appointment may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorneys or authorised signatories as the Directors may think fit and may also authorise any such attorney or authorised signatory to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him.
- 34.5 The Directors may appoint such officers of the Company (including, for the avoidance of doubt and without limitation, any secretary) as they consider necessary on such terms, at such remuneration and to perform such duties, and subject to such provisions as to disqualification and removal as the Directors may think fit. Unless otherwise specified in the terms of his appointment, an officer of the Company may be removed by resolution of the Directors or Members. An officer of the Company may vacate his office at any time if he gives notice in writing to the Company that he resigns his office.

### **35 Alternate Directors**

- 35.1 Any Director (but not an alternate Director) may by writing appoint any other Director, or any other person willing to act, to be an alternate Director and by writing may remove from office an alternate Director so appointed by him.
- 35.2 An alternate Director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of Directors and of all meetings of committees of Directors of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at every such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present, to sign any written resolution of the Directors, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director in his absence.
- 35.3 An alternate Director shall cease to be an alternate Director if his appointor ceases to be a Director.
- 35.4 Any appointment or removal of an alternate Director shall be by notice to the Company signed by the Director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the Directors.
- 35.5 Subject to the provisions of the Articles, an alternate Director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a Director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of the Director appointing him.



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**36 No Minimum Shareholding**

A Director is not required to hold Shares.

**37 Remuneration of Directors**

- 37.1 The remuneration to be paid to the Directors, if any, shall be such remuneration as the Directors shall determine. The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of Directors or committees of Directors, or general meetings of the Company, or separate meetings of the holders of any class of Shares or debentures of the Company, or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company or the discharge of their duties as a Director, or to receive a fixed allowance in respect thereof as may be determined by the Directors, or a combination partly of one such method and partly the other.
- 37.2 The Directors may by resolution approve additional remuneration to any Director for any services which in the opinion of the Directors go beyond his ordinary routine work as a Director. Any fees paid to a Director who is also counsel, attorney or solicitor to the Company, or otherwise serves it in a professional capacity shall be in addition to his remuneration as a Director.

**38 Seal**

- 38.1 The Company may, if the Directors so determine, have a Seal. The Seal shall only be used by the authority of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors authorised by the Directors. Every instrument to which the Seal has been affixed shall be signed by at least one person who shall be either a Director or some officer of the Company or other person appointed by the Directors for the purpose.
- 38.2 The Company may have for use in any place or places outside the Cayman Islands a duplicate Seal or Seals each of which shall be a facsimile of the common Seal of the Company and, if the Directors so determine, with the addition on its face of the name of every place where it is to be used.
- 38.3 A Director or officer, representative or attorney of the Company may without further authority of the Directors affix the Seal over his signature alone to any document of the Company required to be authenticated by him under seal or to be filed with the Registrar of Companies in the Cayman Islands or elsewhere wheresoever.

**39 Dividends, Distributions and Reserve**

- 39.1 Subject to the Statute and this Article and except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to any Shares, the Directors may resolve to pay Dividends and other distributions on Shares in issue and authorise payment of the Dividends or other distributions out of the funds of the Company lawfully available therefor. A Dividend shall be deemed to be an interim Dividend unless the terms of the resolution pursuant to which the Directors resolve to pay such Dividend specifically state that such Dividend shall be a final Dividend. No Dividend or other distribution shall be paid except out of the realised or unrealised profits of the Company, out of the share premium account or as otherwise permitted by the Statute.
- 39.2 Except by the rights attached to any Shares, all Dividends and other distributions shall be paid according to the par value of the Shares that a Member holds. If any Share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for Dividend as from a particular date, that Share shall rank for Dividend accordingly.
- 39.3 The Directors may deduct from any Dividend or other distribution payable to any Member all sums of money (if any) then payable by him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

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- 39.4 The Directors may resolve that any Dividend or other distribution be paid wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets and in particular (but without limitation) by the distribution of shares, debentures, or securities of any other company or in any one or more of such ways and where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional Shares and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any Members upon the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all Members and may vest any such specific assets in trustees in such manner as may seem expedient to the Directors.
- 39.5 Except by the rights attached to any Shares, Dividends and other distributions may be paid in any currency. The Directors may determine the basis of conversion for any currency conversions that may be required and how any costs involved are to be met.
- 39.6 The Directors may, before resolving to pay any Dividend or other distribution, set aside such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Directors, be applicable for any purpose of the Company and pending such application may, at the discretion of the Directors, be employed in the business of the Company.
- 39.7 Any Dividend, other distribution, interest or other monies payable in cash in respect of Shares may be paid by wire transfer to the holder or by cheque or warrant sent through the post directed to the registered address of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of the holder who is first named on the Register of Members or to such person and to such address as such holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such cheque or warrant shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any Dividends, other distributions, bonuses, or other monies payable in respect of the Share held by them as joint holders.
- 39.8 No Dividend or other distribution shall bear interest against the Company.
- 39.9 Any Dividend or other distribution which cannot be paid to a Member and/or which remains unclaimed after six months from the date on which such Dividend or other distribution becomes payable may, in the discretion of the Directors, be paid into a separate account in the Company's name, provided that the Company shall not be constituted as a trustee in respect of that account and the Dividend or other distribution shall remain as a debt due to the Member. Any Dividend or other distribution which remains unclaimed after a period of six years from the date on which such Dividend or other distribution becomes payable shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

#### **40 Capitalisation**

The Directors may at any time capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts or funds (including the share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) or any sum standing to the credit of the profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution; appropriate such sum to Members in the proportions in which such sum would have been divisible amongst such Members had the same been a distribution of profits by way of Dividend or other distribution; and apply such sum on their behalf in paying up in full unissued Shares for allotment and distribution credited as fully paid-up to and amongst them in the proportion aforesaid. In such event, the Directors shall do all acts and things required to give effect to such capitalisation, with full power given to the Directors to make such provisions as they think fit in the case of Shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrue to the Company rather than to the Members concerned). The Directors may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all of the Members interested into an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and matters incidental or relating thereto and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all such Members and the Company.

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**41 Books of Account**

- 41.1 The Directors shall cause proper books of account (including, where applicable, material underlying documentation including contracts and invoices) to be kept with respect to all sums of money received and expended by the Company and the matters in respect of which the receipt or expenditure takes place, all sales and purchases of goods by the Company and the assets and liabilities of the Company. Such books of account must be retained for a minimum period of five years from the date on which they are prepared. Proper books shall not be deemed to be kept if there are not kept such books of account as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.
- 41.2 The Directors shall determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of Members not being Directors and no Member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by Statute or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting.
- 41.3 The Directors may cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in general meeting profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and such other reports and accounts as may be required by law.

**42 Audit**

- 42.1 The Directors may appoint an Auditor of the Company who shall hold office on such terms as the Directors determine.
- 42.2 Every Auditor of the Company shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Company and shall be entitled to require from the Directors and officers of the Company such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the Auditor.
- 42.3 Auditors shall, if so required by the Directors, make a report on the accounts of the Company during their tenure of office at the next annual general meeting following their appointment in the case of a company which is registered with the Registrar of Companies as an ordinary company, and at the next extraordinary general meeting following their appointment in the case of a company which is registered with the Registrar of Companies as an exempted company, and at any other time during their term of office, upon request of the Directors or any general meeting of the Members.

**43 Notices**

- 43.1 Notices shall be in writing and may be given by the Company to any Member either personally or by sending it by courier, post, cable, telex, fax or e-mail to him or to his address as shown in the Register of Members (or where the notice is given by e-mail by sending it to the e-mail address provided by such Member). Any notice, if posted from one country to another, is to be sent by airmail.
- 43.2 Where a notice is sent by courier, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by delivery of the notice to a courier company, and shall be deemed to have been received on the third day (not including Saturdays or Sundays or public holidays) following the day on which the notice was delivered to the courier. Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, pre paying and posting a letter containing the notice, and shall be deemed to have been received on the fifth day (not including Saturdays or Sundays or public holidays in the Cayman Islands) following the day on which the notice was posted. Where a notice is sent by cable, telex or fax, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing and sending such notice and shall be deemed to have been received on the same day that it was transmitted. Where a notice is given by e-mail service shall be deemed to be effected by transmitting the e-mail to the e-mail address provided by the intended recipient and shall be deemed to have been received on the same day that it was sent, and it shall not be necessary for the receipt of the e-mail to be acknowledged by the recipient.

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43.3 A notice may be given by the Company to the person or persons which the Company has been advised are entitled to a Share or Shares in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member in the same manner as other notices which are required to be given under the Articles and shall be addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt, or by any like description at the address supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or at the option of the Company by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

43.4 Notice of every general meeting shall be given in any manner authorised by the Articles to every holder of Shares carrying an entitlement to receive such notice on the record date for such meeting except that in the case of joint holders the notice shall be sufficient if given to the joint holder first named in the Register of Members and every person upon whom the ownership of a Share devolves by reason of his being a legal personal representative or a trustee in bankruptcy of a Member where the Member but for his death or bankruptcy would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting, and no other person shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

#### **44 Winding Up**

44.1 If the Company shall be wound up the liquidator shall apply the assets of the Company in satisfaction of creditors' claims in such manner and order as such liquidator thinks fit. Subject to the rights attaching to any Shares, in a winding up:

- (a) if the assets available for distribution amongst the Members shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the Company's issued share capital, such assets shall be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses shall be borne by the Members in proportion to the par value of the Shares held by them; or
- (b) if the assets available for distribution amongst the Members shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the Company's issued share capital at the commencement of the winding up, the surplus shall be distributed amongst the Members in proportion to the par value of the Shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up subject to a deduction from those Shares in respect of which there are monies due, of all monies payable to the Company for unpaid calls or otherwise.

44.2 If the Company shall be wound up the liquidator may, subject to the rights attaching to any Shares and with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Statute, divide amongst the Members in kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company (whether such assets shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and may for that purpose value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the Members or different classes of Members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the Members as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit, but so that no Member shall be compelled to accept any asset upon which there is a liability.

#### **45 Indemnity and Insurance**

45.1 Every Director and officer of the Company (which for the avoidance of doubt, shall not include auditors of the Company), together with every former Director of the Company (each an "**Indemnified Person**") shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any liability, action, proceeding, claim, demand, costs, damages or expenses, including legal expenses, whatsoever which they or any of them may incur as a result of any act or failure to act in carrying out their functions other than such liability (if any) that they may incur by reason of their own actual fraud or wilful default. No Indemnified Person shall be liable to the Company for any loss or damage incurred by the Company as a result (whether direct or indirect) of the carrying out of their functions unless that liability arises through the actual fraud or wilful default of such Indemnified Person. No person shall be found to have committed actual fraud or wilful default under this Article unless or until a court of competent jurisdiction shall have made a finding to that effect.

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45.2 The Company shall advance to each Indemnified Person reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs and expenses incurred in connection with the defence of any action, suit, proceeding or investigation involving such Indemnified Person for which indemnity will or could be sought. In connection with any advance of any expenses hereunder, the Indemnified Person shall execute an undertaking to repay the advanced amount to the Company if it shall be determined by final judgment or other final adjudication that such Indemnified Person was not entitled to indemnification pursuant to this Article. If it shall be determined by a final judgment or other final adjudication that such Indemnified Person was not entitled to indemnification with respect to such judgment, costs or expenses, then such party shall not be indemnified with respect to such judgment, costs or expenses and any advancement shall be returned to the Company (without interest) by the Indemnified Person.

45.3 The Directors, on behalf of the Company, may purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of any Director or other officer of the Company against any liability which, by virtue of any rule of law, would otherwise attach to such person in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust of which such person may be guilty in relation to the Company.

**46 Financial Year**

Unless the Directors otherwise prescribe, the financial year of the Company shall end on 31st December in each year and, following the year of incorporation, shall begin on 1st January in each year.

**47 Transfer by Way of Continuation**

If the Company is exempted as defined in the Statute, it shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute and with the approval of a Special Resolution, have the power to register by way of continuation as a body corporate under the laws of any jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands and to be deregistered in the Cayman Islands.

**48 Mergers and Consolidations**

The Company shall, with the approval of a Special Resolution, have the power to merge or consolidate with one or more constituent companies (as defined in the Statute), upon such terms as the Directors may determine.

**EXCLUSIVE COOPERATION  
AGREEMENT**

Loudi Momo Technology Co., Ltd.  
and  
Beijing Momo Information Technology Co., Ltd.

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EXCLUSIVE COOPERATION AGREEMENT

This Service Agreement (“Agreement”), signed and effective on December 1, 2017 (“Effective Date”), is concluded by and between the parties listed below:

Loudi Momo Technology Co., Ltd. (“Loudi Momo”),

Beijing Momo Information Technology Co., Ltd. (“Momo Info.”)

BACKGROUND

Whereas, Loudi Momo is responsible for operating the Live Video Business in Momo App in China by obtaining and maintaining the Internet Content Provider (“ICP”) license and Internet Culture Business License required to operate Live Video Business in China.

Whereas, Loudi Momo acquires the Licensing of Intellectual properties as well as the Services of Momo Info. to carry out the Live Video Business in China.

Whereas, this Agreement sets forth the terms and conditions under which Momo Info. has agreed to provide, and Loudi Momo has agreed to receive, the Licensing and the Services;

Whereas, the capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined in these recitals are defined in Article 1 of this Agreement;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual promises, covenants, conditions and terms set forth herein, the Parties agree as follows:

1 DEFINITIONS.

Capitalized terms used in this Agreement have the meanings set forth in this Article 1 or as otherwise defined in the context of the provision.

“Momo App” means the location-based social networking software which is designed to be installed and used on mobile phone.

“Live Video Business” means all the online live video and interactive service business made available from the Momo App in China.

“Effective Date” is December 1, 2017.

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“Governing Laws” is defined in Section 6.a.

“Licensing” means Momo Info. agrees to grant the use right of key technologies of Live video function in Momo App to Loudi Momo under this Agreement, including but not limited to audio/video streaming media, face recognition, image processing, financial management system, data analysis and instant messaging, etc.

“Services” means those technical and non-technical services to be provided by Momo Info. to Loudi Momo under this Agreement. Technical services include: (i) maintenance, upgrade and technical amendment to the Live video technologies; (ii) maintenance of Live video function embedded in Momo App; (iii) statistics analysis on Momo Live video function users, data storage and backup; (iv) technical support and maintenance of hardware and software; (v) networking security management; (vi) after-sale services including hardware installment, training and consulting, etc. Non-technical services include: i) marketing and advertising services; (ii) business negotiation, training of live broadcasters; (iii) sales and payment channel management and development; (iv) call center management; (v) administrative services including legal, finance, HR and admin services; and (v) other services as the Parties may agree from time to time.

“License Fee” is defined in Section 4.

“Service Fee” is defined in Section 4.

“Term” is defined in Section 2.a.

## 2 TERM AND TERMINATION.

- a. Term. The term of this Agreement will begin on the Effective Date and will remain effective for ten (10) years. After the effective period, Momo Info. may decide if this Agreement will be renewed and how long it will be renewed for (“Term”).
- b. Termination for Convenience. Momo Info. may terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days’ written notice. Loudi Momo shall not terminate this Agreement under any circumstances.

## 3 EXCLUSIVE COOPERATION AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.

- a. During the Term, Momo Info. shall provide the Licensing of intellectual properties and the Services to Loudi Momo as agreed by the Parties from time to time. Without Momo Info.’s consent, Loudi Momo is not entitled to the right to engage any other third parties to perform, any licensing of intellectual properties and services similar to the Licensing or the Services.



- b. Momo. Info. reserves all the intellectual property rights developed under this agreement, including but not limited to copyright, patent right, right of patent application, knowhow, business secret, etc.

4 LICENSE FEE, SERVICE FEE AND PAYMENT.

- a. Pursuant to this Agreement, Momo Info. grants to Loudi Momo the use right of key technologies of Live video business including but not limited to audio/video streaming media, face recognition, image processing, financial management system, data analysis and instant messaging, etc. Loudi Momo agrees to pay Momo Info. a license fee (“License Fee”) in consideration of the rights granted. The calculation methodology of the License Fee will be set forth in supplemental agreements to this Agreement.
- b. Pursuant to this Agreement and Loudi Momo’s request from time to time, Momo Info. provides Loudi Momo with the Services. Loudi Momo intends to pay Momo Info. a level of compensation commensurate with the value of the Services it provides, which are essential and fundamental to the economic success or failure of Loudi Momo’s business in China.
- c. To ensure the high quality of the Licensing and the Services, Momo Info. agrees to be compensated for the Services only if Loudi Momo achieves a level of operating profit above a certain rate (“Expected Profit Rate”) of total operating revenue derived by Loudi Momo for operating the Live video Business in China. Both parties agree that the Expected Profit Rate will be within the following range:

<u>Profit Rate</u>	<u>1st Quartile</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>3rd Quartile</u>
<b>Expected Profit Rate</b>	3.75%	<b>5.88%</b>	9.35%

The License Fee and the Service Fee will be calculated such that after it is paid, Loudi Momo’s operating profit rate will not be lower than the Expected Profit Rate (“Service Fee”). If Loudi Momo achieves a level of operating profit above the Expected Profit Rate, the excess profit will be paid to Momo Info. in the form of License Fee and Service Fee. The calculation methodology of the License Fee and Service Fee will be set forth in supplemental agreements to this Agreement. If Loudi Momo is unable to achieve the Expected Profit Rate due to Momo Info.’s failure in providing the high quality services, Momo Info. will not be entitled to any License Fee or Service Fee. The Parties agree to review the Expected Profit Rate from time to time.

Operating profit rate = (Revenues – Cost of revenues – Sales tax and surcharges – Sales expense – G&A expense – R&D expense) / Revenues.

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Both parties agree that the Expected Profit Rate should be above the median value 5.88%.

- d. **Payments Due.** Payment notice for the License Fee and the Service Fee shall be presented on a monthly basis. The Parties agrees to pay the total amounts shown as due within sixty (60) days from the end of such month. The Parties agrees to pay or offset the payments from time to time, as requested by either Party.
- e. **Currency.** All computations and payments made pursuant to this Article 4 shall be in Chinese RMB. A netting of any amount payable under this Agreement against existing accounts payable and accounts receivable shall be an acceptable manner of payment, effective as of the date of the netting on the books of the Parties.

5 TAXES.

- a. **Momo Info's Tax Responsibility.** Momo Info. is liable for any value-added tax, excise tax, tariff, duty or any other similar tax imposed by any governmental authority arising from the performance of Services under this Agreement.
- b. **Loudi Momo's Tax Responsibility.** Loudi Momo is liable for any value-added tax, excise tax, tariff, duty or any other similar tax imposed by any governmental authority arising from its performance of this Agreement.

6 COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS.

- a. **Compliance.** Each Party will perform its obligations under this Agreement in a manner that complies with all laws applicable to that Party's business. Without limiting the foregoing, the Parties will respectively identify and comply with all laws applicable to the Parties including: (a) laws requiring the procurement of inspections, certificates and approvals needed to perform the Services, and (b) laws regarding healthcare, workplace safety, immigration, labor standards, wage and hour laws, insurance, data protection and privacy (collectively, "Governing Laws").
- b. **Change in Law.** The Parties will work together to identify the effect of changes in laws on this Agreement, and will promptly discuss the changes to the terms and provisions of this Agreement, if any, required to comply with all laws.

7 CONSTRUCTION.

- a. **Severability.** If any provision of this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be contrary to Law, then the remaining provisions of this Agreement, if capable of substantial performance, will remain in full force and effect.

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- b. Applicable Law. This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the People's Republic of China without regard to conflict of laws principles.
  - c. Resolution of Disputes. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the Peoples's Republic of China. All the disputes arising from the conclusion, performance or interpretation of this Agreement shall be settled by the Parties through consultation. If the consultation fails, the disputes shall be referred to China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission for arbitration. The place of arbitration shall be in Beijing. The arbitral award shall be final and binding upon both Parties.

Each of Momo Info. and Loudi Momo has caused this Agreement to be signed and delivered by its duly authorized representative to be effective as of the Effective Date.

By: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

[Stamped with corporate seal of Loudi Momo  
Technology Co., Ltd.]

[Stamped with corporate seal of Beijing Momo  
Information Technology Co., Ltd.]

For and on behalf of  
Loudi Momo Technology Co., Ltd.

For and on behalf of  
Beijing Momo Information Technology Co., Ltd.

### Supplemental Agreement

Party A: Loudi Momo Technology Co., Ltd.

Address: 3/F, Office Building of Administrative Committee of Wan Bao New Area, No. 1 Da Shi Shan Road, Lou Xing District, Loudi, P. R. China

Party B: Beijing Momo Information Technology Co., Ltd.

Address: Rm 232005, 20F, Building B, Tower 2, No. 1 East Futong Avenue, Chaoyang District, Beijing, P. R. China

An Exclusive Cooperation Agreement (“the Agreement”) was concluded between Party A and Party B (“the Parties”) on December 1, 2017. The Parties agree on this supplemental agreement in accordance with the Contract Law of the PRC and other relevant laws and regulations for mutual benefit.

#### 1. Supplementary Terms

- a) According to Section 1 of the Agreement, Party B agrees to license the use right of key technologies of live video function (including but not limited to the following technologies) to Party A starting from the effective date of this supplemental agreement:

##### Key Technologies

Audio/video streaming media technology

Face recognition technology

Image processing technology

Financial management system

Data analysis technology

Instant messaging

- b) Under the license: (i) Party B is responsible for the design, development and maintenance of the above key technologies; (ii) Party B keeps the ownership of the Intellectual Properties of the above key technologies.
- c) According to Article 4.a of the Agreement, Party A agrees to pay Party B a license fee in consideration of the rights granted. The license fee will be calculated based on the prime operating revenues generated by Party A from Momo live video business with royalty rate within the below range:

	<u>Audio/video streaming media</u>	<u>Face recognition</u>	<u>Image processing</u>	<u>Data analysis</u>	<u>Financial management</u>	<u>Instant Messaging</u>
1 <sup>st</sup> Quartile	6.25%	8.75%	4.25%	1.75%	3.50%	
<b>Median</b>	<b>11.00%</b>	<b>10.00%</b>	<b>5.00%</b>	<b>6.00%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>	<b>15.00%</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quartile	17.25%	13.75%	6.50%	10.50%	5.50%	

- 
- d) The Parties agree to review the pricing of license fee from time to time.
- e) Without written consent of Party B, Party A shall not sublicense, transfer or disclose the right to any third party, or try to develop, modify or decompile on the basis of Party B's intellectual properties. Party A agrees with all the exclusive ownership and interest of Party B, including all intellectual property, proprietary technology, development rights and other related rights. Party A shall not be involved in any activities that harm the interest of Party B under any circumstances.
2. Above are the supplementary terms to the Agreement. The Parties shall still comply with the terms of the Agreement concluded on December 1, 2017, which will not be affected by this supplemental agreement.
3. This supplemental agreement is an indivisible part of the Agreement concluded by the Parties on December 1, 2017. This supplemental agreement is made out in two (2) sets of originals with equal validity. Party A and Party B each has one of the originals. By signing below, the Parties agree to the terms of this supplemental agreement effective from the date of signature.

By: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

[Stamped with corporate seal of Loudi Momo Technology Co., Ltd.]

[Stamped with corporate seal of Beijing Momo Information Technology Co., Ltd.]

For and on behalf of  
Loudi Momo Technology Co., Ltd.

For and on behalf of  
Beijing Momo Information Technology Co., Ltd.

## List of Subsidiaries and Consolidated Entities of the Registrant

<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Place of Incorporation</u>
Momo Technology HK Company Limited	Hong Kong
Beijing Momo Information Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Momo Technology Overseas Holding Company Limited	British Virgin Islands
Momo Information Technologies Corp.	U.S.
QOOL Media Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong
<u>Consolidated Affiliated Entity</u>	
Beijing Momo Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
<u>Subsidiaries of the Consolidated Affiliated Entity</u>	
Chengdu Momo Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Shanghai Momo Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Tianjin Heer Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Chengdu Biyou Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Momo Pictures Co., Ltd.	PRC
QOOL Media (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	PRC
Zhejiang Shengdian Digital Network Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Ningbo Hongyi Equity Investment L.P.	PRC
Beijing Santi Cloud Union Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Loudi Momo Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Changsha Heer Network Co., Ltd.	PRC
Beijing Santi Cloud Time Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Hainan Momo Pictures Co., Ltd.	PRC

**Certification by the Principal Executive Officer  
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Yan Tang, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Momo Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 26, 2018

By: /s/ Yan Tang

Name: Yan Tang

Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

**Certification by the Principal Financial Officer  
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Jonathan Xiaosong Zhang, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Momo Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 26, 2018

By: /s/ Jonathan Xiaosong Zhang  
Name: Jonathan Xiaosong Zhang  
Title: Chief Financial Officer



**Certification by the Principal Executive Officer  
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Momo Inc. (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2017 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Yan Tang, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 26, 2018

By: /s/ Yan Tang  
Name: Yan Tang  
Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

**Certification by the Principal Financial Officer  
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Momo Inc. (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2017 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jonathan Xiaosong Zhang, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 26, 2018

By: /s/ Jonathan Xiaosong Zhang  
Name: Jonathan Xiaosong Zhang  
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Momo Inc.  
20th Floor, Block B, Tower 2  
Wangjing SOHO  
No.1 Futongdong Street  
Chaoyang District  
Beijing 100102  
People's Republic of China

April 26, 2018

Dear Sirs

**Momo Inc.**

We have acted as legal advisers as to the laws of the Cayman Islands to Momo Inc., an exempted limited liability company registered in the Cayman Islands (the "Company"), in connection with the filing by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") of an Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2017 (the "Annual Report"), which will be filed with the SEC in the month of April 2018.

We consent to the reference to our firm under the heading "Item 16G. Corporate Governance" in the Annual Report and further consent to the incorporation by reference into the registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-201769) dated January 30, 2015, pertaining to the Company's Amended and Stated 2012 Share Incentive Plan and 2014 Share Incentive Plan, and the registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-215366) dated December 30, 2016, pertaining to the Company's 2014 Share Incentive Plan, of the summary of our opinion under the heading "Item 16G. Corporate Governance" in the Annual Report. We also consent to the filing with the SEC of this consent letter as an exhibit to the Annual Report.

In giving such consent, we do not thereby admit that we come within the category of persons whose consent is required under Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933, or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in each case, as amended, or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Yours faithfully,

/s/ Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP

Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP

April 26, 2018

Momo Inc. (the “Company”)  
20th Floor, Block B  
Tower 2, Wangjing SOHO  
No.1 Futongdong Street  
Chaoyang District, Beijing 100102  
People’s Republic of China

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as legal advisors as to the laws of the People’s Republic of China to the Company in connection with the filing by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission of an annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 and any amendments thereto (the “Annual Report”). We hereby consent to the use and reference to our name and our opinions and views in the Annual Report, and further consent to the incorporation by reference of the summaries of our opinions in the Annual Report into the Company’s registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-201769) dated January 30, 2015, pertaining to the Company’s Amended and Stated 2012 Share Incentive Plan and 2014 Share Incentive Plan, and the registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-215366) dated December 30, 2016, pertaining to the Company’s 2014 Share Incentive Plan.

We further consent to the filing of this letter as an exhibit to the Annual Report.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Han Kun Law Offices

Han Kun Law Offices

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statements No. 333-201769 and No. 333-215366 on Form S-8 of our reports dated April 26, 2018, relating to the consolidated financial statements of Momo Inc. (the “Company”), its subsidiaries, its variable interest entity (“VIE”), and its VIE’s subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”), and the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 20-F of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP  
Beijing, the People’s Republic of China  
April 26, 2018

