
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR
- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025
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: 001-38591
-

PDD Holdings 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)

**First Floor, 25 St Stephen's Green
Dublin 2, D02 XF99
Ireland**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**Jun Liu
Tel: +353-1-5397938
Email: investor@pddholdings.com
First Floor, 25 St Stephen's Green
Dublin 2, D02 XF99
Ireland**

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares (one American depositary share representing four Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.000005 per share)	PDD	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (The Nasdaq Global Select Market)
Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.000005 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.

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

None

(Title of Class)

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

None

(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 5,693,585,848 Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.000005 per share, and no Class B ordinary shares were outstanding as of December 31, 2025.

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

† 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 whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

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

- “active merchants” in a given period are to merchant accounts that had one or more orders shipped to a buyer on our platforms in that period, regardless of whether the buyer returns the merchandise or the merchant refunds the purchase price;
- “ADSs” are to our American depository shares, each of which represents four Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.000005 each;
- “China” or the “PRC” are to the People’s Republic of China;
- “our platforms” are to the Pinduoduo platform and the Temu platform;
- “PDD Holdings,” “we,” “us,” “our company,” “the Company,” and “our” are to PDD Holdings Inc., our Cayman Islands holding company, its direct and indirect subsidiaries, and, in the context of describing our operations and consolidated financial information, the VIE (as defined below);
- “Pinduoduo” or “Pinduoduo platform” are to our Pinduoduo mobile app and a variety of related features, functionalities, tools and services that we provide to buyers and merchants via the Pinduoduo mobile app and through social networks and access points;
- “RMB” and “Renminbi” are to the legal currency of the Chinese mainland;
- “SEC” are to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission;
- “shares” or “ordinary shares” are to our Class A and Class B ordinary shares, par value US\$0.000005 per share;
- “Temu” or “Temu platform” are to our Temu mobile app and website and a variety of related features, functionalities, tools and services that we provide to buyers and merchants via the Temu mobile app and website;
- “US\$,” “U.S. dollars,” “\$,” and “dollars” are to the legal currency of the United States; and
- “VIE” are to Hangzhou Aimi Network Technology Co., Ltd., or Hangzhou Aimi, a PRC entity in which we do not have equity interests but whose financial results are consolidated into our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Our reporting currency is Renminbi. This annual report contains translations of Renminbi amounts into U.S. dollars at specific rates solely for the convenience of the readers. Unless otherwise noted, all translations from Renminbi to U.S. dollars and from U.S. dollars to Renminbi in this annual report were made at a rate of RMB6.9931 to US\$1.00, the exchange rate on December 31, 2025, as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. We make no representation that any Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate or at all.

Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this annual report may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This annual report contains forward-looking statements that reflect our current expectations and views of future events. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in the sections entitled “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors,” “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview” and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.” These forward-looking statements are made under the “safe-harbor” provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those listed under “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors,” may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

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

- our growth strategies;
- our future business development, financial conditions and results of operations;
- the trends in the e-commerce industry in the countries or regions where we have operations;
- our expectations regarding demand for and market acceptance of our products and services;
- our expectations regarding our relationships with buyers and merchants;
- competition in our industry; and
- government policies and regulations relating to us, and their future development.

These forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties. Although we believe that our expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, our expectations may later be found to be incorrect. Our actual results could be materially different from our expectations. Important risks and factors that could cause our actual results to be materially different from our expectations are generally set forth in “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors,” “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview,” “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects,” and other sections in this annual report. You should read thoroughly this annual report and the documents that we refer to with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from and worse than what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

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. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date on which the statements are made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. You should read this annual report and the documents that we refer to in this annual report and exhibits to this annual report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect.

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

Our Company

PDD Holdings is a multinational commerce group that owns and operates a portfolio of businesses. We aim to bring more businesses and people into the digital economy so that local communities and small businesses can benefit from increased productivity and new opportunities.

Our Pinduoduo platform provides buyers with a comprehensive selection of value-for-money merchandise and fun and interactive shopping experiences. The platform pioneered an innovative “team purchase” model. Buyers are encouraged to share product information on social networks, and invite their friends, family and social contacts to form shopping teams to enjoy the more attractive prices available under the “team purchase” option. Pinduoduo’s buyer base helps attract merchants to the platform, while the scale of the platform’s sales volume encourages merchants to offer more competitive prices and customized products and services to buyers, thus forming a virtuous cycle.

We have always seen business opportunities in agriculture, and we seize these opportunities by leveraging the Pinduoduo platform to promote digital inclusion of smallholder farmers. The ability to aggregate demand and generate large volumes of orders helps create economies of scale for farmer merchants. Farmers can sell directly to consumers through the platform and become less dependent on wholesale distributors. Dedicated training programs are offered to enable farmers to become better business operators. We collaborate with reputable agricultural institutions to invest in technology and fund research with the objective of improving food production, quality control, food safety and sustainability, so that a greater volume of better, fresher and safer agricultural products can go directly from farm to table.

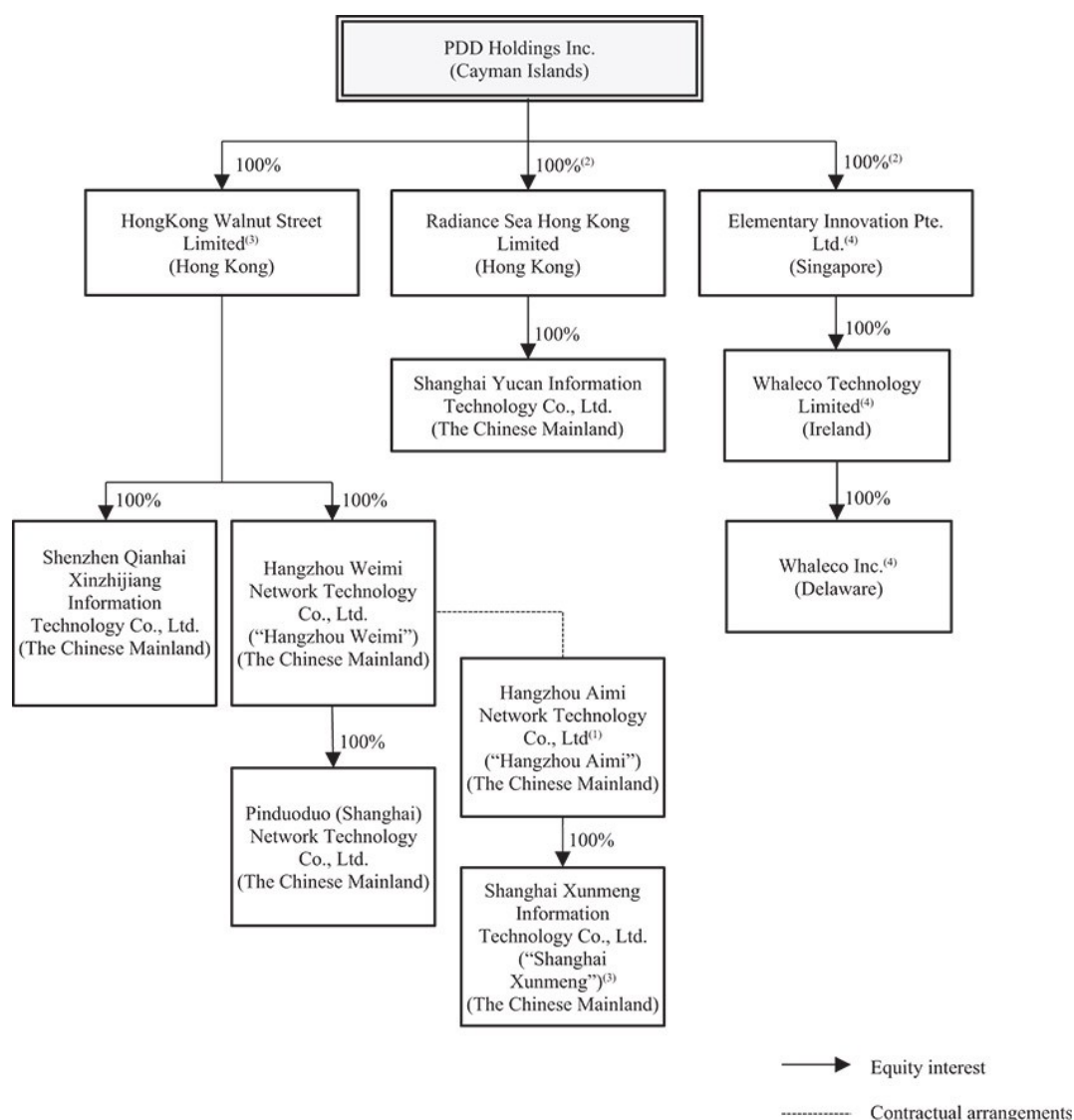
Temu was founded in September 2022 in Boston, Massachusetts, the United States. Following its initial launch in North America in September 2022, Temu expanded to Oceania in March 2023 and Europe in April 2023 and then to other countries and regions worldwide. As of the end of 2025, Temu was serving consumers in various countries and regions, including the United States, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Canada and Italy, which are among the world’s largest economies. Although at an early stage of development, Temu aspires to become a global online platform dedicated to providing quality products to consumers at attractive prices. In partnership with a global network of logistics vendors and fulfillment partners, Temu empowers merchants with value-added services that enable a broader market reach.

Both Pinduoduo and Temu enable merchants to provide product listings for buyers to conveniently browse and order on the platforms. We help merchants streamline their manufacturing and operations, leading to more competitive prices and reduced waste, and use fun, interactive shopping experiences and competitive pricing to attract, engage and retain buyers and merchants. Despite their differentiated geographical coverage, Pinduoduo and Temu have the same value propositions and operational model. Currently, both platforms primarily serve merchants in China, assisting them in reaching consumers and growing their sales.

Our revenues primarily consist of (i) transaction services and (ii) online marketing services and others provided to third-party merchants who sell their products on our platforms. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, substantially all of our revenues were derived from third-party merchants in China.

Our Holding Company Structure and Contractual Arrangements with the VIE

We conduct our businesses through a number of operating entities incorporated in jurisdictions across the globe. The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure, including our principal subsidiaries and the VIE and its principal subsidiary, as of the date of this annual report:



- (1) Mr. Lei Chen and Mr. Jiazhen Zhao hold 86.6% and 13.4% equity interests in Hangzhou Aimi, respectively. They are employees of our company and have entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Hangzhou Weimi, pursuant to which the Company is able to (i) direct the activities of Hangzhou Aimi and its subsidiaries; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of Hangzhou Aimi and its subsidiaries; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in and assets of Hangzhou Aimi when and to the extent permitted by PRC law. As a result, the Company is considered the primary beneficiary of Hangzhou Aimi and its subsidiaries for accounting purposes and has consolidated their financial results according to U.S. GAAP.
- (2) Through intermediary holding entities.
- (3) These entities provide services to users of Pinduoduo.
- (4) These entities provide services to users of Temu.

Holders of our ADSs hold equity interests in PDD Holdings Inc., a Cayman Islands holding company that does not conduct operations directly. Instead, we conduct our operations through (i) our subsidiaries, (ii) the VIE, and (iii) the subsidiaries of the VIE. We do not have any equity ownership in the VIE or its subsidiaries, through which we conduct certain of our operations in the Chinese mainland. We only maintain contractual arrangements with the VIE which allows us to consolidate the financial results of the VIE and its subsidiaries into our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Holders of our ADSs therefore do not have direct or indirect equity interests in the VIE and its subsidiaries.

The VIE structure allows foreign investors to have exposure to China-based operating companies that are subject to restrictions on direct foreign investment under Chinese law. In particular, certain PRC laws and regulations restrict and impose conditions on foreign investment in value-added telecommunications services businesses in the Chinese mainland, such as those providing internet content-related services and online data processing and transaction processing services. Accordingly, we operate these businesses in the Chinese mainland through the VIE and its subsidiaries, and rely on contractual arrangements among Hangzhou Weimi, the VIE and its shareholders to direct the business operations of the VIE and its subsidiaries. Shanghai Xunmeng was established in January 2014 and holds the VATS Licenses covering (i) internet data center services (limited to internet resources cooperation services), (ii) online data processing and transaction processing business (operating e-commerce), (iii) internet content-related services, (iv) call center business within the Chinese mainland, and (v) information services.

The VIE structure consists of a series of contractual arrangements, including a shareholders' voting rights proxy agreement, equity pledge agreement, spousal consent letters, exclusive consulting and services agreement and exclusive option agreement, that have been entered into by and among Hangzhou Weimi, the VIE, the VIE's shareholders and, as applicable, their spouses. As a result of the contractual arrangements, we are able to direct the activities of and derive economic benefits from the VIE. We are considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and its subsidiaries for accounting purposes, and we have consolidated their financial results in our consolidated financial statements. Revenues contributed by the VIE and its subsidiaries accounted for 45.7%, 22.5% and 13.1% of our total revenues for 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. Cash held by the VIE and its subsidiaries, as well as our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, may not be available to fund operations or for other use outside of the Chinese mainland due to regulatory restrictions and limitations on currency conversion, cross-border transactions and cross-border capital flows. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may temporarily delay the ability of the VIE and its subsidiaries, as well as our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, to pay us or satisfy their foreign currency denominated obligations. For more details, see "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—We may rely on distributions and advances paid by our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have, and any limitation on the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to make payments to us could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business" and "—Governmental control of currency conversion may limit our ability to utilize our revenues effectively and affect the value of your investment."

The following is a summary of the currently effective contractual arrangements by and among our wholly owned subsidiary, Hangzhou Weimi, the VIE and its shareholders.

Arrangements that enable us to direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries

Shareholders' Voting Rights Proxy Agreement. Pursuant to the amended and restated shareholders' voting rights proxy agreement dated January 3, 2025, by and among Hangzhou Weimi, Hangzhou Aimi and the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi, each shareholder of Hangzhou Aimi irrevocably authorized Hangzhou Weimi or any person(s) designated by Hangzhou Weimi to exercise such shareholder's rights in Hangzhou Aimi, including without limitation, the power to participate in and vote at shareholder's meetings, the power to nominate and appoint the directors, senior management, the power to sell or transfer such shareholder's equity interest in Hangzhou Aimi, the power to propose to convene an extraordinary shareholders meeting, and other shareholders' voting rights permitted by the Articles of Association of Hangzhou Aimi. The shareholders' voting rights proxy agreement remains irrevocable and continuously valid from the date of execution so long as each shareholder remains as a shareholder of Hangzhou Aimi.

Equity Pledge Agreement. Pursuant to the amended and restated equity pledge agreement dated January 3, 2025, by and among Hangzhou Weimi, Hangzhou Aimi and the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi, the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi pledged all of their equity interests in Hangzhou Aimi to Hangzhou Weimi to guarantee their and Hangzhou Aimi's obligations under the contractual arrangements including the exclusive consulting and services agreement, the exclusive option agreement and the shareholders' voting rights proxy agreement and this equity pledge agreement, as well as any loss incurred due to events of default defined therein and all expenses incurred by Hangzhou Weimi in enforcing such obligations of Hangzhou Aimi or its shareholders. In the event of default defined therein, upon written notice to the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi, Hangzhou Weimi, as pledgee, will have the right to dispose of the pledged equity interests in Hangzhou Aimi and priority in receiving the proceeds from such disposition. The shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi agree that, without Hangzhou Weimi's prior written approval, during the term of the equity pledge agreement, they will not dispose of the pledged equity interests or create or allow any other encumbrance on the pledged equity interests. We have completed the registration of the equity pledges with the relevant office of the State Administration for Market Regulation of the PRC, or the SAMR, in accordance with the PRC Civil Code.

Spousal Consent Letters. Pursuant to each spousal consent letter, the spouse of the signing shareholder of the VIE unconditionally and irrevocably agreed that the equity interest in Hangzhou Aimi held by such shareholder and registered in his name will be disposed of pursuant to the equity interest pledge agreement, the exclusive option agreement and the shareholders' voting rights proxy agreement. The spouse of the signing shareholder of the VIE agreed not to assert any rights over the equity interest in Hangzhou Aimi held by the signing shareholder. In addition, in the event that the spouse of the signing shareholder of the VIE obtains any equity interest in Hangzhou Aimi held by the signing shareholder for any reason, the spouse agreed to be bound by the contractual arrangements.

Agreements that allow us to receive economic benefits from the VIE

Exclusive Consulting and Services Agreement. Under the exclusive consulting and services agreement between Hangzhou Weimi and Hangzhou Aimi, dated June 5, 2015, Hangzhou Weimi has the exclusive right to provide to Hangzhou Aimi consulting and services related to, among other things, design and development, operation maintenance, product consulting, and management and marketing consulting. Hangzhou Weimi has the exclusive ownership of intellectual property rights created as a result of the performance of this agreement. Hangzhou Aimi agrees to pay Hangzhou Weimi service fees at an amount as determined by Hangzhou Weimi. This agreement will remain effective for a ten-year term and then be automatically renewed for another ten years, unless Hangzhou Weimi gives Hangzhou Aimi a termination notice 90 days before the term ends.

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

Exclusive Option Agreement. Pursuant to the amended and restated exclusive option agreement dated January 3, 2025, by and among Hangzhou Weimi, Hangzhou Aimi and the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi, the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi irrevocably granted Hangzhou Weimi an exclusive call option to purchase, or have its designated person(s) to purchase, at its discretion, all or part of their equity interests in Hangzhou Aimi, and the purchase price shall be the lowest price permitted by applicable PRC law. In addition, Hangzhou Aimi has granted Hangzhou Weimi an exclusive call option to purchase, or have its designated person(s) to purchase, at its discretion, to the extent permitted under PRC law, all or part of Hangzhou Aimi's assets at the book value of such assets, or at the lowest price permitted by applicable PRC law, whichever is higher. The shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi undertake that, without the prior written consent of Hangzhou Weimi or us, they may not increase or decrease the registered capital, dispose of its assets, incur any debts or guarantee liabilities, enter into any material purchase agreements, enter into any merger, acquisition or investments, amend its articles of association or provide any loans to third parties. Unless terminated by Hangzhou Weimi at its sole discretion, the exclusive option agreement will remain effective until all equity interests in Hangzhou Aimi held by the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi and all assets of Hangzhou Aimi are transferred or assigned to Hangzhou Weimi or its designated representatives.

However, the use of these contractual arrangements involves unique risks to investors. The contractual arrangements do not, and may never, provide holders of our ADSs with direct or indirect equity ownership in the VIE and its subsidiaries. Although the contractual arrangements enable us to direct the activities of and derive economic benefits from the VIE, our ability to direct the activities of, as well as any economic benefits that we may derive from, the VIE depend on the enforceability of the contractual arrangements that we have entered into with the VIE and its shareholders. Although King & Wood, our PRC legal counsel, has advised us that these contractual arrangements are legal, valid, binding and enforceable in accordance with their terms and applicable PRC laws and regulations, they have also advised us that there are uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of the current and future PRC laws and regulations over the validity of our contractual arrangements with the VIE. As of the date of this annual report, the legality and enforceability of these contractual arrangements, as a whole, have not been tested in any PRC court. There is no guarantee that these contractual arrangements, as a whole, would be enforceable if they were tested in a PRC court, and we may incur substantial costs to enforce the terms of the arrangements. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—We rely on contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders for a large portion of our business operations, which may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing operational control" and "—The shareholders of the VIE may have potential conflicts of interest with us, which may materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition."

In addition, the PRC authorities may also disallow the use of VIE structures. If the whole or any part of our contractual arrangements with the VIE is found to be unenforceable, or if the PRC authorities disallow the use of VIE structures, we may not be able to consolidate, derive economic interests from, or direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries, which could result in a material adverse change in the financial performance of our company and cause our ADSs to decline in value or become worthless. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—If the PRC government determines that the contractual arrangements that establish part of the VIE structure do not comply with the PRC regulations relating to the relevant industries, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in our operations in China, and our ADSs may decline in value or become worthless.”

Our Operations in China Are Subject to PRC Laws and Regulations

The operations of the businesses that we own and operate in China are subject to PRC laws and regulations. The laws and regulations governing the internet industry in China, as well as the application and interpretation of some of them, are relatively new and quickly evolving. For example, our operations in China are subject to regulatory approvals and permit requirements, oversight on cybersecurity and data privacy, and anti-monopoly and anti-unfair competition laws, with respect to which the applicable laws and regulations have evolved substantially in recent years. For more information see “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC” in this annual report.

As of the date of this annual report, our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries have obtained the requisite licenses and permits from the PRC government authorities that are material for our business operations in China, including, among others, VATS Licenses. New laws and regulations may be adopted from time to time, which may require us to obtain additional licenses and permits for our operations and services. If, in the future, we offer new functions and services in China, we may be required to obtain additional licenses, permits, filings or approvals for such functions or services. If we fail to obtain such additional licenses, permits, filings or approvals, our business and results of operations, as well as the value of our ADSs, may be materially and adversely affected. For more information, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Any lack of additional requisite approvals, licenses or permits or failure to comply with any requirements of the applicable laws, regulations and policies may materially and adversely affect our daily operations and hinder our growth.”

The PRC governmental authorities have promulgated PRC laws and regulations relating to listings outside of the Chinese mainland. Pursuant to the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules, effective as of the date of this annual report, a special purpose vehicle incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland that (i) was formed for listing purposes through the acquisition of Chinese mainland companies and (ii) is controlled by Chinese mainland persons or entities must obtain the approval of the China Securities Regulatory Commission, or the CSRC, before it can list its securities on a stock exchange outside of the Chinese mainland. Based on the advice of King & Wood, our PRC legal counsel, we are of the view that none of us, our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE or its subsidiaries is required under the M&A Rules to obtain any permission from the CSRC for our previous securities offerings because (a) our Chinese mainland subsidiaries were incorporated through direct investment, rather than by the acquisition, through merger or otherwise, of the equity interests or assets of a Chinese mainland company owned by Chinese mainland entities or individuals that are the Company’s beneficial owners, and (b) the Company does not constitute a “special purpose vehicle” to which the relevant provisions of the M&A Rules would apply. In addition, on February 17, 2023, the CSRC released a set of regulations, including the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies and five supporting guidelines, or, collectively, the Filing Measures, which took effect on March 31, 2023. According to the Filing Measures, an issuer that is a Chinese mainland company, or whose main operating entities are located in the Chinese mainland, must make a filing with the CSRC in connection with any indirect initial public offering and listing conducted in jurisdictions outside of the Chinese mainland. This filing with the CSRC must be made by the issuer within three working days of the date on which the issuer submits the application documents for the offering and listing outside of the Chinese mainland. Companies that completed listings or offerings before March 31, 2023, the date on which the Filing Measures took effect, are not required to immediately complete the filing procedures. However, they are required to file with the CSRC within three business days following the completion of any follow-on offering in the same market where their securities are listed. For more details, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Listings and M&A Outside of the Chinese Mainland.” Based on the advice of King & Wood, our PRC legal counsel, we believe that we will be required to file with the CSRC for any follow-on offering on Nasdaq within three business days following its completion, in accordance with the Filing Measures. However, as the interpretation and application of these regulations may change, we will reassess the need for CSRC approval or CSRC filing at the time of any future offering.

The PRC governmental authorities have also promulgated laws and regulations relating to cybersecurity and data security. The Cybersecurity Law, which was published in 2016 and amended in 2025, provides that network operators must fulfill their obligations to safeguard network security during the course of conducting business and providing services. Network operators must take technical and other necessary measures as required by laws, regulations and mandatory requirements to safeguard the operation of networks, respond to threats to network security effectively, prevent illegal and criminal activities and maintain the integrity, confidentiality and usability of network data.

In July 2021, the PRC authorities promulgated the Regulations on the Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure, which became effective in September 2021. Under these regulations, the term “critical information infrastructure” is defined to mean any important network facilities or information systems used in an important industry or field that may endanger national security, people’s livelihoods and the public interest if such facilities or systems are damaged, experience loss of function or suffer from data leakage. If a company is designated as a critical information infrastructure operator, it must comply with specific obligations mandated by applicable cybersecurity laws and regulations, which include, among others, that any personal information and important data collected and generated in operations within the Chinese mainland must be stored within the territory of the Chinese mainland. However, these laws and regulations relating to cybersecurity are relatively new, and the applicable scope of these laws and regulations, including the applicable scope of “critical information infrastructure operators” under the current regulatory regime, remains unclear and subject to further interpretation from the competent government authorities.

Since 2021, a series of laws and regulations have been published by the PRC authorities to build a system for cybersecurity review. The Data Security Law, which took effect in September 2021, provides for a security review procedure for data activities that may affect national security. Pursuant to the Cybersecurity Review Measures, which was published by the CAC and became effective in February 2022, critical information infrastructure operators that procure internet products and services, as well as network platform operators engaging in data processing activities, must be subjected to a cybersecurity review if their activities affect or may affect national security. A cybersecurity review could result in significant costs and expose such critical information infrastructure operators to various challenges, both throughout the review process and in the course of implementing the required improvements to their cybersecurity protocols. Since the Cybersecurity Review Measures provide no further explanation or interpretation on the determination whether an activity is “affecting national security,” there remain uncertainties as to whether our data processing activities may be deemed to affect national security. In addition, network platform operators holding over one million users’ personal information must apply for a cybersecurity review with the Cybersecurity Review Office before any public offering in a foreign country. Moreover, the State Council also issued the Regulations on the Network Data Security Management on September 24, 2024, which became effective on January 1, 2025. According to the Regulations on the Network Data Security Management, if network data processors carry out network data processing activities that have affected or may affect national security, they must undergo a national security review in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Internet Information Security and Privacy Protection” for more details.

To the extent these requirements are or become applicable, we cannot assure you that we would be able to comply with them. Any failure to obtain or delay in obtaining such permission, clearing such review process or meeting such requirements would subject us to restrictions and penalties imposed by the CSRC, the CAC or other PRC regulatory authorities, which could include fines and penalties on our operations in the Chinese mainland, delays of or restrictions on the repatriation of the proceeds from our offerings into the Chinese mainland, restrictions on our ability to remain listed on a U.S. exchange, or other actions that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects, as well as significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer our securities to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or be worthless. For more information, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Our business generates and processes a large amount of data, and we are required to comply with laws relating to privacy and cybersecurity. The improper use or disclosure of data could have a material and adverse effect on our business and prospects” and “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Under PRC laws, the approval of or filing with the CSRC or other PRC government authorities may be required in connection with our previous or future offerings, and, if required, we cannot predict whether or for how long we will be able to obtain such approval or complete such filing.”

In February 2021, the Anti-monopoly Committee of the State Council of the PRC published the Anti-monopoly Guidelines for the Platform Economy Sector, aiming to enhance anti-monopoly administration of businesses that operate under the platform model and the overall platform economy in China. According to these guidelines, business practices such as deploying big data analytics to set discriminatory terms for merchandise prices or other transaction terms, coercive exclusivity arrangements with transaction counterparties, blocking of competitor interface through technological means and unlawful collection of user data without consent, are prohibited. The heightened regulatory scrutiny of business operators under the Anti-monopoly Law may increase our compliance costs and subject us to heightened risks and challenges that may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. For more information, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We may be subject to claims under consumer protection laws, including health and safety claims and product liability claims, if property or people are harmed by the products and services sold on our platforms. Meanwhile, we are subject to existing and new laws and regulations imposing various requirements on our business operations.”

The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act

Pursuant to the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or the HFCA Act, if the SEC determines that we have filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspections by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the PCAOB, for two consecutive years, the SEC will prohibit our shares or the ADSs from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter trading market in the United States. On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report to notify the SEC of its determination that the PCAOB was unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in the Chinese mainland or Hong Kong, including our auditor, which is headquartered in Hong Kong.

In May 2022, the SEC conclusively listed us as a Commission-Identified Issuer under the HFCA Act following the filing of our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. On December 15, 2022, the PCAOB issued a report that vacated its December 16, 2021 determination and removed the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong from the list of jurisdictions where it is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms. As of the date of this annual report, the PCAOB has not issued any new determination that it is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in any jurisdiction. For this reason, we do not expect to be identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer under the HFCA Act after we file this annual report on Form 20-F.

Each year, the PCAOB will determine whether it can inspect and investigate completely audit firms in the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong, among other jurisdictions. If PCAOB determines in the future that it no longer has full access to inspect and investigate completely accounting firms in the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong and we continue to use an accounting firm headquartered in one of these jurisdictions to issue an audit report on our financial statements to be filed with the SEC, we would be identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer following the filing of the annual report on Form 20-F for the relevant fiscal year. There can be no assurance that we would not be identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer for any future fiscal year, and if we were so identified for two consecutive years, we would become subject to the prohibition on trading under the HFCA Act. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—The PCAOB had historically been unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work performed for our financial statements and the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of our auditor in the past has deprived our investors of the benefits of such inspections” and “—Our ADSs may be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCA Act in the future if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely auditors located in the Chinese mainland or Hong Kong. The delisting of the ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.”

Summary of Risk Factors

Investing in our ADSs involves significant risks. You should carefully consider all of the information in this annual report before making an investment in our ADSs. Below please find a summary of the principal risks we face, organized under relevant headings. These risks are discussed more fully in the section titled “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors.” While businesses in Hong Kong and Macau operate under a different set of laws from the Chinese mainland, in the event and to the extent that PRC regulations become fully and directly applicable to companies in Hong Kong and Macau, the legal risks associated with operating in the Chinese mainland, as discussed in “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry,” may also apply to operating in Hong Kong and Macau.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Risks and uncertainties related to our business and industry include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Our historical performance may not be indicative of our future growth or financial results. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to maintain the growth rate that we have experienced to date.
- If we fail to anticipate buyer needs and provide products and services to attract and retain buyers, or fail to adapt our services or business model to changing buyer needs or emerging industry standards, our business may be materially and adversely affected.
- Any harm to our brands or reputation may materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.
- Products sold on our platforms are delivered to buyers through a variety of third-party logistics service providers, third-party warehouse operators, third-party pick-up point operators and/or e-waybill systems. Service interruptions, failures, or constraints of these third parties or any disruptions or malfunctions of the e-waybill systems could severely harm our business and prospects.
- We face intense competition, and if we fail to compete effectively, we may lose market share, buyers and merchants.
- Our business is subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations regarding privacy and data protection in the countries and regions where we have operations. These laws and regulations can be complex and stringent, and many are subject to change and evolving interpretation, which may result in claims, changes to our data and other business practices, regulatory investigations, penalties, or otherwise affect our business.
- We may incur liability for counterfeit, unauthorized, illegal, or infringing products sold or misleading information available on our platforms.
- We may be subject to claims under consumer protection laws, including health and safety claims and product liability claims, if property or people are harmed by the products and services sold on our platforms. Meanwhile, we are subject to existing and new laws and regulations imposing various requirements on our business operations.
- Marketing, advertising, trade and commercial practices on our platforms may subject us to regulatory scrutiny, which may affect our business and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure

Risks and uncertainties related to our corporate structure include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Holders of our ADSs hold equity interests in PDD Holdings Inc., a Cayman Islands holding company that does not conduct operations directly. Instead, we conduct our operations through (i) our subsidiaries, (ii) the VIE, and (iii) the subsidiaries of the VIE. We do not have any equity ownership in the VIE or its subsidiaries, through which we conduct certain of our operations in the Chinese mainland. We only maintain contractual arrangements with the VIE which allows us to consolidate the financial results of the VIE and its subsidiaries into our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Holders of our ADSs therefore do not have direct or indirect equity interests in the VIE and its subsidiaries. In addition, the PRC authorities may also disallow the use of VIE structures. If the whole or any part of our contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders is found to be unenforceable, or if the PRC authorities disallow the use of VIE structures, we may not be able to consolidate the financial statements of, derive economic interests from, or direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries, which could result in a material adverse change in the financial performance of our company and cause our ADSs to decline in value or become worthless.
- The rights and functions of the PDD Partnership, once effective, may impact your ability to appoint executive directors and nominate the chief executive officer of our company, and the interests of the PDD Partnership may conflict with your interests.

- Any failure by the VIE or its shareholders to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements with them would have a material and adverse effect on our business.
- The shareholders of the VIE may have potential conflicts of interest with us, which may materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Multi-jurisdictional Operations

We are subject to risks and uncertainties associated with having a business presence in multiple jurisdictions. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- As we continue to expand our global operations, we face risks associated with expanding into markets where we have limited or no experience and where we may be less well-known or have fewer local resources. We are subject to risks inherent in doing business on a global scale, including, without limitation, international geopolitical tensions and events; local political, social, economic and regulatory conditions; compliance with local laws, regulations, tax regimes and policies; local and/or regional competition; limitations on global, regional and local fulfillment and technology infrastructure; funds transfer; currency exchange controls; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and difficulties in staffing and managing global operations. Despite our global footprint, we are still in the early stages of operating on a global scale. If we fail to generate revenue globally in an effective and efficient manner, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.
- Our business is subject to a large number of laws across the many jurisdictions where we operate, including, without limitation, those relating to international trade, investment restrictions, product liability, employment and labor, taxation, consumer protection, marketing and advertising, online payments and money transmission, data privacy and protection, intellectual property protection, trust and safety, and supply chain compliance. These laws and regulations can be significantly different across different jurisdictions, and are continually evolving. Compliance with these laws and regulations is costly, requires significant management time and effort, and may require changes to our business practices for local adaptation. Despite our compliance efforts, we may not have fully complied in the past, and may not fully comply in the future, with all applicable laws and regulations. We may also be subject to inconsistent compliance obligations across jurisdictions. If we violate laws or regulations applicable to us, we may be subject to investigations, enforcement actions, fines, sanctions or penalties that could include civil and criminal liability, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. Meanwhile, if the third-party merchants or vendors whom we work with violate applicable laws and regulations, those violations could also result in liabilities for us and harm our brands, reputation and business.
- Changes in international trade and investment policies, escalations of tensions in international relations, and increased scrutiny from customs and other authorities—particularly with regard to China—could materially and adversely impact our business and operating results.

Risks Related to Doing Business in China

We are also subject to risks and uncertainties relating to doing business in the PRC in general, including, but not limited to, the following:

- A significant portion of our assets and operations is located in China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be influenced to a significant degree by political, economic and social conditions in China generally. For more details, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Changes in China’s economic, political or social conditions or government policies could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.”

- There are uncertainties regarding the interpretation and enforcement of PRC laws, rules, and regulations, and rules and regulations in China may evolve quickly with little advance notice. In particular, the laws and regulations governing the internet industry in China, as well as the application and interpretation of some of them, are relatively new and quickly evolving, and they have been applied and interpreted for only a short period of time. If we fail to meet or comply with requirements under the applicable laws and regulations, it could result in a material change in our operations and the value of our ADSs. For more details, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—The regulatory environment in China is complex and evolving, which could adversely affect us” and “—We may be adversely affected by the complexity, uncertainties and changes in the PRC’s regulation of internet-related businesses and companies, and any lack of requisite approvals, licenses or permits applicable to our business may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.”
- The PRC government’s authority in regulating our operations, our offerings of securities and investment in us could limit our ability or prevent us from conducting future offerings of securities to investors. If we fail to comply with these regulations, policies or requirements, enforcement actions taken by the PRC government may intervene or influence our operations at any time and could result in a material change in our operations and/or cause the value of our ADSs to significantly decline or become worthless. The PRC government may exert more oversight and control over offerings conducted outside of the Chinese mainland and foreign investment in Chinese mainland-based companies, which could significantly limit or hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer our ADSs to conduct future offerings of securities to investors and cause the value of our ADSs to significantly decline or become worthless. For more details, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—The PRC government’s significant oversight and discretion over our business operations could result in a material change in our operations and the value of our ADSs.”
- Cash transfers from our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to entities outside of the Chinese mainland are subject to PRC laws and regulations related to currency conversion. Cash held by our Chinese mainland subsidiaries and the VIE and its subsidiaries, such as the paid-in capital and the statutory reserve funds of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries and the net assets of the VIE, may not be available to fund operations or for other use outside of the Chinese mainland due to regulatory restrictions and limitations on currency conversion, cross-border transactions and cross-border capital flows. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may temporarily delay the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency denominated obligations. For more details, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—We may rely on distributions and advances paid by our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have, and any limitation on the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to make payments to us could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business” and “—Governmental control of currency conversion may limit our ability to utilize our revenues effectively and affect the value of your investment.”
- Our ADSs may be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCA Act in the future if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or fully investigate auditors located in the Chinese mainland or Hong Kong. The PCAOB had historically been unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work performed for our financial statements and the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of our auditor in the past has deprived our investors of the benefits of such inspections. The delisting of our ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment. For more details, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—The PCAOB had historically been unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work performed for our financial statements and the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of our auditor in the past has deprived our investors of the benefits of such inspections” and “—Our ADSs may be prohibited from trading in the United States under the HFCA Act in the future if the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely auditors located in the Chinese mainland or Hong Kong. The delisting of the ADSs, or the threat of their being delisted, may materially and adversely affect the value of your investment.”

Risks Related to Our ADSs

In addition to the risks described above, we are subject to general risks relating to our ADSs, including, but not limited to, the following:

- The trading price of our ADSs may be volatile, which could result in substantial losses to investors.
- The sale or availability for sale of substantial amounts of our ADSs could adversely affect their market price.

Cash and Asset Flows Through Our Organization

PDD Holdings Inc. is a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands with no operations of its own. While we carry out our business in the rest of the world primarily through our subsidiaries, we conduct our operations in the Chinese mainland primarily through our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries. Revenues contributed by the VIE and its subsidiaries accounted for 45.7%, 22.5% and 13.1% of our total revenues for 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. As a result, although other means are available for us to obtain financing at the holding company level, PDD Holdings Inc.'s ability to pay dividends to the shareholders and to service any debt it may incur may depend partially upon dividends paid by our Chinese mainland subsidiaries and license and service fees paid by the VIE. If any of our subsidiaries incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing such debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends to our Cayman Islands holding company. In addition, our Chinese mainland subsidiaries are permitted to pay dividends only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Further, our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries are required to make appropriations to certain statutory reserve funds or may make appropriations to certain discretionary funds, which are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of a solvent liquidation of the companies. For more details, see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—B. Liquidity and Capital Resources—Holding Company Structure."

Under PRC laws and regulations, our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries are subject to certain restrictions with respect to paying dividends or otherwise transferring any of their net assets to us. Remittance of dividends by a Chinese mainland company out of the Chinese mainland is also subject to examination by the banks designated by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE. The amounts restricted include the paid-in capital and the statutory reserve funds of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries and the net assets of the VIE in which we have no legal ownership, totaling RMB80,755.5 million, RMB104,359.4 million and RMB125,917.4 million (US\$18,005.9 million) as of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. Furthermore, cash transfers from our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries to entities outside of the Chinese mainland are subject to PRC government controls on currency conversion. To the extent cash in our business is in the Chinese mainland, such cash may not be available to fund operations or for other use outside of the Chinese mainland due to restrictions and limitations imposed by the governmental authorities on currency conversion, cross-border transactions and cross-border capital flows. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may temporarily delay the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency denominated obligations. In view of the foregoing, to the extent cash in our business is held in the Chinese mainland, such cash may not be available to fund operations or for other use outside of the Chinese mainland. For risks relating to the fund flows through our operations in the Chinese mainland, see "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—We may rely on distributions and advances paid by our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have, and any limitation on the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to make payments to us could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business" and "—Governmental control of currency conversion may limit our ability to utilize our revenues effectively and affect the value of your investment."

Under PRC law, PDD Holdings Inc. may provide funding to our Chinese mainland subsidiaries only through capital contributions or loans, and to the VIE only through loans, subject to satisfaction of applicable government registration and approval requirements. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, (i) PDD Holdings Inc. provided loans to our subsidiaries in an aggregate principal amount of RMB1,754.5 million, RMB422.9 million and RMB28,484.8 million (US\$4,073.3 million), respectively, (ii) our subsidiaries repaid loans to PDD Holdings Inc. in an aggregate principal amount of RMB10,570.6 million, RMB474.8 million and RMB33,660.7 million (US\$4,813.4 million), respectively, and none of our subsidiaries paid dividends or made other distributions to PDD Holdings Inc., (iii) the VIE and its subsidiaries provided loans to our subsidiaries in an aggregate principal amount of RMB206,353.0 million, RMB316,098.7 million and RMB75,551.0 million (US\$10,803.6 million), respectively, (iv) our subsidiaries repaid loans to the VIE and its subsidiaries in an aggregate principal amount of RMB171,391.6 million, RMB313,403.4 million and RMB70,647.9 million (US\$10,102.5 million), respectively, (v) our subsidiaries provided loans to the VIE and its subsidiaries in an aggregate principal amount of RMB5,193.0 million, RMB113,989.7 million and RMB251,845.6 million (US\$36,013.4 million), respectively, and (vi) the VIE and its subsidiaries repaid loans to our subsidiaries in an aggregate principal amount of RMB1,802.6 million, RMB93,968.9 million and RMB206,710.3 million (US\$29,559.2 million), respectively. We have settled and will continue to settle fees under the contractual arrangements with the VIE.

As of the date of this annual report, we do not have any cash management policies that dictate how funds are transferred among PDD Holdings Inc., our subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries and investors. However, we have implemented procedures and control mechanisms to manage the transfer of funds within our organization to support our business needs and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

PDD Holdings Inc. has not declared or paid any cash dividends, nor does it have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. The primary use of our capital continues to be to invest for the long-term growth of our business. See “Item 8. Financial Information—A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Dividend Policy.” For PRC and United States federal income tax considerations of an investment in our ADSs, see “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation.”

Financial Information Related to the VIE

The following table presents the condensed consolidating schedule of financial position and results for (i) PDD Holdings Inc., (ii) Hangzhou Weimi, a PRC subsidiary of the Company that has entered into contractual arrangements with the VIE, the VIE’s shareholders and, as applicable, their spouses, (iii) the VIE and its subsidiaries, and (iv) the Company’s subsidiaries other than Hangzhou Weimi as of the dates or for the periods presented.

Selected Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income Information

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025					
	PDD Holdings Inc. (Primary beneficiary of the VIE)	Hangzhou Weimi*	VIE and Its Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries of PDD Holdings Inc.**	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
	(RMB in thousands)					
Revenues	—	627,344	113,748,348	411,097,558	(93,627,537)	431,845,713
Total costs and operating expenses	(154,054)	(529,119)	(94,052,721)	(337,635,225)	93,627,537	(338,743,582)
Share of profit from subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE	97,843,203	—	—	—	(97,843,203)	—
Net income	97,842,539	106,864	20,687,326	77,049,013	(97,843,203)	97,842,539

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024					
	PDD Holdings Inc. (Primary beneficiary of the VIE)	Hangzhou Weimi*	VIE and Its Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries of PDD Holdings Inc.**	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
	(RMB in thousands)					
Revenues	—	744,852	121,108,780	343,110,569	(71,128,104)	393,836,097
Total costs and operating expenses	(47,546)	(638,421)	(100,393,074)	(255,462,298)	71,128,104	(285,413,235)
Share of profit from subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE	112,481,702	—	—	—	(112,481,702)	—
Net income	112,434,512	154,636	22,921,391	89,405,675	(112,481,702)	112,434,512

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023					
	PDD Holdings Inc. (Primary beneficiary of the VIE)	Hangzhou Weimi*	VIE and Its Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries of PDD Holdings Inc.**	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
	(RMB in thousands)					
Revenues	—	892,863	131,868,973	194,028,064	(79,150,695)	247,639,205
Total costs and operating expenses	(156,391)	(835,691)	(110,080,065)	(157,018,991)	79,150,695	(188,940,443)
Share of profit from subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE	60,112,989	—	—	—	(60,112,989)	—
Net income	60,026,544	64,191	23,398,906	36,649,892	(60,112,989)	60,026,544

Selected Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets Information

As of December 31, 2025						
PDD Holdings Inc. (Primary beneficiary of the VIE)	Hangzhou Weimi*	VIE and Its Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries of PDD Holdings Inc.**	Eliminations	Consolidated Total	
(RMB in thousands)						
Current assets:						
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments	45,987	73	171,199,494	324,893,539	—	496,139,093
Amounts due from Group companies ⁽¹⁾	—	279,290	51,025,070	90,166,434	(141,470,794)	—
Others	93	496	8,221,516	14,618,694	—	22,840,799
Total current assets	46,080	279,859	230,446,080	429,678,667	(141,470,794)	518,979,892
Non-current assets:						
Other non-current assets	—	5,001	61,366,819	43,335,893	—	104,707,713
Investments in subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries ⁽²⁾	413,387,814	2,000	—	1,741,085	(415,130,899)	—
Others	—	37,941	1,666,268	4,652,513	—	6,356,722
Total non-current assets	413,387,814	44,942	63,033,087	49,729,491	(415,130,899)	111,064,435
Total assets	413,433,894	324,801	293,479,167	479,408,158	(556,601,693)	630,044,327
Current liabilities:						
Payable to merchants	—	—	76,026,565	31,380,595	—	107,407,160
Amounts due to Group companies ⁽¹⁾	—	45,572	71,138,366	145,996,165	(217,180,103)	—
Others	48,738	128,577	32,466,643	73,686,050	—	106,330,008
Total current liabilities	48,738	174,149	179,631,574	251,062,810	(217,180,103)	213,737,168
Non-current liabilities:						
Others	—	23,069	520,081	2,378,853	—	2,922,003
Total non-current liabilities	—	23,069	520,081	2,378,853	—	2,922,003
Total liabilities	48,738	197,218	180,151,655	253,441,663	(217,180,103)	216,659,171

As of December 31, 2024						
PDD Holdings Inc. (Primary beneficiary of the VIE)	Hangzhou Weimi*	VIE and Its Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries of PDD Holdings Inc.**	Eliminations	Consolidated Total	
(RMB in thousands)						
Current assets:						
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments	10,242	73	120,127,393	279,848,569	—	399,986,277
Amounts due from Group companies ⁽¹⁾	—	279,573	39,634,568	43,276,162	(83,190,303)	—
Others	73	1,277	8,163,753	7,496,852	—	15,661,955
Total current assets	10,315	280,923	167,925,714	330,621,583	(83,190,303)	415,648,232
Non-current assets:						
Other non-current assets	—	5,001	48,058,021	35,344,216	—	83,407,238
Investments in subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries ⁽²⁾	318,641,783	2,000	—	1,780,617	(320,424,400)	—
Others	—	51,260	1,025,726	4,901,860	—	5,978,846
Total non-current assets	318,641,783	58,261	49,083,747	42,026,693	(320,424,400)	89,386,084
Total assets	318,652,098	339,184	217,009,461	372,648,276	(403,614,703)	505,034,316
Current liabilities:						
Payable to merchants	—	—	70,935,696	20,720,251	—	91,655,947
Amounts due to Group companies ⁽¹⁾	—	133,980	24,697,826	141,150,718	(165,982,524)	—
Convertible bonds, current portion	5,309,597	—	—	—	—	5,309,597
Others	29,377	147,672	28,066,192	63,214,068	—	91,457,309
Total current liabilities	5,338,974	281,652	123,699,714	225,085,037	(165,982,524)	188,422,853
Non-current liabilities:						
Others	—	36,813	443,132	2,818,394	—	3,298,339
Total non-current liabilities	—	36,813	443,132	2,818,394	—	3,298,339
Total liabilities	5,338,974	318,465	124,142,846	227,903,431	(165,982,524)	191,721,192

Selected Condensed Consolidated Cash Flows Information

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025						
PDD Holdings Inc. (Primary beneficiary of the VIE)	Hangzhou Weimi*	VIE and Its Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries of PDD Holdings Inc.**	Eliminations	Consolidated Total	
(RMB in thousands)						
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities ⁽³⁾	99,966	(9,957)	24,682,511	82,166,170	—	106,938,690
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	5,183,163	(122,766)	(62,690,562)	(30,846,053)	45,052,982	(43,423,236)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(5,227,353)	132,723	45,135,333	(215,074)	(45,052,982)	(5,227,353)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024						
PDD Holdings Inc. (Primary beneficiary of the VIE)	Hangzhou Weimi*	VIE and Its Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries of PDD Holdings Inc.**	Eliminations	Consolidated Total	
(RMB in thousands)						
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities ⁽³⁾	(46,208)	212,793	15,819,139	105,943,568	—	121,929,292
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	44,546	(925,796)	(36,090,803)	(105,414,779)	24,030,796	(118,356,036)
Net cash generated from financing activities	1,164	713,003	20,020,807	3,296,986	(24,030,796)	1,164

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023						
PDD Holdings Inc. (Primary beneficiary of the VIE)	Hangzhou Weimi*	VIE and Its Subsidiaries	Other Subsidiaries of PDD Holdings Inc.**	Eliminations	Consolidated Total	
(RMB in thousands)						
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities ⁽³⁾	71,615	(206,025)	49,705,625	44,591,316	—	94,162,531
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	8,816,124	(254,396)	(43,637,362)	(50,505,975)	30,150,331	(55,431,278)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(8,960,626)	460,421	3,390,438	26,299,472	(30,150,331)	(8,960,626)

Notes:

* Represents Hangzhou Weimi, a PRC subsidiary of the Company that has entered into contractual arrangements with the VIE, the VIE's shareholders and, as applicable, their spouses. These contractual arrangements enable us to direct the activities of and derive economic benefits from the VIE and its subsidiaries. For more information, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders."

** Represents all of the Company's subsidiaries other than Hangzhou Weimi.

- (1) Represents the elimination of the intercompany balances among PDD Holdings Inc., Hangzhou Weimi, the Company's subsidiaries other than Hangzhou Weimi, and the VIE and its subsidiaries.
- (2) Represents the elimination of the investments in Hangzhou Weimi, the Company's subsidiaries other than Hangzhou Weimi, and the VIE and its subsidiaries.
- (3) For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, cash paid by the VIE and its subsidiaries to Hangzhou Weimi, primarily for service fees, was RMB938.2 million, RMB856.3 million and RMB564.0 million (US\$80.7 million), respectively.

A. [Reserved]

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Investing in our ADSs involves significant risks. You should carefully consider all of the information in this annual report before making an investment in our ADSs. Below please find the principal risks we face, organized under relevant headings. While businesses in Hong Kong and Macau operate under a different set of laws from the Chinese mainland, in the event and to the extent that PRC regulations become fully and directly applicable to companies in Hong Kong and Macau, the legal risks associated with operating in the Chinese mainland, as discussed in "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry," may also apply to operating in Hong Kong and Macau.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Our historical performance may not be indicative of our future growth or financial results. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to maintain the growth rate that we have experienced to date.

The Pinduoduo platform commenced its commercial operations in 2015. The Temu platform commenced its commercial operations in 2022 and has a limited operating history. Our revenues grew from RMB247,639.2 million in 2023 to RMB393,836.1 million in 2024 and RMB431,845.7 million (US\$61,753.1 million) in 2025. However, our historical performance may not be indicative of our future growth or financial results. We cannot assure you that we will be able to grow at the same rate as we did in the past, or avoid any decline in the future. Our growth may slow down or become negative, and revenues may decline for a number of possible reasons, some of which are beyond our control, including decreasing consumer spending, increasing competition, declining growth of our overall market or industry, the emergence of alternative business models, changes in rules, regulations, government policies or changes in general economic conditions. It is also difficult to evaluate our prospects as we operate in rapidly evolving markets. If our growth rate declines, investors' perceptions of our business, operating results and prospects may be materially and adversely affected and the market price of our ADSs could decline. You should consider our prospects in light of the risks and uncertainties that companies with a relatively limited operating history may encounter.

If we fail to anticipate buyer needs and provide products and services to attract and retain buyers, or fail to adapt our services or business model to changing buyer needs or emerging industry standards, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

The e-commerce market in which we operate as well as buyer needs and preferences are constantly evolving. As a result, we must continuously respond to changes in the market and buyer demand and preferences to remain competitive, grow our business and maintain our market position. We intend to further diversify our product and service offerings to add to our revenue sources in the future. New products and services, new types of buyers or new business models may involve risks and challenges we do not currently face. Any new initiatives may require us to devote significant financial and management resources and may not perform as well as expected. For example, Duo Duo Grocery, a next-day grocery pick-up service that we started in August 2020 as an extension of the Pinduoduo platform, and Temu, a global e-commerce platform that we launched in September 2022, have each in the past demanded the commitment of substantial financial, personnel and other resources, may continue to do so over a prolonged period of time and may not attract or retain enough users or otherwise perform in accordance with our expectations.

Furthermore, we may have difficulty in anticipating buyer demand and preferences, and the products offered on our platforms may not be accepted by the market or be rendered obsolete or uneconomical. Therefore, any inability to adapt to these changes may result in a failure to capture new buyers or retain existing buyers, the occurrence of which would materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, to remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the responsiveness, functionality and features of our platforms. The internet and e-commerce markets are characterized by rapid technological evolution, changes in buyer requirements and preferences, frequent introductions of new products, features and services embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices, any of which could render our existing technologies and systems obsolete. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to identify, develop and adapt to new technologies useful in our business, and respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices, in a cost-effective and timely way. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in these efforts.

Any harm to our brands or reputation may materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We believe that the recognition and reputation of our brands, including Pinduoduo and Temu, among our buyers, merchants and third-party service providers have contributed significantly to the growth and success of our business. Maintaining and enhancing the recognition and reputation of our brands are critical to our business and competitiveness.

Many factors, some of which are beyond our control, are important to maintaining and enhancing our brands. These factors include our ability to:

- provide a superior shopping experience to buyers;
- maintain the popularity, attractiveness, diversity, quality and authenticity of the product offerings on our platforms;
- maintain the efficiency, reliability and quality of the fulfillment and delivery services to our buyers;
- maintain or improve buyers' satisfaction with our after-sale services;

- increase brand awareness through marketing and brand promotion activities; and
- preserve our reputation and goodwill in the event of any negative publicity about the consumer experience or merchant services we offer, internet and data security, product quality, price or authenticity, performance measures, or other issues affecting us or other e-commerce businesses in the countries or regions where we have operations.

Public perception that counterfeit, unauthorized, illegal, or infringing products are sold on our platforms or that we or merchants on our platforms do not provide satisfactory consumer services, even if factually incorrect or based on isolated incidents, could damage our reputation, diminish the value of our brands, undermine the trust and credibility we have established and have a negative impact on our ability to attract new buyers or retain our current buyers. In particular, we have been and may continue to be subject to negative publicity based on claims and allegations related to intellectual property and consumer protection, among others. For example, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, or USTR, has identified the Pinduoduo platform as a “notorious market” since 2019. The USTR may continue to identify the Pinduoduo platform as a notorious market in the future. The negative public perception resulting therefrom could damage our reputation, harm our business, diminish the value of our brand name and negatively affect trading price of our ADSs.

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

Products sold on our platforms are delivered to buyers through a variety of third-party logistics service providers, third-party warehouse operators, third-party pick-up point operators and/or e-waybill systems. Service interruptions, failures, or constraints of these third parties or any disruptions or malfunctions of the e-waybill systems could severely harm our business and prospects.

Orders placed on our platforms typically rely on third parties to be fulfilled and delivered. These third parties include third-party logistics service providers, warehouse operators and/or pick-up point operators. Interruptions to or failures in services provided by these third parties could affect the timely and successful delivery of products to our buyers. As we do not directly control or manage the operations of these third parties, we may not be able to guarantee their performance. If orders are delayed, damaged or lost during transit, or if order pick-up points are shut down, our buyers may be unsatisfied with their experience on our platforms, which may damage our reputation, cause us to lose buyers, or ultimately adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, certain of these third parties may be influenced by our competitors when providing services to us or our merchants. For example, if third-party logistics service providers raise the shipping rates for delivering merchants’ products on our platforms, those products may no longer be offered at competitive prices on our platforms. As a result, our business and prospects, as well as our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

If these third parties fail to deliver products to our buyers on time or in good condition, our buyers may refuse to accept merchandise purchased on our platforms and have less confidence in our platforms. In such event, we cannot assure you that our merchants or we will be able to find alternative cost-efficient service providers or operators to offer satisfactory services or pick-up points in a timely manner, or at all, which could cause our business and reputation to suffer or cause merchants and buyers to move to other platforms and have a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Most merchants on our Pinduoduo platform use e-waybill systems to arrange and track shipments. While we launched our e-waybill system during the first quarter of 2019, merchants on our Pinduoduo platform are allowed to choose different e-waybill systems developed and operated by third-party service providers. Any disruptions to or malfunctions of the e-waybill systems used by our merchants could prevent the timely or proper delivery of products to consumers, which would damage our reputation, harm our business, and diminish the value of our brand name.

Our commercial relationships with business partners are complex and may involve differing contractual terms, service standards, and payment terms across jurisdictions. Disagreements or disputes may arise from issues such as pricing, performance obligations, data handling, service interruptions or contractual interpretation. Disagreements or disputes with business partners could lead to litigation, service suspension or temporary interruption of delivery networks. Any such dispute, whether resolved through negotiation, mediation, arbitration or litigation, could consume significant management time and financial resources, disrupt our business operations or result in adverse publicity. In addition, unfavorable outcomes in such disputes could expose us to damages, penalties, or the loss of key partnerships. If we are unable to effectively manage or resolve disputes with business partners, our brand, customer experience, and financial performance could be materially and adversely affected.

We face intense competition, and if we fail to compete effectively, we may lose market share, buyers and merchants.

The e-commerce industry is intensely competitive. We compete to attract, engage and retain buyers, merchants, and other participants on our platforms. Our current or potential competitors include (i) major e-commerce operators, (ii) major traditional and brick-and-mortar retailers, (iii) retail companies focused on specific product categories, and (iv) major internet companies that do not operate e-commerce businesses now but are in the process of initiating their e-commerce businesses or may launch e-commerce businesses in the future. These current or future competitors may have longer operating histories, greater brand recognition, better supplier or merchant relationships, stronger infrastructure, larger buyer bases or greater financial, technical or marketing resources than we do. Competitors may leverage their brand recognition, experience and resources to compete with us in a variety of ways, including making investments and acquisitions for the expansion of their product and service offerings. Some of our competitors may be able to secure more favorable terms from merchants, devote greater resources to marketing and promotional campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing or inventory policies and devote substantially more resources to develop their IT systems and technology. Some of these competitors may offer innovative purchase models that may turn out to be highly popular among buyers, and buyers may prefer them over our business model. In addition, new and enhanced technologies may increase the competition in the market we operate in. Increased competition may reduce our profitability, market share, user base and brand recognition. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors, and such competitive pressures may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our competitors or other third parties have integrated, and may continue to integrate, artificial intelligence solutions into their products and services. If our competitors successfully leverage AI to provide superior user experiences or operate with lower cost structures, our ability to compete could be impaired, which may materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. In addition, the use of AI solutions in our platforms, services, and internal operations may subject us to competitive, operational, regulatory, legal and reputational risks. The use of AI presents significant operational, legal and ethical challenges. AI models may produce content or analyses that are deficient, inaccurate, biased or otherwise inappropriate. If our services rely on such outputs, or if they are alleged to infringe upon the intellectual property rights of third parties, we may face significant legal claims, liability or damage to our reputation.

The regulatory environment surrounding AI is rapidly evolving and varies significantly across jurisdictions. For example, the EU Artificial Intelligence Act, which entered into force on August 1, 2024, imposes rigorous and tiered compliance requirements based on the risk classification of the AI system. Failure to comply with these regulations—or similar emerging frameworks in other regions—could result in substantial fines (up to the higher of €35 million or 7% of global annual turnover), mandatory modification of our technologies, or the total prohibition of certain AI-enabled features. The costs of compliance, along with the investments required to develop proprietary datasets and “responsible use” frameworks, may be substantial. If we are unable to navigate these technical and regulatory complexities, our brand, financial condition, and long-term growth prospects could be materially and adversely affected. Any failure in our AI systems could also exacerbate the risks described in the risk factor titled “Our business generates and processes a large amount of data, and we are required to comply with laws relating to privacy and cybersecurity. The improper use or disclosure of data could have a material and adverse effect on our business and prospects.”

Our business is subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations regarding privacy and data protection in the countries and regions where we have operations. These laws and regulations can be complex and stringent, and many are subject to change and evolving interpretation, which may result in claims, changes to our data and other business practices, regulatory investigations, penalties, or otherwise affect our business.

Regulatory authorities around the world have adopted laws and regulations or are considering legislative and regulatory proposals concerning privacy and data protection, including in Asia, the U.S. and the European Union. These laws and regulations regulate the way we collect, use, store, transfer, disclose and secure data and protect the privacy of our users. Global developments in these laws may also create additional compliance obligations for us in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

In the PRC, the regulatory and enforcement regime relating to data security and data protection is evolving and may be subject to different interpretations or further legislation. Moreover, different PRC regulatory bodies, including the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the PRC, or the MIIT, the CAC, the Ministry of Public Security of the PRC, and the SAMR, have enforced data privacy and protections laws and regulations with varying standards and applications. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Internet Information Security and Privacy Protection.” The following are examples of certain recent PRC regulatory activities in this area:

Cybersecurity and Data Security

- The Cybersecurity Law, which was originally promulgated in November 2016 and amended on October 28, 2025, took effect on January 1, 2026. It serves as the primary framework for regulating network security in China and provides that network operators must fulfill their obligations to safeguard network security during the course of conducting business and providing services. Network operators must take technical and other necessary measures as required by laws, regulations and mandatory requirements to safeguard the operation of networks, respond to threats to network security effectively, prevent illegal and criminal activities and maintain the integrity, confidentiality and usability of network data. Pursuant to the Regulations on Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure, which became effective in September 2021, the term “critical information infrastructure” is defined to mean any important network facilities or information systems used in an important industry or field that may endanger national security, people’s livelihoods and the public interest if such facilities or systems are damaged, experience loss of function or suffer from data leakage. If a company is designated as a critical information infrastructure operator, it must comply with specific obligations mandated by applicable cybersecurity laws and regulations, which include, among others, that any personal information and important data collected and generated in operations within the Chinese mainland must be stored within the territory of the Chinese mainland. However, these PRC laws and regulations relating to cybersecurity are relatively new, and the applicable scope of these laws and regulations, including the applicable scope of “critical information infrastructure” under the current regulatory regime, remains unclear and subject to further interpretation from the competent government authorities.
- On June 10, 2021, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress promulgated the PRC Data Security Law, which took effect in September 2021. The Data Security Law, among other things, provides for a security review procedure for the data activities that may affect national security. The Cybersecurity Review Measures, which took effect on February 15, 2022, set forth the cybersecurity review mechanism for critical information infrastructure operators. These measures also provide that critical information infrastructure operators who intend to purchase internet products and services that affect or may affect national security shall be subject to a cybersecurity review. A cybersecurity review could result in significant costs and expose such critical information infrastructure operators to various challenges, both throughout the review process and in the course of implementing the required improvements to their cybersecurity protocols. Since the Cybersecurity Review Measures provide no further explanation or interpretation on the determination whether an activity is “affecting national security,” there remain uncertainties as to whether our data processing activities may be deemed to affect national security. In addition, network platform operators holding over one million users’ personal information must apply for a cybersecurity review with the Cybersecurity Review Office before any public offering in a foreign country. Furthermore, the State Council also issued the Regulations on the Network Data Security Management on September 24, 2024, which became effective on January 1, 2025. According to the Regulations on the Network Data Security Management, if network data processors carry out network data processing activities that have affected or may affect national security, they must undergo a national security review in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.

Personal Data and Privacy

- The Anti-monopoly Guidelines for the Platform Economy Sector published by the Anti-monopoly Committee of the State Council, effective February 7, 2021, prohibit collection of user information through coercive means by online platform operators.
- In August 2021, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress promulgated the Personal Information Protection Law, which unified a number of separate rules with respect to personal information rights and privacy protection, effective November 1, 2021. The Personal Information Protection Law strengthened the protection of personal information. As a general principle, the processing of personal data must be directly related to a specific and reasonable purpose and the related collection of personal information must be tailored to what is necessary to meet that purpose. The Personal Information Protection Law also created a number of specific requirements for the processing of personal data. For example, the law prohibits any person that processes personal data from engaging in price discrimination or otherwise applying unreasonable differential treatment to individuals based on automated analysis of collected personal information. To meet the latest regulatory requirements of the PRC authorities, we update our privacy policies from time to time and adopt technical measures to protect data and ensure that we systematically protect personal information rights. However, in practice, many of the specific requirements of the Personal Information Protection Law remain to be clarified by the CAC, other regulatory authorities, and courts. We may be required to make further adjustments to our business practices to comply with personal information protection laws and regulations.

These PRC laws and regulations are relatively new and certain concepts thereunder remain subject to interpretation by the PRC regulators. The Pinduoduo platform is subject to heightened scrutiny and required to adopt stricter measures to protect and manage certain categories of data. However, some of the provisions under the Cybersecurity Review Measures remain unclear on whether they are, or will be, applicable to companies that are already listed on securities exchanges in the United States, such as us. If the Cybersecurity Review Measures mandate that issuers like us must clear cybersecurity review or obtain other regulatory approvals for their previous issuances of securities in the United States or future offerings, it is unclear whether we would be able to complete such regulatory procedures in a timely fashion, or at all. Failure to do so may subject us to government actions, investigations, fines, penalties, suspension of our operations or removal of our apps from application stores, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Notwithstanding the regulatory uncertainties described above, we believe, to the best of our knowledge, that our business operations are compliant with the currently effective PRC laws relating to cybersecurity, data security, and personal data and privacy laws in all material respects.

In other jurisdictions in Asia, there are various regulations relating to privacy, including, among others, Japan's Act on the Protection of Personal Information, Malaysia's Personal Data Protection Act, Philippines' Data Privacy Act, Republic of Korea's Personal Information Protection Act, Singapore's Personal Data Protection Act and Thailand's Personal Data Protection Act. Any failure, or perceived failure, by us to comply with such policies, laws, regulations, and other legal obligations and regulatory guidance could adversely affect our reputation, brand, and business, and may result in claims, proceedings, or actions, including criminal proceedings, against us and certain of our executive officers by governmental entities or others or other liabilities. Any such claim, proceeding, or action, could hurt our reputation, brand, and business, force us to incur significant expenses in defense of such proceedings, distract our management, increase our costs of doing business, result in a loss of customers and merchants, and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In the United States, we are subject to a complex and evolving framework of federal and state laws and regulations governing data privacy and security. For example, California's California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 ("CCPA") and California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 ("CPRA") impose significant obligations on businesses regarding the handling of personal information of California consumers and households, including compliance and record keeping obligations, the right of individuals to request access to, correction of, and deletion of their personal information, and the right to opt out of the sale and other uses of their personal information, and provide a private right of action and statutory damages for data breaches. Other U.S. states have enacted, or are in the process of enacting, similar new laws or regulations (for example, the Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act ("VCDPA"), which took effect on January 1, 2023, the Colorado Privacy Act ("CPA"), which took effect on July 1, 2023, the Connecticut Data Privacy Act ("CDPA"), which took effect on July 1, 2023, the Utah Consumer Privacy Act ("UCPA"), which took effect on December 31, 2023, the Texas Data Privacy and Security Act ("TDPSA") which took effect on July 1, 2024, the Oregon Consumer Privacy Act ("OCA"), which took effect on July 1, 2024, the Montana Consumer Data Privacy Act ("MTCDDPA"), which took effect on October 1, 2024, the Delaware Personal Data Privacy Act ("DPDPA"), which took effect on January 1, 2025, the Iowa Consumer Data Protection Act ("ICDDPA"), which took effect on January 1, 2025, the New Hampshire Data Privacy Act ("NHDDPA"), which took effect on January 1, 2025, the Nebraska Data Privacy Act ("NDPA"), which took effect on January 1, 2025, the New Jersey Data Privacy Act ("NJDDPA"), which took effect on January 15, 2025, the Tennessee Information Protection Act ("TIPA"), which took effect on July 1, 2025, the Minnesota Consumer Data Privacy Act ("MNCDDPA"), which took effect on July 31, 2025, and the Maryland Online Data Privacy Act ("MODPA"), which took effect on October 1, 2025), the Indiana Consumer Data Protection Act (INCDPA), which took effect on January 1, 2026, Kentucky Consumer Data Protection (KCDPA), which took effect on January 1, 2026, Rhode Island Data Transparency and Privacy Protection Act (RIDTPPA), which took effect on January 1, 2026, and Oklahoma Consumer Data Privacy Act (OKCDPA), which will take effect on January 1, 2027) that impose new privacy rights and obligations that are comparable to those under the CCPA and CPRA. More generally, some observers have noted that the enactment by U.S. states of the foregoing and other similar laws and regulations could mark the beginning of a trend toward more stringent United States privacy legislation, which could increase our potential liability and adversely affect our business. Aspects of certain newly enacted privacy statutes remain unclear, resulting in further legal uncertainty and potentially requiring us to modify our data practices and policies and to incur substantial additional costs and expenses to comply. If more stringent privacy legislation arises in the United States, it could increase our potential liability and adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

In addition, on January 8, 2025, the Department of Justice issued a final rule (the “Final Rule”) to implement the Executive Order 14117, “Preventing Access to Americans’ Bulk Sensitive Personal Data and United States Government-Related Data by Countries of Concern.” The Final Rule came into effect on April 8, 2025, with certain affirmative due diligence, reporting and auditing requirements taking effect on October 6, 2025. The Final Rule establishes a new regulatory program designed to address national security risks associated with the transfer or access to bulk sensitive personal data of U.S. persons and certain U.S. government-related data by designated countries of concern and defined covered persons. The scope, interpretation and enforcement of these requirements are evolving and may require us to implement additional compliance controls, contractual safeguards, data localization measures or operational changes. Compliance with the Final Rule may increase our legal, compliance and operational costs, restrict certain cross-border data flows, affect our relationships with vendors or business partners, and expose us to potential civil or criminal penalties for non-compliance. If we fail to comply, or if regulators interpret the rule in a manner adverse to our operations, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

In the European Union and the United Kingdom, we are also subject to laws and regulations regarding data privacy and protection. These include the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (2016/679), known as the EU GDPR. The EU GDPR, supplemented by national laws and further implemented through binding guidance from the European Data Protection Board, imposes stringent European Union data protection requirements and provides for significant penalties for non-compliance. In the United Kingdom, we are subject to the United Kingdom General Data Protection Regulation and Data Protection Act 2018, known as the UK GDPR, which is substantially similar to the EU GDPR. These laws establish requirements applicable to the processing of personal data, create data protection rights for individuals and impose penalties for serious infringements and data breaches. Individuals also have a right to compensation under these laws for financial or non-financial losses. Failure to comply with the EU GDPR or the UK GDPR can result in significant monetary penalties, regulatory investigations, reputational damage, orders to cease or change our data processing activities that are subject to the EU/UK GDPR, enforcement notices, assessment notices (for a compulsory audit), or civil claims (including class actions).

Future changes to or interpretations and enforcement of the laws and regulations regarding privacy and data protection may continue to change the data protection landscape globally and could result in potentially significant operational costs for internal compliance and risk to our business. Complying with these laws and contractual or other obligations relating to privacy, data protection, data transfers, data localization, or information security may require us to make changes to our services to enable us to meet new legal requirements, incur substantial operational costs, modify our data practices and policies, and restrict our business operations.

Any actual or perceived failure by us to comply with the laws and regulations regarding privacy and data protection, or other privacy or cybersecurity obligations may lead to significant fines, penalties, regulatory investigations, lawsuits, significant costs for remediation, damage to our reputation, or other liabilities. Regardless of the outcome, such investigations and proceedings can have a material adverse impact on us because of legal costs, diversion of management resources, and other factors. Any adverse outcome of these matters could result in payments of substantial monetary damages or fines, reputational harm, harm to our relations with various government agencies and regulators, orders preventing us from offering certain products or services or requiring us to make changes to our business practices in costly ways, and would thus have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation, cash flows and reputation.

In recent years, U.S. and European lawmakers and regulators have expressed concern over the use of third-party cookies and similar technologies for online behavioral advertising, and laws in this area are also under reform. Changes to the regulations on cookies and similar technologies may increase regulatory scrutiny and expose us to increased potential liability under data protection or consumer protection laws. We may incur liabilities, expenses, costs, and other operational losses under applicable laws in connection with any measures we take to comply with them. Recent enforcement by data protection authorities on companies in the technology sector signals a trend toward more active enforcement and higher potential fines across the sector, particularly in the area of cookies and similar tracking technologies.

Complying with these laws and contractual or other obligations relating to privacy, data protection, data transfers, data localization, or information security may require us to incur substantial operational costs or modify our data practices and policies. There are uncertainties with respect to how such laws and regulations will be implemented and interpreted in practice. Complying with applicable laws and regulations relating to data security and personal information protection may be costly and result in additional expenses to us, and any actual or perceived failure to do so may subject us to potential liability, regulatory investigations, costly litigation or negative publicity, harm our reputation and business operations, significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to continue to offer securities to investors, or cause the value of such securities to significantly decline.

We may incur liability for counterfeit, unauthorized, illegal, or infringing products sold or misleading information available on our platforms.

Under the business model of our platforms, substantially all of the products offered on our platforms are supplied by merchants, who are separately responsible for sourcing the products sold to buyers. We have been, are currently, and may in the future be subject to allegations and lawsuits claiming that products listed or sold through our platforms by third-party merchants are counterfeit, unauthorized, illegal, or otherwise infringe upon third-party copyrights, trademarks, patents or other intellectual property rights, or that content posted on our user interface contains misleading or deceptive information on description of products and comparable prices. Laws and regulations around the world also regulate consumer protection and unfair or deceptive trade practices. To mitigate potential liabilities and maintain compliance with applicable laws and regulations, we have implemented a range of measures. These include efforts to verify the authenticity and authorization of products sold on our platforms through collaboration with brands and offline investigations, block noncompliant products prior to their launch or remove counterfeit or illegal products and misleading information upon discovery, close higher-risk online stores, and freeze the accounts of merchants found to be in violation of platform policies. However, these measures may not always be effective or timely. We may implement further measures in an effort to eliminate infringing products on our platforms, including taking legal actions against merchants of counterfeit or infringing products, which may cause us to spend substantial additional resources or result in reduced revenues. These measures may not appeal to consumers, merchants or other participants on our platforms. A merchant whose account we suspend or terminate, regardless of our compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, may have disputes with us and commence action against us for damages, make public complaints or engage in publicity campaigns against us. We may incur significant costs to defend against these activities, which could harm our business and reputation.

In the event that counterfeit, illegal, unauthorized or infringing products are sold on our platforms or infringing, misleading or deceptive content is posted on our user interface, we could face claims or incur penalties. Counterfeit, illegal, unauthorized or infringing products sold on our platforms may result in significant negative publicity and damage our reputation and cause buyers to refrain from making future purchases from us, which would materially and adversely affect our business operations and financial results. We have in the past received claims alleging the sales of defective, counterfeit, illegal or unauthorized items on our platforms. Irrespective of the validity of such claims, we could incur significant costs and efforts in either defending against or settling such claims. If there is a successful claim against us, we might be required to pay substantial damages, prohibit the further sale of those products, or limit the activities of certain merchants on our platforms. Potential liabilities under PRC law for negligence in participating or assisting in infringement activities associated with counterfeit goods include injunctions to cease infringing activities, rectification, compensation, administrative penalties and even criminal liability. The negative public perception resulting therefrom could damage our reputation, harm our business, diminish the value of our brand name and negatively affect trading price of our ADSs.

Some of our merchants interact and exchange information with our users through our livestreaming feature. As these communications are conducted in real time, we may be unable to verify and moderate the information exchanged. Therefore, it is possible that users may engage in conversations or activities with illegal, obscene or infringing content that may be deemed unlawful under the applicable laws and regulations on our platforms. In addition, certain merchants may post and sell on our platforms products that may not be sold via e-commerce platforms under the applicable regulations. Failure to identify and remove such products and content from our platforms in a timely manner may subject us to liability and administrative penalties. Any of these events could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

In addition to fraudulent transactions with legitimate buyers, merchants on our platforms may engage in fictitious transactions with themselves or collaborate with third parties to artificially inflate their sales records and search results rankings. Such activity may frustrate other merchants by enabling the perpetrating merchants to be favored over legitimate merchants, and may harm buyers by misleading them to believe that a merchant is more reliable or trustworthy than the merchant actually is. Some merchants and users also engage in fictitious transactions on e-commerce platforms to facilitate illegal activities. Fictitious transactions may result in the inflation of our key metrics. Although we have implemented strict measures to detect and penalize merchants who engage in fictitious transactions on our platforms, there can be no assurance that such measures will be effective in preventing all fraudulent transactions or in deterring illegal activities.

Under our standard form agreements, we require our merchants to indemnify us for any losses we suffer or any costs that we incur due to any products sold by these merchants. However, we may not be able to successfully enforce our contractual rights and may need to initiate costly and lengthy legal proceedings to protect our rights. Additionally, while we are a platform that does not control merchants, we nevertheless frequently receive and respond to inquiries and demands related to merchants from regulators around the globe, and we expect to continue to receive more such inquiries and demands in the future. If our policies are violated by merchants, or if our policies and practices or responses to such conduct are perceived as or found to be inadequate by regulators, it could subject us to governmental inquiries, investigations, enforcement actions, civil or criminal liabilities, fines or penalties, or require us to change our policies and practices in ways that could lower our revenue, increase our costs, make our platform less user-friendly, all of which could adversely impact our business.

Our controls over fraud and policy violations are essential to maintaining user trust, but they may not be sufficient to keep up with the rapidly evolving techniques used by those engaging in fraudulent activity on our platforms. The increasing sophistication of these techniques has made fraud by sellers and buyers more difficult to combat and has amplified its impact. We take action against sellers whom we believe may have violated our policies or engaged in fraud. The volume of enforcement actions against sellers has fluctuated over time and may rise again in the future. Furthermore, our actions may be insufficient, untimely, or ineffective in ensuring a positive purchasing experience for buyers or mitigating negative publicity. While we regularly update our processes for handling complaints and detecting policy violations and fraud, these processes are inherently imperfect in a dynamic marketplace. They pose risks to us, our sellers, and our buyers due to both under-enforcement and over-enforcement, potentially increasing friction on our platforms and undermining seller and buyer trust.

In certain jurisdictions, we benefit from statutory safe harbor provisions and other legal protections that limit our liability for content posted on our platforms by merchants and buyers, as well as for products and services offered through our platforms. However, such protections are not uniformly available across all jurisdictions where we operate, nor do they necessarily extend to all types of claims, including those relating to trademark and patent infringement. Laws governing platform liability for content, products offered by third-party merchants continue to evolve and vary significantly by jurisdiction. Legislative developments, court rulings and regulatory actions affecting the scope of these protections may have an adverse impact on us. In jurisdictions where such limitations on platform liability are or become unavailable, we may be held directly or secondarily liable in connection with claims arising from content posted or products offered by merchants on our platforms.

Moreover, illegal, fraudulent or collusive activities by our employees could also subject us to liability or negative publicity. Historically, there have been instances of our employees accepting payments from merchants in exchange for preferential treatment on our platforms, and we reported these behaviors to the government authorities. Although we implement a zero-tolerance policy towards these activities and have not been charged with any wrongdoing, there can be no assurance that our controls and policies will prevent all fictitious, fraudulent or illegal activities by merchants, users or our employees, or that similar incidents will not occur in the future. Any inquiries, investigations and other governmental actions associated with and negative publicity and user sentiment resulting from similar incidents could divert significant management time and attention, severely diminish consumer confidence in us and the value of our brands, and would materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be subject to claims under consumer protection laws, including health and safety claims and product liability claims, if property or people are harmed by the products and services sold on our platforms. Meanwhile, we are subject to existing and new laws and regulations imposing various requirements on our business operations.

The products sold on our platforms may be defectively designed or manufactured, and offerings of defective products on our platforms may expose us to liabilities associated with consumer protection laws. Third parties who purchase defective products sold on our platforms and sustain personal injury or property damage may bring claims or legal proceedings against us, even though we are neither the seller nor the manufacturer of the products in question. We have been, and may continue to be, involved in product safety lawsuits filed by consumers on both the Pinduoduo and Temu platforms. Although we would have legal recourse against the manufacturer of such products under the applicable law, attempting to enforce our rights against the manufacturer may be expensive, time-consuming and ultimately futile. Also, operators of e-commerce platforms may be subject to certain provisions of consumer protection laws even where the operator is not the manufacturer, provider or retailer of the products or services purchased by the consumer. In addition, if we do not take appropriate remedial actions against merchants on our platforms for their actions that we know, or should have known, would infringe upon the rights and interests of consumers, we may be held jointly liable for infringement alongside the merchants. For example, if the operator of the Pinduoduo platform fails to provide a consumer with the real name, address and contact details of the merchant that sold the defective product on the Pinduoduo platform, the operator of the Pinduoduo platform may be liable to compensate such consumer for damages suffered by him or her. Moreover, consumer protection laws in China provide that a platform will be held liable for failing to meet any undertaking that it made to consumers with regard to products listed on it, and the Pinduoduo platform is required to report violations of applicable consumer protection laws, regulations or administrative rules by merchants on the platform to the SAMR or its local branches, and to take appropriate remedial measures, including ceasing to provide services to those merchants, as a platform. The operator of the Pinduoduo platform may also be held jointly liable with merchants on the platform who do not possess the proper licenses or authorizations to sell goods or sell goods that do not meet product standards.

We do not maintain product liability insurance for products transacted on our platforms, and our rights of indemnity from the merchants or suppliers on our platforms may not adequately cover us for any liability we may incur. Claims against us, even if they are eventually unsuccessful, could result in significant expenditure of funds and diversion of management time and resources, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and prospects. In addition, governments and regulatory authorities of the jurisdictions where we operate may continue to promulgate new laws and regulations governing the e-commerce industry, tighten enforcement of existing laws and regulations, and impose additional requirements and other obligations on our business including the operation of our platforms and our market promotion activities. Compliance with these laws and regulations may be costly, and any non-compliance or associated inquiries, investigations and other governmental actions may divert significant management time and attention and our financial resources, bring negative publicity, or subject us to liabilities or administrative penalties. In the case of the Pinduoduo platform we are subject to the following laws and regulations in China:

- In August 2018, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress of the PRC promulgated the E-Commerce Law, pursuant to which we may be held responsible if fresh produce or other products sold through Duo Duo Grocery caused harm to the interests and health of consumers. Please see “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to E-Commerce—The E-Commerce Law” for details.
- The E-Commerce Law requires certain e-commerce operators, including, but not limited to, e-commerce platform operators and merchants on these platforms, to register with the relevant local branches of the SAMR, and requires that e-commerce platform operators should provide the identity information of the merchants on their platforms to local branches of the SAMR and procure those merchants who fail to make such registrations to comply with the registration requirements. The Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Transactions, promulgated by the SAMR in 2021 and amended in 2025, also require e-commerce platforms to remind individual merchants to timely register with the applicable local branches of the SAMR if those merchants have an aggregate annual online business turnover of RMB100,000 or more. Further, pursuant to the Provisions on the Reporting of Tax-Related Information by Internet Platform Enterprises, internet platform enterprises, like us, shall report tax-related information, including but not limited to the identity information and income information of merchants and personnel operating on platforms, to the competent tax authorities. In addition, the PRC Food Safety Law requires providers of third-party online platforms for food trading to conduct real-name registration for all food business operators on their platforms and verify the applicable business licenses. Please see “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to E-Commerce—The E-Commerce Law” and “—Regulations on Online Transactions” and “—Regulations on Online Platform for Food Trading” for details. The policy of the Pinduoduo platform expressly requires all merchants on the platform to complete these registrations. The Pinduoduo platform may lose existing or potential merchants who do not or are unwilling to comply with the registration and related requirements, and the Pinduoduo platform may be found liable under the E-Commerce Law and related regulations if it is deemed to have failed to implement the required procedures. For example, in April 2026, the SAMR fined seven platform operators a total of approximately RMB3.6 billion, including approximately RMB1.5 billion against the operator of the Pinduoduo platform, for violations of the E-Commerce Law and PRC food safety laws that included failing to properly verify food business licenses and failing to take measures against cake vendors on the platform transferring consumers’ orders to other vendors without notifying the consumers. As part of the same regulatory action, the SAMR imposed a nine-month suspension on the onboarding of new cake (except pre-packaged cake) vendors on the Pinduoduo platform. We have accepted the penalty and intend to strictly comply with the SAMR’s requirements.
- In October 2020, the SAMR issued the Interim Provisions for Regulating Promotional Activities, which require platform operators to design rules and procedures to foster fair and transparent merchandise promotional activities, and assist the authorities in their investigation of violations by platform merchants. In addition, according to the PRC Anti-unfair Competition Law and other laws and regulations, business operators are prohibited from inducing consumers into transactions via misleading pricing terms or engaging in other anti-competitive conducts associated with product price. Violators of these laws and regulations may be subject to fines and other administrative penalties. For example, in March 2021, the SAMR fined five platform operators a sum of RMB6.5 million, including RMB1.5 million against the operator of the Pinduoduo platform, for unfair pricing conduct with respect to their online grocery businesses.
- In February 2021, the Anti-monopoly Committee of the State Council of the PRC published the Anti-monopoly Guidelines for the Platform Economy Sector, which prohibit business practices such as deploying big data analytics to set discriminatory terms for merchandise prices or other transaction terms; coercive exclusivity arrangements with transaction counterparties; blocking of a competitor’s interface through technological means; and unlawful collection of user data without consent. If the Pinduoduo platform is found to have any non-compliance issues by the authorities, it may be subject to fines and other penalties.

- In April 2021, the SAMR, together with the CAC and the State Administration of Taxation of the PRC, held a meeting with more than 30 major platform operators, including the operator of the Pinduoduo platform. All platform operators that participated in the meeting were required to conduct a self-inspection within one month to identify and correct possible violations of anti-monopoly, anti-unfair competition, tax and other related laws and regulations and submit their compliance commitments for public supervision. The authorities may regulate these compliance commitments through further legislation or administrative activities. As a result, we may incur additional costs and expenses, devote more of management's attention and allocate additional resources to be in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. If the operator of the Pinduoduo platform is required to take any rectifying or remedial measures or is subject to any penalty, the reputation and business operations of the Pinduoduo platform may be materially and adversely affected.
- In August 2022, certain amendments to the Anti-monopoly Law became effective and the amended PRC Anti-unfair Competition Law took effect in October 2025. These amendments generally impose stricter requirements for completing acquisitive transactions. Please see "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Anti-unfair Competition and Anti-monopoly" for details. Any failure or perceived failure by the Pinduoduo platform to comply with the anti-monopoly laws and regulations may result in governmental investigations or enforcement actions, lawsuits or claims against the Pinduoduo platform or its operator, and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the case of the Temu platform, we as the operator of the e-commerce platform and merchants that offer to sell products into the jurisdictions where we operate are subject to the consumer protection laws of such jurisdictions, including those relating to health and safety and product liability. For instance, merchants that offer to sell products into the U.S. are subject to laws and regulations enforced by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and other similar regulatory authorities at the state level. Merchants that offer to sell products into the European Union are subject to the General Product Safety Regulation in the EU. If certain products sold in a jurisdiction by merchants on our platforms are found to be in violation of the applicable consumer protection laws of such jurisdiction, such products could be subject to involuntary recalls, takedown notices, and other actions by the applicable authorities. Recalls and government or user concerns about product safety could harm our reputation and reduce sales, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Due to evolving legislative activities and varied local implementation practices regarding consumer protection, anti-monopoly and competition laws and regulations in the countries or regions where we have operations, compliance with these laws, regulations, rules and guidelines may be costly, and any actual or alleged non-compliance or associated inquiries, investigations and other governmental actions may divert significant management time and attention, strain our financial resources, bring negative publicity, subject us to liabilities or administrative penalties, or otherwise materially and adversely affect our financial condition, operations and business prospects.

Marketing, advertising, trade and commercial practices on our platforms may subject us to regulatory scrutiny, which may affect our business and results of operations.

Each jurisdiction in which we operate has its own laws and regulations governing online platforms, including those relating to marketing and advertising practices, consumer protection and unfair or deceptive trade practices. Regulators around the world are increasingly scrutinizing the use of "dark patterns," or practices that can allegedly manipulate users' behavior, often without their knowledge or consent, through the use of deceptive techniques. These practices are regulated by numerous laws globally, such as the GDPR, Digital Services Act, and Unfair Commercial Practices Directive in Europe and various federal and state laws in the U.S.

Companies deploying online advertising and marketing have been subject to government investigation by regulatory bodies. Given the nature of our platform and the scale of our operations, we have been subject to inquiries, investigations, or enforcement actions from regulators in various jurisdictions regarding our marketing, advertising, trade and commercial practices. We may continue to face similar investigations or enforcement actions, or claims and legal proceedings (including putative class actions) in jurisdictions where we operate concerning various aspects of our business, such as user acquisition and retention strategies, pricing and discounting practices, product listings, third-party merchant conduct, or the collection or use of consumer data. Any such proceedings, regardless of their outcome, could have an adverse effect on us because of legal costs, disruptions to our operations, diversion of management resources, negative publicity, and other factors.

We may experience fluctuations in our tax obligations and effective tax rate.

We are subject to a variety of taxes and tax collection obligations in multiple jurisdictions. We may recognize additional tax expense and be subject to additional tax liabilities, including other liabilities for tax collection obligations due to changes in laws, regulations, administrative practices, principles, and interpretations related to tax, including changes to the global tax framework, competition, and other laws and accounting rules in various jurisdictions. Such changes could come about as a result of economic, political, and other conditions. An increasing number of jurisdictions are considering or have adopted laws or administrative practices that impose new tax measures relating to online services and e-commerce, including revenue-based taxes, such as digital service taxes or online sales tax. These include new obligations to withhold or collect sales, consumption, value added, or other taxes on online marketplaces and remote sellers, or other requirements that may result in liability for third party obligations.

In addition, beginning in 2024, some jurisdictions (including those in which we operate) have either enacted or may enact legislation to adopt certain components of the Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) Model Rules, which form part of a set of rules commonly referred to as the Pillar Two Model Rules and are designed to define the global minimum tax rules and may increase our tax expense.

Our results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected by additional taxes imposed on us prospectively or retroactively or additional taxes or penalties resulting from the failure to comply with any tax obligations or failure to provide information about our merchants, suppliers, and other third parties for tax reporting purposes to various government agencies. In some cases, we also may not have sufficient notice to enable us to build systems and adopt processes to properly comply with new reporting or collection obligations by the effective date.

In the ordinary course of our business, there are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain and judgment is required in evaluating and estimating our tax expense, assets, and liabilities. We are subject to review and audit by tax authorities as well as subject to the prospective and retrospective effects of changing tax regulations, legislation and interpretations. Due to the inherent complexity and uncertainty of these matters, interpretations of certain tax laws by authorities, and judicial, administrative, and regulatory processes in these jurisdictions, the final outcome of such matters may be materially different from our expectations

If we fail to maintain and expand our relationships with merchants, our revenues and results of operations would be harmed.

We rely on our merchants to offer merchandise that appeals to our existing and potential buyers at attractive prices. Our ability to provide popular products on our platforms at attractive prices depends on our ability to develop mutually beneficial relationships with our merchants. For example, we rely on our merchants to make available sufficient inventory for the timely fulfillment of large volumes of orders on our platforms in an efficient manner to ensure our user experience. However, we may experience merchant attrition in the ordinary course of business resulting from several factors, such as losses to competitors, perception that marketing on our platforms is ineffective, reduction in merchants' marketing budgets, and closures or bankruptcies of merchants. In addition, we may have disputes with merchants with respect to their compliance with our quality control policies and measures and the penalties we impose for violation of these policies or measures from time to time, which may cause them to be dissatisfied with our platforms. Their complaints may in turn result in a negative impact on our public image and reputation. Our agreements with merchants also typically do not restrict them from establishing or maintaining business relationships with our competitors. We cannot assure you that merchants will continue to offer merchandise on our platforms if they are pressured to use only one platform to market their products. If we experience significant merchant attrition, or if we are unable to attract new merchants, our revenues and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Any change, disruption, or discontinuity in the features and functions of major social networks could severely limit our ability to continue growing our buyer base, and our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain new buyers and expand our buyer base. Acquiring and retaining buyers on our platforms is important to the growth and profitability of our business. We leverage social networks as a tool for buyer acquisition and engagement. Although buyers can access our platforms and make purchases directly through our platforms, we leverage social networks to enable buyers to share product information and their purchase experiences with their friends, family and other social contacts to generate effective and organic traffic and active interactions among buyers. A portion of our buyer traffic comes from these recommendations or product introductions that buyers share through social networks. Due to the nature of our business model, which resembles a dynamic and interactive shopping experience, it is impracticable for us to accurately bifurcate and quantify the buyer traffic generated directly through our platforms and through social networks. Therefore, during our daily operations, we focus more on the delivery of a seamless user experience across different access points, and believe that the final purchase destination cannot be used to reflect the significance of social networks to our business operations.

To the extent that we fail to effectively leverage such social networks, our ability to attract or retain buyers may be severely harmed. If any of these social networks makes changes to its functions or support, such as charging fees for functions or support that are currently provided for free, or stops offering its functions or support to us, we may not be able to locate alternative platforms of similar scale to provide similar functions or support on commercially reasonable terms in a timely manner, or at all. Any interruption to or discontinuation of our relationships with major social network operators may severely and negatively impact our ability to continue growing our buyer base. Furthermore, we may fail to establish or maintain relationships with additional social network operators to support the growth of our business on economically viable terms, or at all. Any occurrence of the circumstances mentioned above may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent on app stores to disseminate our mobile apps.

Consumers primarily access our services through the Pinduoduo and Temu mobile apps. Our mobile apps are offered via app stores operated by third parties, such as Apple's App Store, which could suspend or terminate users' access to our mobile apps, increase access costs or change the terms of access in a way that makes our apps less desirable or harder to access. As a result, our ability to expand our user base may be hindered if potential users experience difficulties in or are barred from accessing our mobile apps. In the past, our mobile apps were taken down from certain third-party app stores. We cannot assure you that we will not experience such incidents of a similar nature in the future. The occurrence of a similar incident may adversely affect our brands and reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any disruption to our IT systems could materially affect our ability to maintain the satisfactory performance of our IT systems and deliver consistent services to our buyers and merchants.

The satisfactory performance, reliability and availability of our IT systems are critical to our success, our ability to attract and retain buyers and our ability to maintain and deliver consistent services to our buyers and merchants. However, our technology infrastructure may fail to keep pace with the growth of our business, particularly with respect to the new product and service offerings on our platforms. Our buyers may experience delays as we seek to source additional capacity. If our buyers are dissatisfied with their experience on our platforms as a result of such delays, our results of operations as well as our reputation could be adversely affected.

Additionally, we must continue to upgrade and improve our technology infrastructure to support the growth of our business. However, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in executing these system upgrades, and the failure to do so may impede our growth. We currently rely on cloud services and servers operated by external cloud service providers to store our data, to allow us to analyze a large amount of data simultaneously and to update our buyer database and buyer profiles quickly. Any interruption or delay in the functionality of these external cloud service and server providers may materially and adversely affect the operations of our business.

We may be unable to satisfactorily monitor, maintain or upgrade our IT systems and infrastructure on a real-time basis, and buyers may experience service outages and delays in accessing and using our platforms to place orders. In addition, we may experience surges in online traffic and orders associated with specific promotional activities or the general increase of our scale and complexity of our operations which can put additional demand on our platforms at specific times. Our technology or infrastructure may not function properly at all times. Any system interruptions caused by telecommunications failures, computer viruses, hacking or other attempts to harm our systems that result in the unavailability or slowdown of our platforms or reduced order fulfillment performance could reduce the volume of products sold and the attractiveness of product offerings on our platforms. Our servers may also be vulnerable to computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins and similar disruptions, which could lead to system interruptions, mobile app slowdowns or unavailability, delays or errors in transaction processing, loss of data or the inability to accept and fulfill buyer orders. Any such occurrence could cause disruption to our daily operations. As a result, our reputation may be materially and adversely affected, our market share could decline and we could be subject to liability claims.

We rely on certain key operating metrics to evaluate the performance of our business, and perceived inaccuracies in such metrics may harm our reputation and negatively affect our business.

We rely on certain key operating metrics to evaluate the performance of our business. Our operating metrics may differ from estimates published by third parties or from similarly titled metrics used by other companies due to differences in methodology and assumptions. If these metrics are perceived to be inaccurate by investors or investors make investment decisions based on operating metrics that we disclosed in the past but with their own methodology and assumptions or those published or used by third parties or other companies, our reputation may be harmed, which could negatively affect our business, and we may also face potential lawsuits or disputes.

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

We and our merchants are vulnerable to natural disasters, health epidemics, and other calamities. Any such occurrence could cause disruption to our and our merchants' daily operations or the closure of facilities and logistics delivery networks, which may disrupt our business operations and adversely affect our results of operations. In recent years, there have been outbreaks of epidemics in the countries or regions where we have operations. Our results of operations could be adversely affected to the extent that any other epidemics or catastrophic events harm the local or global economy in general.

Our success depends on the continuing efforts of our key employees. If we fail to hire, retain and motivate our key employees, our business may suffer.

Our future success is significantly dependent upon the continued service of our key executives and other key employees. If we lose the services of any member of our management or key personnel, we may not be able to locate suitable or qualified replacements, and may incur additional expenses to recruit and train new staff, which could severely disrupt our business and growth. Our management and key personnel are critical to our vision, strategic direction, culture and overall business success. If there is any internal organizational structure change or change in responsibilities for our management or key personnel, the operation of our business and our business prospects may be adversely affected. Our employees, including members of our management, may choose to pursue other opportunities. If we are unable to motivate or retain key employees, our business may be severely disrupted and our prospects would suffer.

The increasing scale of our business also requires us to hire and retain a wide range of capable and experienced personnel and technological talents who can adapt to a dynamic, competitive and challenging business environment. We may need to hire additional personnel with special sets of skills and experience for our new initiatives and businesses. Competition for talent is intense, and the availability of suitable and qualified candidates is limited. Competition for talent could cause us to offer higher compensation and other benefits to attract and retain suitable individuals. Even if we were to offer higher compensation and other benefits, these individuals may choose not to join or continue to work for us. Any failure to attract or retain management and key personnel could severely disrupt our business and growth.

If we are unable to manage our growth or execute our strategies effectively, our business and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We expect to further expand our businesses. Expansion in general increases the complexity of our operations and places significant strains on our management, operational and financial resources, and may cause additional risks and costs in relation to compliance, such as dealing with regulatory enforcement or labor disputes. We may continue to hire, train and effectively manage new employees and contractors. If our new hires perform poorly or if we are unsuccessful in hiring, training, managing and integrating new employees and contractors, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially harmed.

In addition, we plan to further establish relationships with more merchants to increase the product offerings on our platforms. Such expansion may require us to work with a variety of additional merchants to introduce new products and address the evolving needs of our buyers. We may have limited or no experience with certain new product offerings, and our expansion into these new product offerings may not achieve broad buyer acceptance. These offerings may present new and difficult technological or operational challenges, and we and our merchants may be subject to claims if buyers are not satisfied with the quality of the products or do not have satisfactory experiences in general.

To effectively execute our business strategies and manage the expected growth of our operations and personnel, we will need to continue to improve our transaction processing, technological, operational and financial systems, policies, procedures and controls. All of these endeavors involve risks and will require significant management, financial and human resources. We cannot assure you that we will be able to effectively manage our growth or to implement our strategies successfully. If we are not able to manage our growth or implement our strategies effectively, or at all, our business and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We have launched a number of new initiatives in recent years. For example, in August 2020, as an extension to the Pinduoduo platform, we started Duo Duo Grocery, a next-day grocery pick-up service that allows users to order groceries and related products online and collect their orders the next day at nearby designated pickup points. In September 2022, we launched Temu, a global online platform that brings together consumers, merchants, manufacturers and brands around the world. We cannot assure you that we will be able to manage or operate these new business initiatives successfully or effectively, including by providing the requisite services to merchants, attracting and retaining capable employees and partners, or leasing suitable facilities on commercially acceptable terms. Failure to manage and operate the new initiatives could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may face challenges in expanding product offerings on our platforms.

The merchants on our platforms carry a wide range of products. Expansion of product offerings on our platforms, in terms of both categories and items, involves new risks and challenges. Our lack of familiarity with new products and lack of buyer data relating to these products may make it more difficult for us to anticipate buyer demand and preferences, inspect and control the quality of these products, and ensure that these products are properly handled, stored and delivered. Our merchants may experience higher return rates on new products, receive more buyer complaints about such products and face costly product liability claims as a result of selling such products, which would harm our brands, reputation and financial performance. We may also be involved in disputes with the merchants in connection with these claims and complaints.

As we broaden product offerings on our platforms, we will need to work with a large number of new merchants efficiently and establish and maintain mutually beneficial relationships with our existing and new merchants. To support our growth and our expansion, we will need to devote management, operating, financial and human resources which may divert our attention from existing businesses, incur upfront costs, and implement a variety of new and upgraded management, operating and financial systems, procedures and controls. There is no assurance that we will be able to implement all of these systems, procedures and control measures successfully or address the various challenges in expanding our future businesses and operations effectively. In addition, the initiatives that we are pursuing to diversify our business operations face risks and uncertainties and may not grow successfully.

Tencent provides services to us in connection with various aspects of our operations. If these services become limited, compromised, restricted, curtailed or less effective, more expensive or unavailable to us for any reason or in any way, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

We collaborate with Tencent, one of our principal shareholders and the owner of Weixin and QQ, with respect to various aspects of our business. If the services provided by Tencent to us become limited, compromised, restricted, curtailed or less effective, more expensive or unavailable to us for any reason, our business may be materially and adversely affected. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions.”

We rely on the proper operation and maintenance of our platforms, internet infrastructure and telecommunications networks in the countries or regions where we have operations. Any malfunction, capacity constraint or operation interruption may have an adverse impact on our business.

We provide products and services online through our platforms. The satisfactory performance, reliability and availability of our platforms are critical to our success and our ability to attract and retain buyers. Our business depends on the performance and reliability of the internet infrastructure in the countries or regions where we have operations. The reliability and availability of our platforms also depends on telecommunications carriers and other third-party providers for communications and storage capacity, including bandwidth and server storage, among other things. If we are unable to enter into or renew agreements with these providers on acceptable terms, or if any of our existing agreements with such providers are terminated as a result of our breach or otherwise, our ability to provide our services to our buyers could be adversely affected. In the case of the Pinduoduo platform, almost all access to the internet in China is maintained through state-owned telecommunications carriers under the administrative control and regulatory supervision of the MIIT. The Pinduoduo platform obtains access to end-user networks operated by such telecommunications carriers and internet service providers. We may face similar or other limitations in other countries in which we operate. The failure of telecommunications network operators to provide us with the requisite bandwidth could also interfere with the speed and availability of our platforms. Service interruptions prevent buyers from accessing our platforms and placing orders, and frequent interruptions could frustrate buyers and discourage them from attempting to place orders, which could cause us to lose buyers and harm our operating results. We may not have access to alternative networks in the event of disruptions, failures or other problems with the internet infrastructure in China or elsewhere. The internet infrastructure in the countries or regions in which we operate may not support the demand associated with continued growth in internet usage. In addition, we have no control over the costs of the services provided by the telecommunications operators. If the prices that we pay for telecommunications and internet services rise significantly, our financial results could be adversely affected.

We may engage in acquisitions, investments or strategic alliances, which could require significant management attention and materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We may, from time to time, identify strategic partners to form strategic alliances, invest in or acquire additional assets, technologies or businesses that are complementary to our existing business. These transactions may involve minority investments in other companies, acquisitions of controlling stakes in other companies or acquisitions of selected assets.

Any strategic alliances, investments or acquisitions and the subsequent integration of the new assets and businesses obtained or developed from such transactions into our own businesses may divert management from their primary responsibilities and subject us to additional liabilities. In addition, the costs of identifying and consummating investments and acquisitions may be significant. We may also incur costs and experience uncertainties in completing necessary registrations and obtaining necessary approvals from the government authorities. The costs and duration of integrating newly acquired assets and businesses could also materially exceed our expectations. Any such negative developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Our financial results could be adversely affected by our investments or acquisitions. The investments and acquired assets or businesses may not generate anticipated synergies with our business or achieve anticipated financial growth. They could result in significant investments and goodwill impairment charges and amortization expenses for other intangible assets, which would adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

Undetected programming errors or flaws could negatively affect user experience, damage our reputation or even cause direct loss to us, which would materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Our platforms and internal systems rely on software that is highly technical and complex. In addition, our platforms and internal systems depend on the ability of such software to store, retrieve, process and manage an immense amount of data and the ability of their operators to operate these complex systems properly. The software on which we rely may contain undetected programming errors or design defects, some of which may only be discovered after the code has been released. Improper operations or other human errors may also occur from time to time as a result of operating such software and complex systems. Programming errors or design defects within the software or human errors in connection with the operation of the software may result in a negative experience to buyers using our platforms, disruptions to the operations of our merchants, delays in the introduction of new features or enhancements, unintended disclosure of confidential information of buyers, merchants and our platforms, compromise in our ability to provide effective customer service and enjoyable user engagement or exploitation of loopholes by dishonest buyers or merchants. Programming errors or design defects could cause damage to our reputation, loss of buyers or merchants, or direct economic loss to us.

Our business generates and processes a large amount of data, and we are required to comply with laws relating to privacy and cybersecurity. The improper use or disclosure of data could have a material and adverse effect on our business and prospects.

Our business generates and processes a large amount of data. We face a number of demanding expectations relating to processing data from transactions and other activities on our platforms, including:

- protecting the data in and hosted on our system, including against attacks on our system by outside parties or fraudulent behavior or improper use by our employees, and securely transmitting such data over public networks;
- addressing concerns related to privacy, sharing, safety, security and other factors; and
- complying with applicable laws and regulations relating to the collection, use, storage, transfer, disclosure and security of personal data, including any requests from regulatory and government authorities relating to these data.

To address these expectations, we have adopted security policies and measures, including encryption technology, designed to protect our proprietary data and buyer information. Maintaining complete security on our platforms and systems for the storage and transmission of confidential or private data, such as buyers' personal information, payment-related information and transaction information, is essential to maintaining consumer confidence in our platforms and systems.

However, advances in technology, the expertise of hackers, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other events or developments could result in a compromise or breach of the technology that we use to protect our data. We may not be able to prevent third parties, especially hackers or other individuals or entities engaging in similar activities through viruses, ransomware, malicious software, break-ins, phishing attacks, third-party manipulation or security breaches, from illegally obtaining the confidential or private data we hold on our platforms. Individuals or entities that illegally obtain confidential or private data may further engage in various other illegal activities using such data. The methods used by hackers and others engaging in illegal online activities are increasingly more sophisticated and constantly evolving. In addition, we work with third-party payment service providers on payments for products sold on our platforms. Despite our efforts, we have limited control or influence over the security policies or measures adopted by third-party providers of online payment services through which some of our buyers may choose to make payment for purchases.

Any negative publicity on our platforms' data safety or privacy protection mechanisms and policies, and any claims asserted or investigations against us or fines that may be imposed upon us as a result of actual or perceived failures, could have a material and adverse effect on our public image, reputation, financial condition and results of operations. Any compromise of our information security or the information security of our contracted third-party payment service providers that results in data being improperly used or disclosed could also materially and adversely affect us. Significant capital, managerial and other resources, including costs incurred to deploy additional personnel, develop network protection technologies, train employees, and engage third-party experts and consultants, may be required to ensure and enhance information security or to address the issues caused by a potential security failure.

We currently rely on commercial banks and third-party payment service providers for payment processing and escrow services. If these payment services are restricted or curtailed in any way, are offered to us on less favorable terms, or become unavailable to us or our buyers for any reason, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Buyers on our platforms may opt to pay for purchases using a variety of methods, including through credit cards, debit cards, and payment methods provided by third-party payment service providers such as mobile wallets or buy now pay later solutions. Our business therefore depends on the billing, payment and escrow systems of these service providers to maintain accurate records of payments of sales proceeds by buyers and collect such payments.

Business involving online payment services is subject to a number of risks that could materially and adversely affect third-party payment service providers' ability to provide payment processing and escrow services to us, including:

- dissatisfaction with these online payment services or decreased use of their services by buyers and merchants;
- increasing competition, including from other established internet companies, payment service providers and companies engaged in other financial technology services;
- changes to rules or practices applicable to payment systems that link to third-party payment service providers;
- breach of buyers' personal information and concerns over the use and security of information collected from buyers;
- service outages, system failures or failures to effectively scale the system to handle large and growing transaction volumes;
- increasing costs to third-party payment service providers, including fees charged by banks to process transactions through online payment channels, which would also increase our costs of revenues; and
- failure to manage funds accurately or loss of funds, whether due to employee fraud, security breaches, technical errors or otherwise.

Our reliance on third-party payment service providers subjects us to limitations imposed by the providers. For example, some commercial banks in China impose limits on the amounts that may be transferred by automated payments from buyers' bank accounts to their linked accounts with third-party payment services. We cannot predict whether these and any additional restrictions that could be put in place would have a material adverse effect on our business.

We cannot assure you that we will be successful in entering and maintaining amicable relationships with commercial banks and online payment service providers that work with us. Identifying, negotiating and maintaining relationships with these providers require significant time and resources. Our current agreements with these service providers also do not prohibit them from working with our competitors. They could choose to terminate their relationships with us or propose terms that we cannot accept. Moreover, we cannot guarantee that the terms we have negotiated with these payment service providers, including the payment processing fee rates, will remain as favorable. If the terms with these payment service providers become less favorable to us, such as the increase of payment processing fee rate, we may have to raise the transaction services fees for certain of our merchants, which may cause us to lose merchants, or absorb the additional costs by ourselves, both of which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, these service providers may not perform as expected under our agreements with them, and we may have disagreements or disputes with such payment service providers, either of which could adversely affect our brands and reputation as well as our business operations.

The laws, regulations, rules, and standards relating to payments span multiple jurisdictions globally, and are complex and evolving.

The laws and regulations related to payments are complex, evolving, subject to change and vary across the PRC, the United States and other jurisdictions globally. Jurisdictions may subject us to requirements for licensing, regulatory inspection, handling of funds, data processing and privacy or other obligations. Any failure or claim of our failure to comply, or any failure by our third-party payment processors to comply, could cost us substantial resources, result in liabilities and harm our reputation. In addition, through our agreements with third-party payment processors, we are subject to credit card association operating rules, which are subject to change or reinterpretation. Any failure to comply with these rules could impact our ability to meet our contractual obligations to our third-party payment processors. Any changes in these rules, including any change in our designation by major payment card providers, could require a change in our business operations.

In China, the commercial banks and third-party payment service providers that work with the Pinduoduo platform are subject to the supervision of the People's Bank of China. The People's Bank of China may publish rules, guidelines and interpretations from time to time regulating the operation of financial institutions and payment service providers that may in turn affect the pattern of services provided by such entities to the Pinduoduo platform. For example, in November 2017, the People's Bank of China published the Notice on Further Strengthening the Rectification of Uncertificated Payment Business Operations without a Certificate. This notice was intended to prevent unlicensed entities from using licensed payment service providers as a conduit for conducting the unlicensed payment settlement services, so as to safeguard the fund security and information security. We believe that the pattern of the Pinduoduo platform receiving settlement services from third-party payment service providers is not in violation of the notice because (i) the commercial bank opens a special internal account to receive payment from the buyers, (ii) the Pinduoduo platform submits to the bank materials verifying the truthfulness of the transactions and (iii) the bank also verifies other information, if it deems necessary, before it distributes the payment to merchants on the Pinduoduo platform and the Pinduoduo platform, as applicable. However, we cannot assure you that the People's Bank of China or other governmental authorities will take the same view as ours. If required by the People's Bank of China or new legislation, the payment service providers that work with the Pinduoduo platform will have to suspend their services or explore new models to offer their services to the Pinduoduo platform, the Pinduoduo platform may not be able to claim its ownership and exclusive control of the payments from the buyers in the bank accounts opened with the commercial banks, and the Pinduoduo platform may incur additional expenses or invest considerable resources in complying with the requirements. If the People's Bank of China or other governmental authorities deem the Pinduoduo platform's cooperation with payment service providers to be in violation of law, the Pinduoduo platform may also have to suspend or terminate its cooperation with these payment service providers or explore new models for using their services, and the income derived from the accrued interests in the bank accounts may be confiscated, and the Pinduoduo platform may be subject to a fine of one to five times of such income.

In addition, similar to a potential increase in fee rates from third-party payment service providers described above, any increased costs associated with compliance with rules on payment processing could lead us to bear increased costs or increased fees for our merchants, each of which may negatively impact our business.

We do not control Shanghai Fufeitong and the majority of its equity interests is indirectly controlled by our executive officers. If any conflict arises between us and Shanghai Fufeitong and cannot be resolved in our favor, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

In April 2020, Shanghai Xunmeng, a subsidiary of the VIE, entered into a business cooperation agreement with Shanghai Fufeitong Payment Service Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Fufeitong, pursuant to which both parties agreed to conduct comprehensive business cooperation in payment services, technical resources and other related professional areas. Mr. Lei Chen and Mr. Zhenwei Zheng, our executive officers, indirectly hold 93.89% of the equity interests in Shanghai Fufeitong. As such, the transaction constitutes a related party transaction. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions—Loan to Ningbo Hexin and Business Cooperation Agreement with Shanghai Fufeitong" for more details about the transactions.

As Shanghai Fufeitong, which we do not have control over, also provides payment services to other parties from time to time, we cannot assure you that Shanghai Fufeitong's transactions with other parties or its pursuit of opportunities and development would not conflict with our interests. There can be no assurance that Mr. Lei Chen and Mr. Zhenwei Zheng, in light of their control over Shanghai Fufeitong, would act in favor of our interests if any conflict arises between us and Shanghai Fufeitong. If the conflict cannot be resolved in our favor, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

Moreover, due to our cooperation with Shanghai Fufeitong, any event that negatively affects Shanghai Fufeitong may also negatively affect the perception of our buyers, merchants, regulators and other third parties on us and may further adversely and materially affect our reputation, business, results of operations and prospects.

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

Our business is subject to governmental supervision and regulation by the governmental authorities. In the case of the Pinduoduo platform, these authorities include the Ministry of Commerce of the PRC, the MIIT, the National Radio and Television Administration of the PRC, or the NRTA, and other governmental authorities in charge of the relevant categories of products sold on the Pinduoduo platform. Together, these government authorities promulgate and enforce regulations that cover many aspects of the operation of online retailing and related business, including entry into the industry, the scope of permissible business activities, licenses and permits for various business activities, and foreign investment. For instance, the Pinduoduo platform is required to hold a number of licenses and permits in connection with its business operations, including VATS Licenses and approvals for the establishment of PRC foreign-invested enterprises engaging in the sale of goods over the internet. We have in the past held and currently hold all material licenses and permits described above and may apply for certain additional licenses with the government authorities in the future to maintain compliances especially when we take on new business activities. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Foreign Investment” and “—Licenses, Permits and Filings.”

As of the date of this annual report, other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we have not been subject to material penalties or other material disciplinary action from the governmental authorities regarding conducting our business without proper approvals, licenses and permits. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We and certain of our directors and officers have been named as defendants in several lawsuits, and we may be the target of future claims, litigation, government investigations or other proceedings, all of which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operation, cash flows and reputation”, “—Our business is subject to a large number of laws across many jurisdictions, many of which are evolving” and “Item 8. Financial Information—A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Legal Proceedings.” We cannot assure you that we will not receive such notice of warning or be subject to penalties or other disciplinary actions in the future. The interpretation and implementation of current and any future laws and regulations applicable to online retail and related businesses may substantially impact our business and financial condition. New laws and regulations may be adopted from time to time that require additional licenses and permits other than those we currently have, and to address new issues that arise from time to time. Interpretations of existing laws and regulations could also change, resulting in us being subject to licensing requirements that we believe we are not currently subject to. If any governmental authority considers us operating without proper approvals, licenses, filings, registrations or permits or promulgates new laws and regulations that require additional approvals, filings, registrations or licenses or impose additional restrictions on the operation of any part of our business, it has the power to, among other things, levy fines, confiscate our income, revoke our business licenses, require us to discontinue the relevant part of our business or impose restrictions on the affected portion of our business. Any of these and other regulatory actions by the governmental authorities, including issuance of official notices, change of policies, promulgation of regulations and imposition of sanctions, may adversely affect our business. In addition, if we were to use new or additional domain names to conduct our business, we would have to apply for the same set of government authorizations or amend the current ones. There is no assurance that we will be able to complete such procedures timely.

Applicable laws and regulations may also require e-commerce platform operators to take measures to protect consumer rights. Failure to do so may subject the e-commerce platform operators to rectification requirements and penalties. Although we endeavor to comply with the applicable laws and regulations, there is no assurance that we can timely react to the evolving requirements. If the competent governmental authorities deem that we fail to meet such requirements, we may receive warnings, be ordered to make rectifications, or be subject to other administrative sanctions and/or penalties that may have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

For instance, on November 12, 2020, the NRTA issued the Circular on Strengthening the Administration of Livestreaming, also known as Notice 78. Pursuant to Notice 78, platforms that provide livestreaming must register their information and business operations. On April 23, 2021, seven PRC regulatory authorities jointly promulgated the Administrative Measures on Online Livestreaming Marketing (Trial), effective May 25, 2021, which require livestreaming platforms to adopt measures to (i) intervene in risky or illegal transactions by limiting traffic, suspending livestreaming or other methods, and (ii) prominently warn users of the risks involved in transactions conducted outside of the livestreaming platforms. On December 18, 2025, the SAMR and the CAC issued the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Live E-commerce, which took effect on February 01, 2026, which clarify the legal obligation of key participants in the livestreaming e-commerce ecosystem. Regulatory authorities may promulgate new laws and regulations from time to time to address new issues and regulate emerging activities. The interpretation and implementation of existing laws and regulations applicable to business activities in livestreaming and e-commerce are complex and evolving. We cannot assure you that we will not be found in violation of any of the laws and regulations currently in effect due to the evolving interpretation and implementation of these laws and regulations.

We are subject to the labor laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which we have employees. If we are found to violate these laws or regulations, or if these laws and regulations change, we could be negatively affected. Our entities in China are required by PRC laws and regulations to comply with PRC labor laws and regulations, pursuant to which they must pay overtime compensation and provide various government statutory employee benefit plans, including medical insurance, maternity insurance, workplace injury insurance, unemployment insurance and pension benefits through a PRC government-mandated multi-employer defined contribution plan. The relevant government agencies may examine whether an employer has made adequate payments of the requisite statutory employee benefits, and those employers who fail to make adequate payments may be subject to late payment fees, fines and/or other penalties. If the PRC authorities determine that the PRC entities need to make supplemental contributions, that these entities are not in compliance with labor laws and regulations, or that these entities are subject to fines or other legal sanctions, such as order of timely rectification, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Pursuant to the Individual Income Tax Law of the PRC, as amended on August 31, 2018, which became effective on January 1, 2019, an individual's taxable income shall be an amount equal to such individual's total annual income less a general deductible of RMB60,000 and various special deductibles permitted under relevant laws. Determination and calculation of such special deductibles in accordance with the law may result in an increase of the operating costs and expenses of the Pinduoduo platform. However, as the interpretations of these laws and implementing rules have not been entirely settled yet, our determination and calculation of the special deductibles based on our understanding may be different from how the tax authorities or our employees in the PRC would do. These differences may result in inquiries or reassessment by the tax authorities, as well as disputes with our employees in the PRC.

We may increasingly become a target of public scrutiny and anti-competitive actions conducted by competitors or third parties with ill intent, including complaints to regulatory agencies, negative media coverage, and public dissemination of malicious reports or accusations about our business, all of which could severely damage our reputation and materially and adversely affect our business and prospects.

We process an extremely large number of transactions on a daily basis on our platforms, and the high volume of transactions taking place on our platforms as well as publicity about our business create the possibility of heightened attention from the public, competitors, regulators and the media. Heightened regulatory and public concerns over consumer protection and consumer safety issues may subject us to additional legal and social responsibilities and increased scrutiny and negative publicity over these issues, due to the large number of transactions that take place on our platform and the increasing scope of our overall business operations. In addition, changes in our services or policies have resulted or could result in objections by the public, our competitors, operators of traditional or new media and social networks, merchants on our platform or others. From time to time, these objections or allegations, regardless of their veracity, may result in consumer dissatisfaction, public protests or negative publicity, which could result in government inquiry or substantial harm to our brand, reputation and operations.

In particular, as the competition in the e-commerce industry further intensifies, we are increasingly susceptible to aggressive, anti-competitive and potentially malicious behaviors, conducts and campaigns by our competitors or third parties with ill intent. For example, untrue and unsubstantiated allegations targeting our platforms or merchants on our platforms may be posted on internet forums, social media platforms or websites by anyone on an anonymous basis. The availability of information on the internet is virtually immediate, as is its impact. These information platforms may not necessarily filter or check the accuracy of information before allowing them to be published. We are often afforded little or no time to respond. For instance, in March 2023, a number of media channels reported cybersecurity concerns about our Pinduoduo mobile app alleged by an anonymous source. Competitors or third parties with ulterior motives could launch aggressive marketing and publicity strategies against us and place the media coverage about this incident among other innocuous or unrelated matters. We are working with stakeholders to refute the allegations while using this opportunity to review our practices. As a result of this anti-competitive conduct, or activities of a similar nature, our brand name and reputation may be materially and adversely affected, and our business operations and strategies may be disrupted or harmed. We may even be subject to governmental or regulatory scrutiny or third-party claims as a result. Meanwhile, we may be required to spend significant amount of time and incur substantial costs to react to or address these consequences. There is no assurance that we will be able to effectively defend ourselves against this type of anti-competitive conduct within a reasonable period of time, or at all.

Moreover, as our business expands and grows, both organically and through acquisitions of and investments in other businesses, we may be exposed to heightened public scrutiny in jurisdictions where we already operate as well as in new jurisdictions where we may operate. There is no assurance that we would not become a target for regulatory or public scrutiny in the future or that scrutiny and public exposure would not severely damage our reputation, business or prospects.

The online marketing services provided by us are subject to complex and evolving advertising laws and regulations across multiple jurisdictions, and any failure to comply with such laws and regulations could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We generate a significant amount of our revenues from online marketing services and other related services. Such commercial advertising activities are, or may in the future be, subject to online advertising and other applicable laws and regulations in jurisdictions where we operate or where such advertisements are displayed or targeted. If we are unable to comply with any of these changing laws or regulations, we could be subject to investigations, penalties, restrictions on our advertising and marketing activities or other enforcement actions, which could materially and adversely affect the operation, growth and financial performance of our platform. See also “—Marketing, advertising, trade and commercial practices on our platforms may subject us to regulatory scrutiny, which may affect our business and results of operations” for additional discussion of regulatory scrutiny of our marketing and advertising practices.

The PRC Advertising Law and the Administrative Measures on Internet Advertising govern commercial advertising activities conducted within the territory of the PRC that directly or indirectly promote a product or service through text, images, audio, video, or any other form, using any website, web page, web application, or other online media. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Internet Advertising Business.” Under the Administrative Measures on Internet Advertising, our online marketing services and other related services fall within the purview of the PRC Advertising Law.

PRC advertising laws and regulations require advertisers, advertising operators and advertising distributors to ensure that the content of the advertisements they prepare or distribute is fair and accurate and is in full compliance with applicable laws. The Pinduoduo platform currently generates revenues primarily from online marketing services. Violation of these laws, rules or regulations may result in penalties, including fines, confiscation of advertising fees and orders to cease dissemination of the advertisements. In circumstances involving serious violations, the PRC government may suspend or revoke a violator’s business license or license for operating advertising business. In addition, the Administrative Measures on Internet Advertising require paid-for search results to be prominently marked as an advertisement and distinguished from natural search results so that consumers will not be misled as to the nature of these search results. As such, the Pinduoduo platform must distinguish between merchants who purchase the relevant online marketing and related services (or the listings posted by these merchants) and other merchants. Complying with these requirements and any penalties or fines for any failure to comply may significantly reduce the attractiveness of the Pinduoduo platform and increase our costs and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, for advertising content related to specific types of products and services, advertisers, advertising operators and advertising distributors must confirm that the advertisers have obtained requisite government approvals, including the advertiser’s operating qualifications, proof of quality inspection of the advertised products, and, with respect to certain industries, government approval of the content of the advertisement and filing with the local authorities. Pursuant to the Administrative Measures on Internet Advertising, the Pinduoduo platform is required to take steps to monitor the content of advertisements displayed on the platform. Complying with PRC requirements on online advertising requires considerable resources and time, and could significantly affect the operation of the Pinduoduo platform, while exposing the Pinduoduo platform to increased liability under the relevant laws and regulations. The costs associated with complying with these laws and regulations, including any penalties or fines for our failure to comply if required, could have a material adverse effect on the Pinduoduo platform’s business, financial condition and results of operations. Any further change in the classification of the Pinduoduo platform’s online marketing and other related services by the PRC government may also significantly disrupt the Pinduoduo platform’s operations, and materially and adversely affect its business and prospects.

In addition, the Chinese government may, from time to time, promulgate new advertising laws and regulations in the future to impose further requirements on online advertising services. To the extent such new laws or regulations are enacted, our costs of complying with and our potential liability under the relevant laws or regulations could increase, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition to the PRC regulatory framework described above, the on-platform advertising services provided on the Temu platform are subject to a broad and evolving range of advertising laws and regulations across the multiple jurisdictions in which Temu operates. These laws and regulations impose varying requirements on digital advertising activities, including in relation to transparency and disclosure obligations, restrictions on targeting and personalization of advertisements, requirements relating to the identification of paid promotional content, and consumer protection standards applicable to advertising claims and representations. Any failure, or perceived failure, to comply with these requirements could expose us to regulatory investigations, enforcement actions, fines, reputational harm, or restrictions on our advertising and marketing activities.

In the European Union, for example, the on-platform advertising services provided on the Temu platform are subject to the Digital Services Act (“DSA”), which imposes specific obligations on online platforms with respect to advertising transparency, including requirements to maintain a publicly accessible advertisement repository, disclose to users why they are being shown a particular advertisement, and refrain from using certain targeting parameters based on sensitive personal data or directed at minors. Temu, as a very large online platform designated under the DSA, is further required to conduct annual systemic risk assessments addressing, among other areas, the potential negative effects of its advertising systems on fundamental rights, consumer protection and public health, and to implement reasonable mitigation measures in respect of identified risks. Non-compliance with DSA obligations may result in fines of up to six percent of the global annual turnover of the relevant entity, and, in cases of repeated or serious infringement, temporary restrictions on access to the platform.

In the United Kingdom, our activities may also be subject to the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (“DMCCA”), which enhances the enforcement powers of the Competition and Markets Authority (“CMA”) in relation to consumer protection and unfair commercial practices, including in the context of online advertising. The CMA has the authority to directly impose significant fines for breaches, including for misleading advertising, inadequate disclosures, or non-compliant online practices, without the need for court proceedings. Any failure to comply with applicable requirements under the DMCCA or related UK consumer protection laws could expose us to investigations, enforcement actions, and financial penalties.

The legal and regulatory landscape governing digital advertising across the jurisdictions in which the Temu platform operates is complex, rapidly evolving, and subject to significant uncertainty with respect to interpretation and enforcement. We may not always be able to anticipate, monitor or ensure full compliance with the advertising laws and regulations of every jurisdiction in which we operate or into which its advertisements may be delivered or targeted. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with applicable advertising laws and regulations, or any change in such laws and regulations or their interpretation or enforcement by the relevant governmental authorities, could result in investigations, regulatory actions, fines, penalties, restrictions on the Temu platform’s advertising and marketing activities, reputational damage, or other adverse consequences, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

We cannot be certain that our operations or any aspects of our business do not or will not infringe upon or otherwise violate patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights held by third parties. We have been, are, and from time to time in the future may be, subject to legal proceedings and claims relating to the intellectual property rights of others. In addition, there may be other third-party intellectual property that is infringed by products offered by our merchants, our services or other aspects of our business. There could also be existing patents of which we are not aware that our products may inadvertently infringe. We cannot assure you that holders of patents purportedly relating to some aspect of our technology platforms or business, if any such holders exist, would not seek to enforce such patents against us in any jurisdiction. Further, the application and interpretation of patent laws and the procedures and standards for granting patents in certain countries or regions where we operate may be evolving and are uncertain, and we cannot assure you that their courts or regulatory authorities would agree with our analysis. If we are found to have violated the intellectual property rights of others, we may be subject to liability for our infringement activities or may be prohibited from using such intellectual property, and we may incur licensing fees or be forced to develop alternatives of our own. In addition, we may incur significant expenses, and may be forced to divert management’s time and other resources from our business and operations to defend against these infringement claims, regardless of their merits. Successful infringement or licensing claims made against us may result in significant monetary liabilities and may materially disrupt our business and operations by restricting or prohibiting our use of the intellectual property in question.

Finally, we use open-source software in connection with our products and services. Companies that incorporate open-source software into their products and services have, from time to time, faced claims challenging the ownership of open-source software and compliance with open-source license terms. As a result, we could be subject to suits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open-source software or non-compliance with open-source licensing terms. Some open-source software licenses require users who distribute open-source software as part of their software to publicly disclose all or part of the source code to such software and make available any derivative works of the open-source code on unfavorable terms or at no cost. Any requirement to disclose our source code or pay damages for breach of contract could be harmful to our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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

We regard our trademarks, copyrights, patents, domain names, know-how, proprietary technologies, and similar intellectual property as critical to our success, and we rely on a combination of intellectual property laws and contractual arrangements, including confidentiality, invention assignment and non-compete agreements with our employees and others, to protect our proprietary rights. We are aware of certain copycat websites that attempt to cause confusion or diversion of traffic from us, against which we have initiated or are considering initiating legal proceedings. However, there is no guarantee we would prevail in any legal proceeding, and we may continue to become an attractive target to these types of attacks in the future because of our brand recognition in the online retail industry. Despite these measures, any of our intellectual property rights could be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or misappropriated, or such intellectual property may not be sufficient to provide us with competitive advantages. In addition, there can be no assurance that (i) our application for registration of trademarks, patents, and other intellectual property rights will be approved, (ii) any intellectual property rights will be adequately protected, or (iii) such intellectual property rights will not be challenged by third parties or found by a judicial authority to be invalid or unenforceable. Further, because of the rapid pace of technological change in our industry, parts of our business rely on technologies developed or licensed by third parties, and we may not be able to obtain or continue to obtain licenses and technologies from these third parties on reasonable terms or at all.

Confidentiality, invention assignment and non-compete agreements may be breached by counterparties, and there may not be adequate remedies available to us for any such breach. Accordingly, we may not be able to effectively protect our intellectual property rights or enforce our contractual rights. Policing any unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and costly and the steps we take may be inadequate to prevent the infringement or misappropriation of our intellectual property. In the event that we resort to litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, such litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management and financial resources, and could put our intellectual property at risk of being invalidated or narrowed in scope. We have initiated litigation to defend our trademarks against infringement. However, we can provide no assurance that we will prevail in these ongoing actions or any other future litigation, and even if we do prevail, we may not obtain a meaningful recovery.

In addition, our trade secrets may be leaked or otherwise become available to, or be independently discovered by, our competitors. Any failure in maintaining, protecting or enforcing our intellectual property rights could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Tightening of tax compliance efforts that affect our merchants could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Tax legislation relating to the e-commerce industry is still developing. Governments may promulgate or strengthen the implementation of tax regulations that impose obligations on e-commerce platforms, which could increase the costs to consumers and merchants and make our platforms less competitive. Governments may require e-commerce platform operators to assist in the enforcement of tax registration requirements and the collection of taxes with respect to the revenue or profit generated by merchants from transactions conducted on their platforms. We may also be requested by tax authorities to supply information about merchants on our platforms, such as transaction records and bank account information, and assist in the enforcement of other tax regulations, including payment and withholding obligations against merchants. As a result of more stringent tax compliance requirements and liabilities, we may lose existing merchants and potential merchants might not be willing to sell products through our platforms, which could in turn negatively affect us. Stricter tax enforcement by tax authorities may also reduce the activities of merchants on our platforms and increase our liabilities and obligations.

Any heightened tax law enforcement against us or participants in our ecosystem (including imposition of reporting or withholding obligations on operators of e-commerce platforms with respect to indirect taxes of merchants and stricter tax enforcement against merchants generally) could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business may be subject to seasonal sales fluctuations which could result in volatility or have an adverse effect on the market price of our ADSs.

We experience seasonality in our business, reflecting a combination of seasonal fluctuations in internet usage and traditional retail seasonality patterns. For example, we generally experience less buyer traffic and purchase orders in the first quarter of each year. Furthermore, sales are generally higher in the fourth quarter of each calendar year than in the preceding three quarters. Due to the foregoing factors, our financial condition and results of operations for future quarters may continue to fluctuate and our historical quarterly results may not be comparable to future quarters. Moreover, due to our relatively 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. As a result, the trading price of our ADSs may fluctuate from time to time due to seasonality.

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

We adopted a global share incentive plan in 2015 (the “2015 Plan”) and a share incentive plan in 2018 (the “2018 Plan”) for the purpose of granting share-based compensation awards to employees, directors and consultants to incentivize their performance and align their interests with ours. Under each of the share incentive plans, we are authorized to grant options and other types of awards. The maximum aggregate number of ordinary shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2015 Plan is 581,972,860 Class A ordinary shares, subject to adjustment and amendment, and the maximum aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2018 Plan was initially 363,130,400 Class A ordinary shares, plus an annual increase on the first day of each fiscal year of our company during the term of the 2018 Plan commencing with the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2019, by an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 1.0% of the total number of shares issued and outstanding on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, and (ii) such number of shares as may be determined by our board of directors. In March 2021, our board of directors approved an amendment to the 2018 Plan to increase the annual increase percentage from 1.0% to 3.0% effective from the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022. See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation” for further details. We recognized substantial share-based compensation expenses in our consolidated financial statements in connection with these grants, and may continue to incur such expenses in the future.

We believe the granting of share-based compensation is of significant importance to our ability to attract and retain key personnel and employees, and we will continue to grant share-based compensation 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. We may re-evaluate the vesting schedules, lock-up period, exercise price or other key terms applicable to the grants under our currently effective share incentive plans from time to time. If we choose to do so, our expenses associated with share-based compensation may increase, which may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

If we fail to implement and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, our ability to accurately and timely report our financial results or prevent fraud may be adversely affected, and investor confidence and the market price of our ADSs may be adversely impacted.

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and the rules and regulations of the Nasdaq Global Select Market. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. We must perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal control over financial reporting to allow management to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in our Form 20-F filing for that year, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025. See “Item 15. Controls and Procedures.” If we fail to implement and maintain an effective system of internal control, we will not be able to conclude and our independent registered public accounting firm will not be able to report that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in our future annual report on Form 20-F covering the fiscal year in which this failure occurs. Effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports. Any failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could prevent us from identifying fraud and result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which in turn could have a material and adverse effect on the trading price of our ADSs. Furthermore, we may need to incur additional costs and use additional management and other resources as our business and operations further expand or in an effort to remediate any significant control deficiencies that may be identified in the future.

If we cannot obtain sufficient cash when we need it, we may not be able to meet our payment obligations.

We may rely upon distributions and advances from our subsidiaries, as well as service fees paid by the VIE and its subsidiaries pursuant to our contractual arrangements with them, to meet our cash requirements. Our subsidiaries and the VIE and its subsidiaries are distinct legal entities and do not have any obligation, legal or otherwise, to provide us with distributions or advances. We may face tax or other adverse consequences, or legal limitations, on our ability to obtain funds from these entities. In addition, our ability to obtain external financing in the future is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including:

- our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;
- general market conditions for financing activities by internet companies; and
- economic, political and other conditions in the PRC and elsewhere.

If we are unable to obtain funding in a timely manner or on commercially acceptable terms, we may not be able to meet our payment obligations, which in turn may constitute a default under the existing and/or future agreements governing our indebtedness.

We do not have any business insurance.

We do not have any business liability or disruption insurance to cover our operations. We have determined that the costs of insuring for these risks and the difficulties associated with acquiring such insurance on commercially reasonable terms make it impractical for us to have such insurance. Any uninsured risks may result in substantial costs and the diversion of resources, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

A severe or prolonged downturn in the global economy could materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition.

The global macroeconomic environment faces numerous challenges. Economic conditions in the jurisdictions in which we operate are sensitive to global economic conditions, as well as changes in economic and political policies and the expected or perceived overall economic growth rate in such jurisdictions. In recent years, geopolitical tensions and military conflicts in various regions of the world have created additional uncertainties in the global economy. For example, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the Hamas-Israel conflict, the recent military conflict involving the United States and Iran, and the resultant restrictions at various times on shipping through the straits of Hormuz, have heightened geopolitical tensions globally. Regional conflicts have contributed to increase in food and energy prices and thus to inflation more generally, with the potential for even more serious consequences if oil and gas facilities are destroyed or shipping is affected for an extended period of time. Although these developments have not had a direct material impact on our business operations and financial results to date, they may lead to increased energy prices, disruptions in international trade, logistics and supply chains, volatility in financial markets, sanctions, export controls, trade restrictions or other governmental measures, broader economic instability. Such developments may also adversely affect consumer confidence and discretionary spending, disrupt cross-border commerce and logistics networks, increase freight costs, and create uncertainties in the jurisdictions where we operate or plan to expand. Any severe or prolonged slowdown in the global economy or the economies of the jurisdictions in which we operate may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We and certain of our directors and officers have been named as defendants in several lawsuits, and we may be the target of future claims, litigation, government investigations or other proceedings, all of which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operation, cash flows and reputation.

We are regularly subject to actual and threatened claims, litigation (including putative class action lawsuits), reviews, investigations, and other proceedings, including proceedings by governments and regulatory authorities, involving a wide range of issues, including intellectual property infringement, data security and privacy, marketing and advertising practices, commercial practices, merchandise safety and consumer protection, environmental protection, advertising and marketing, labor and employment, supply chain compliance, competition and antitrust, commercial disputes, taxation, and other matters. For instance, our promotional practices and the manner in which content is presented to users on our platforms have been, and may continue to be, subject to claims, litigation, reviews, investigations, and other proceedings.

Each jurisdiction in which we operate has its own laws and regulations governing internet companies. We have been, and may continue to be, subject to inquiries, investigations, and/or enforcement actions from regulatory agencies and bodies across the jurisdictions in which we operate. We are currently defending five lawsuits filed by state Attorneys General of Arkansas, Nebraska, Kentucky, Arizona and Texas of the United States alleging violations of various state consumer protection and deceptive trade practices laws. We dispute these allegations of wrongdoing and intend to continue defending ourselves vigorously. In addition to these active lawsuits, we are aware of ongoing investigations and potential litigation being considered by several other state authorities. Additional states may initiate similar investigations or legal proceedings in the future. Any unfavorable outcomes in these matters—including the imposition of significant fines, penalties or injunctive relief—could result in damage to our reputation and brand, and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In October 2024, the European Commission initiated a formal investigation into the Temu platform to assess potential violations of the Digital Services Act related to the alleged sale of illegal products by merchants on Temu, the design of the Temu user interface and Temu’s recommendation systems. In July 2025, the European Commission preliminarily found the Temu platform to be in breach of the obligation under the Digital Services Act (DSA) to properly assess the risks of illegal products being disseminated on its marketplace. We are engaging constructively with the European Commission in respect of those preliminary findings and the other open matters within its ongoing investigation in accordance with the applicable process. If the Commission’s preliminary views were to be ultimately confirmed, the Commission would adopt a non-compliance decision finding that Temu is in breach of Article 34 of the DSA. Such a decision could entail fines of up to 6% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the provider and an order requiring the provider to take measures to address the breach. A non-compliance decision may also trigger an enhanced supervision period to ensure compliance with the measures the provider intends to take to remedy the breach. In November 2024, the Consumer Protection Cooperation (CPC) Network and the European Commission notified us of a number of practices on the Temu platform that allegedly infringe EU consumer laws. The CPC Network directed Temu to bring those practices in line with EU consumer laws and initiated an investigation requesting Temu to provide further information. We have responded to the European Commission and the CPC Network. As of the date of this annual report, the European Commission and CPC Network investigations remain ongoing.

In December 2024, Vietnamese authorities suspended the operations of several e-commerce platforms, including the Temu platform, in Vietnam, pending the completion of their e-commerce service registration with the relevant authorities. Similarly, in March 2025, Uzbekistani authorities suspended the Temu platform due to matters relating to tax compliance and local entity registration. As of the date of this annual report, our operations of the Temu platform in Vietnam and Uzbekistan have not resumed.

We are also subject to multiple investigations, inquiries, and other proceedings involving law enforcement and regulatory agencies globally, including in the U.S., Germany, France, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, Australia and South Korea, among others. These actions cover various aspects of our business operations, including privacy and data protection, merchandise safety and consumer protection, environmental protection, pricing and product information displays, marketing and advertising practices, delivery service, and seller information disclosures, among others. A number of such instances have resulted in the assessment of fines and penalties against us. In addition, inquiries from law enforcement and other regulatory agencies may lead to investigations, other forms of regulatory response, or even legal actions against us. Historically, government authorities have carried out unannounced onsite inspections at our premises to review our compliance. Such inspections, and any resulting formal proceedings, among other investigations, inquiries and proceedings, could subject us to substantial monetary remedies and costs, interrupt or require us to change our business practices, divert resources and the attention of management from our business, or subject us to other structural or behavioral remedies that adversely affect our business.

In December 2023, to protect Temu’s intellectual property and defend Temu against further harm from unfair competitive practices, Temu filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia against SHEIN. In September 2025, the court partially granted SHEIN’s motion to dismiss, allowing claims for violations of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, copyright infringement, trade dress infringement, and unfair competition to proceed while dismissing other claims. This matter, as of the date of this annual report, remains ongoing. In August 2024, SHEIN initiated a separate lawsuit against us in the same court, asserting claims of copyright and trademark infringement, unfair competition and false advertising, among other things. In January 2026, the court partially granted our motion to dismiss, dismissed PDD Holdings Inc. from the action for lack of personal jurisdiction and dismissed certain of SHEIN’s other claims. Temu disputes the remaining allegations and is defending itself vigorously in this matter. Additionally, in 2024, several putative securities class actions were filed against us and several of our current and former officers in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. In October 2024, these cases were consolidated and, in November 2024, a lead plaintiff was appointed by the court. This lead plaintiff filed an amended complaint on March 4, 2025, alleging violations of the Securities Exchange Act against PDD Holdings Inc., Lei Chen, Jing Ma, Jun Liu and Jiazhen Zhao for allegedly making false and misleading statements concerning the Company’s data security practices and compliance with the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. On September 26, 2025, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint, which is fully briefed and remains pending. We dispute the allegations and are defending ourselves vigorously. See “Item 8. Financial Information—A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Legal Proceedings” for more details. The number and scale of these proceedings have increased, and will likely continue to increase, as our business has expanded in scope and geographic reach, and as our platforms become more complex, available to, and used by more people, and as governments and regulatory authorities seek to regulate us on a pre-emptive basis.

In addition to the matters described above, we have also been, and may continue to be, involved in legal proceedings arising from our ordinary course of business, both filed by us and against us.

The outcome of any claims, litigation, government investigations, and other proceedings is inherently uncertain. Regardless of the outcome, such investigations and proceedings can have a material adverse impact on us because of legal costs, diversion of management resources, and other factors. There can be no assurance that we will be able to prevail in our defense or reverse any unfavorable judgment on appeal, and we may decide to settle lawsuits on unfavorable terms. Any adverse outcome of these matters could result in payments of substantial monetary damages or fines, reputational harm, harm to our relations with various government agencies and regulators, orders preventing us from offering certain products or services or requiring us to changes to our business practices in costly ways, and would thus have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation, cash flows and reputation. In addition, all or part of the defense costs, or any liabilities that may arise from these matters may not be covered by any insurance. The litigation process may utilize a significant portion of our cash resources and divert management's attention from the day-to-day operations of our company, all of which could harm our business. We may also be subject to claims for indemnification related to these matters, and we cannot predict the impact that indemnification claims may have on our business or financial results.

We have incurred net losses in the past, and we may not be able to maintain profitability in the future.

We incurred net losses from our inception until 2020. We recorded a net income of RMB60,026.5 million, RMB112,434.5 million and RMB97,842.5 million (US\$13,991.3 million) in 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain profitability in the future. In particular, we expect our operating costs and expenses to increase in absolute amounts in the future due to: (i) the continued expansion of our business operations, buyer base and merchant network, (ii) the continued investment in technology infrastructure and network, (iii) our promotion and marketing efforts as we continue to enhance our brand recognition, retain and grow our buyer base, and increase our buyer activities, (iv) the launch of new services, and (v) the investment in new initiatives, which may incur upfront costs, change our existing revenue and cost structures, and affect our ability to maintain profitability.

We prioritize long-term growth over short-term profitability. We have historically invested, and will continue to invest, significant resources in growth initiatives, including providing support to merchants and developing our platform ecosystem. The resources required for these initiatives will grow commensurately with our expanding geographic footprint. In recent years, we have announced initiatives with commitments of billions of dollars to strengthen and scale our platform ecosystem globally. These initiatives may not result in increased revenue or growth in our business and could adversely affect our profitability. Moreover, any reduction in the support offered under these initiatives could adversely affect our relationships with our merchants and demand for our products and services.

In addition to managing the foregoing costs and expenses, our ability to maintain profitability depends on our ability to, among other things, attract and retain buyers and increase buyer activities, establish and maintain relationships with merchants, provide valuable online platform services, broaden service offerings, and optimize our cost structure. However, we may not be able to achieve any of the above. In particular, our sales and marketing expenses increased by 12.6% from RMB111,300.5 million in 2024 to RMB125,287.9 million (US\$17,915.9 million) in 2025, as we invested in cultivating greater user recognition and engagement through online and offline advertising campaigns and promotions. Similarly, our research and development expenses increased by 30.3% from RMB12,659.4 million in 2024 to RMB16,496.2 million (US\$2,358.9 million) in 2025. If we incur substantial sales and marketing expenses without being able to achieve the anticipated growth in the number of buyers and merchants on our platforms or their spending, our operating results may be materially and adversely affected. Moreover, if our investment in our research and development does not result in improvements to the quality or efficiency of our services or otherwise fails to generate returns as expected, our operating results may also be materially and adversely affected. As a result, we may experience decreasing operating margin, and may incur net losses in the future.

In addition, our ability to use our net losses, to the extent we record such net losses in future periods, to offset future taxable income may be subject to certain limitations, including limitations resulting from the reorganization of our corporate structure and change of our primary operating entities. As such, we may not be able to fully utilize our net losses or at all.

Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure

If the PRC government determines that the contractual arrangements that establish part of the VIE structure do not comply with the PRC regulations relating to the relevant industries, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in our operations in China, and our ADSs may decline in value or become worthless.

In China, foreign ownership of certain parts of our businesses, including value-added telecommunications services (“VATS”), is subject to restrictions under current PRC laws and regulations. In particular, foreign investors are prohibited from owning more than 50% of the equity interests in any company that provides value-added telecommunications services, which are broadly defined to mean any telecommunications and information services provided through the use of public network infrastructure, including internet-content related services and information services. Certain types of value-added telecommunications services are exempted from this foreign ownership restriction, including services related to e-commerce, domestic multi-party communications, storage and forwarding, and call centers.

Certain aspects of our operations in the Chinese mainland involve value-added telecommunications services subject to the foreign ownership restrictions described above, such as internet content-related services and information services. Therefore, PDD Holdings Inc. a Cayman Islands holding company, and certain of its PRC subsidiaries which are considered PRC foreign-invested enterprises under PRC laws, are not eligible to provide all of the value-added telecommunications services required for our operations. As a result, we conduct our operations in the Chinese mainland through (i) our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, (ii) the VIE, in which PDD Holdings Inc. does not have any equity interest but with which we maintain contractual arrangements, and (iii) the subsidiaries of the VIE. In particular, we currently conduct the business activities of the Pinduoduo platform through Shanghai Xunmeng, a subsidiary of the VIE, which holds the VATS Licenses for (i) online data processing and transaction processing business (operating e-commerce), (ii) internet content-related services, (iii) call center business within the Chinese mainland, (iv) information services and (v) internet data center services (limited to internet resources cooperation services). We, through Hangzhou Weimi, entered into a series of contractual arrangements, including a shareholders’ voting rights proxy agreement, equity pledge agreement, spousal consent letters, exclusive consulting and services agreement and exclusive option agreement, with Hangzhou Aimi, its shareholders and, as applicable, their spouses, which enable us to (i) direct the activities of the VIE, (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIE and its subsidiaries, and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests and assets in the VIE when and to the extent permitted by PRC law. As a result of these contractual arrangements, we are considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and its subsidiaries for accounting purposes and hence consolidate their financial results into our consolidated financial statements under U.S. GAAP. The VIE and its subsidiaries contributed 13.1% of our revenues in 2025. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure” for further details.

In the opinion of King & Wood, our PRC legal counsel, (i) the structures of the VIE and Hangzhou Weimi are not in violation of applicable PRC laws and regulations currently in effect; and (ii) the contractual arrangements between Hangzhou Weimi, the VIE and its shareholders governed by PRC law are legal, valid, binding and enforceable in accordance with its terms and applicable PRC laws. However, as of the date of this annual report, the legality and enforceability of our contractual arrangements, as a whole, have not been tested in any PRC court, and we cannot guarantee you that the contractual arrangements, as a whole, would ultimately be legal or enforceable if they were to be tested in a PRC court.

King & Wood, our PRC legal counsel, has also advised us that there are uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws and regulations over the validity of the whole or any part of our contractual arrangements with the VIE. Accordingly, the PRC regulatory authorities may take a view that is contrary to the opinion of our PRC legal counsel. It is uncertain whether any new PRC laws or regulations relating to variable interest entity structures will be adopted or if adopted, what they would provide. The PRC government has discretion in determining rectifiable or punitive measures for non-compliance with or violations of PRC laws and regulations. If we, the VIE or its subsidiaries are found to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws or regulations, or fail to obtain or maintain any of the required permits or approvals, the PRC regulatory authorities would have discretion to take action in dealing with such violations or failures, including, but not limited to:

- revoking the business license and/or operating license of such entities;
- discontinuing or placing restrictions or onerous conditions on our operations, including by blocking the VIE’s websites or apps;
- imposing fines, confiscating the income from Hangzhou Weimi, the VIE or its subsidiaries, or imposing other requirements with which we, the VIE or its subsidiaries may not be able to comply;

- requiring us to restructure our ownership structure or operations, including terminating the contractual arrangements with the VIE and deregistering the equity pledges of the VIE, which in turn would affect our ability to consolidate, derive economic interests from, or direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries; or
- restricting or prohibiting our use of the proceeds of financings conducted outside of China to finance our business and operations in China.

The imposition of any of the penalties listed above would result in a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business in the PRC. We may not be able to repay the notes and other indebtedness.

In addition, if the PRC government authorities determine that the contractual arrangements constituting part of the VIE structure to be in violation of PRC laws and regulations, or if these PRC laws and regulations change or are interpreted differently in the future, our ADSs may decline in value or become worthless if the determinations, changes, or interpretations result in our inability to assert contractual control over the assets of the VIE that conducts our operations in China. In particular, if the imposition of any of these government actions causes us to lose our right to direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries or our right to receive substantially all the economic benefits and residual returns from the VIE and its subsidiaries and we are not able to restructure our ownership structure and operations in a satisfactory manner, we would no longer be able to consolidate the financial results of the VIE and its subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements. This would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations and the value of our ADSs.

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

On March 15, 2019, the National People’s Congress of China approved the PRC Foreign Investment Law, which took effect on January 1, 2020 and replaced most of the laws and regulations previously governing foreign investment in the PRC. The PRC Foreign Investment Law is the foundation for regulating foreign investments in China. Subsequently, on December 26, 2019, the State Council promulgated the Implementation Regulations on the PRC Foreign Investment Law, which came into effect on January 1, 2020.

Under the PRC Foreign Investment Law, “foreign investment” refers to the investment activities directly or indirectly conducted by foreign individuals, enterprises or other foreign entities in China. The PRC Foreign Investment Law stipulates three forms of foreign investment, but is silent as to whether contractual arrangements are a form of foreign investment. The Implementation Regulations on the PRC Foreign Investment Law are also silent as to whether contractual arrangements should be deemed to be a form of foreign investment. However, the definition of “foreign investment” under the PRC Foreign Investment Law is broad and covers all activities whereby foreign investors invest in China, including investments made through “any other methods” under laws, administrative regulations, or provisions prescribed by the State Council. Before clarification or confirmation by future laws, administrative regulations or provisions promulgated by the State Council on the nature of contractual arrangements, there is no assurance that contractual arrangements would not be considered to be foreign investment under the PRC Foreign Investment Law. The State Council may in the future enact laws or issue administrative regulations or provisions to classify contractual arrangements as a form of foreign investment, at which time it would be uncertain as to how contractual arrangements would be regulated and whether such contractual arrangements would be deemed to be in violation of the foreign investment restrictions. There is no guarantee that our contractual arrangements and our business will not be materially and adversely affected in the future due to changes in PRC laws and regulations. If future laws, administrative regulations or provisions prescribed by the State Council mandate further actions to be completed by companies with existing contractual arrangements, we may face substantial uncertainties as to the timely completion of such actions. Failure to take timely and appropriate measures to cope with any of these or similar regulatory compliance challenges could materially and adversely affect our current corporate structure and business operations.

The rights and functions of the PDD Partnership, once effective, may impact your ability to appoint executive directors and nominate the chief executive officer of our company, and the interests of the PDD Partnership may conflict with your interests.

Under our currently effective articles of association, the PDD Partnership, upon and for so long as certain conditions are satisfied, will be entitled to nominate two executive directors (if there are no more than five directors on the board of directors) or three executive directors (if there are more than five but no more than nine directors on the board of directors) and nominate the chief executive officer candidate of our company. Such executive director candidate duly nominated by the PDD Partnership shall be approved and appointed by our board of directors and serve as an executive director of our company until expiry of his or her terms (if any), removal by the PDD Partnership, the shareholders by an ordinary resolution or vacation of office if such executive director, among other things, resigns his office by notice in writing to us or dies or is found to be or becomes of unsound mind. The chief executive officer candidate nominated by the PDD Partnership shall stand for appointment by the nominating and corporate governance committee of the board of directors. If the candidate is not appointed by the nominating and corporate governance committee in accordance with the then effective articles of association of the company, the PDD Partnership may nominate a replacement nominee until the nominating and corporate governance committee appoints such nominee as chief executive officer, or if the nominating and corporate governance committee fails to appoint more than three candidates nominated by the PDD Partnership consecutively, the board of directors may then nominate and appoint any person to serve as our chief executive officer in accordance with the then effective articles of association of the company. See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—A. Directors and Senior Management—PDD Partnership.” This governance structure and contractual arrangements will limit your ability to influence corporate matters, including the matters determined at the board level.

In addition, the interests of the PDD Partnership may not coincide with your interests, including certain managerial decisions such as partner compensation. For example, each year, once an aggregate bonus pool is approved by the board of directors, the partnership committee of the PDD Partnership will make further determinations as to, among other things, the allocation of the current bonus pool among all partners and these allocations may not be entirely aligned with the interest of shareholders who are not partners. Because the partners may be largely comprised of members of our management team, the PDD Partnership and its executive director nominees may focus on the operational and financial results that may differ from the expectations and desires of shareholders. To the extent that the interests of the PDD Partnership differ from your interests on certain matters, you may be disadvantaged.

We rely on contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders for a large portion of our business operations, which may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing operational control.

The VIE and its subsidiaries contributed 45.7%, 22.5% and 13.1% of our consolidated total revenues in 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. We have relied and expect to continue to rely on contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders to conduct our business in the PRC. For a description of these contractual arrangements, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure.” These contractual arrangements may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing us with control over the VIE and its subsidiaries. For example, the VIE and its shareholders could breach their contractual arrangements with us by, among other things, failing to conduct their operations in an acceptable manner or taking other actions that are detrimental to our interests.

If we had direct ownership of the VIE, we would be able to exercise our rights as a shareholder to effect changes in the board of directors of the VIE, which in turn could implement changes, subject to any applicable fiduciary obligations, at the management and operational level. However, under the current contractual arrangements, we rely on the performance by the VIE and its shareholders of their obligations under the contracts to exercise control over the VIE and its subsidiaries. The shareholders of our consolidated VIE may not act in the best interests of our company or may not perform their obligations under these contracts. Such risks exist throughout the period in which we intend to operate certain portions of our business through the contractual arrangements with the VIE. If any dispute relating to these contracts remains unresolved, we would have to enforce our rights under these contracts through the operations of PRC law and arbitration, litigation and other legal proceedings, the outcome of which cannot be predicted with certainty. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—Any failure by the VIE or its shareholders to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements with them would have a material and adverse effect on our business.” Therefore, our contractual arrangements with the VIE may not be as effective in ensuring our control over the relevant portion of our business operations as direct ownership would be.

Any failure by the VIE or its shareholders to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements with them would have a material and adverse effect on our business.

Although the shareholders of the VIE hold equity interests on record in the VIE, each such shareholder has irrevocably authorized Hangzhou Weimi to exercise his rights as a shareholder of the VIE pursuant to the terms of the shareholders' voting rights proxy agreement. However, if the VIE or its shareholders fail to perform their respective obligations under the contractual arrangements, we may have to incur substantial costs and expend additional resources to enforce such arrangements. We may also have to rely on legal remedies under PRC law, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief, and claiming damages, which may not be effective under PRC law. For example, if the shareholders of the VIE refuse to transfer their equity interest in the VIE to us or our designee if we exercise the purchase option pursuant to these contractual arrangements, or if they otherwise act in bad faith toward us, then we may have to take legal actions to compel them to perform their contractual obligations.

All of the arrangements under our contractual arrangements are governed by PRC law and provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration in China. Accordingly, these contracts would be interpreted in accordance with PRC law and any disputes would be resolved in accordance with PRC legal procedures. There are uncertainties under PRC laws and regulations regarding the validity of the whole or any part of our contractual arrangements with the VIE. Uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit our ability to enforce these contractual arrangements. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—The regulatory environment in China is complex and evolving, which could adversely affect us." Meanwhile, there are very few precedents and little formal guidance as to how contractual arrangements in the context of a VIE should be interpreted or enforced under PRC law. There remain significant uncertainties regarding the ultimate outcome of such arbitration should legal action become necessary. In addition, under PRC law, rulings by arbitrators are final, parties cannot appeal the arbitration results in courts, and if the losing parties fail to carry out the arbitration awards within a prescribed time limit, the prevailing parties may only enforce the arbitration awards in PRC courts through arbitration award recognition proceedings, which would require additional expenses and delay. In the event we are unable to enforce these contractual arrangements, or if we suffer significant delays or other obstacles in the process of enforcing these contractual arrangements, we may not be able to direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries, and our ability to conduct our business may be negatively affected.

The shareholders of the VIE may have potential conflicts of interest with us, which may materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Mr. Lei Chen and Mr. Jiazhen Zhao hold 86.6% and 13.4% equity interests in the VIE, respectively. They are employees of our company and have entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Hangzhou Weimi, pursuant to which we are able to (i) direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIE and its subsidiaries; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in and assets of the VIE when and to the extent permitted by PRC law. We are considered the primary beneficiary of the VIE and its subsidiaries for accounting purposes and hence consolidate their financial results into our consolidated financial statements under U.S. GAAP. These shareholders of the VIE may have potential conflicts of interest with us. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure." These shareholders may breach, or cause the VIE to breach, or refuse to renew, the existing contractual arrangements we have with them and the VIE, which would have a material and adverse effect on our ability to direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries and receive economic benefits from it. For example, the shareholders may be able to cause our arrangements with the VIE to be performed in a manner adverse to us by, among other things, failing to remit payments due under the contractual arrangements to us on a timely basis. We cannot assure you that when conflicts of interest arise any or all of these shareholders will act in the best interests of our company or such conflicts will be resolved in our favor.

Currently, we do not have any arrangements to address potential conflicts of interest between these shareholders and our company, except that we could exercise our purchase option under the exclusive option arrangements with these shareholders to request them to transfer all of their equity interests in the VIE to a PRC entity or individual we designate, to the extent permitted by PRC law. We also rely on these shareholders to abide by the laws of the Cayman Islands, which provide that directors and officers owe a fiduciary duty to the company that requires them to act in good faith and in what they believe to be the best interests of the company and not to use their position for personal gains. The shareholders of the VIE have executed shareholders' voting rights proxy agreement to appoint Hangzhou Weimi or a person designated by Hangzhou Weimi to vote on their behalf and exercise voting rights as shareholders of the VIE. If we cannot resolve any conflict of interest or dispute between us and the shareholders of the VIE, we would have to rely on legal proceedings, which could result in disruption of our business and subject us to substantial uncertainty as to the outcome of any such legal proceedings.

The shareholders of the VIE may be involved in personal disputes with third parties or other incidents that may have an adverse effect on their respective equity interests in the VIE and the validity or enforceability of our contractual arrangements with that entity and its shareholders. For example, in the event that any of the shareholders of the VIE divorces his spouse, the spouse may claim that the equity interest of the VIE held by such shareholder is part of their community property and should be divided between such shareholder and his spouse. If such claim is supported by the court, the equity interest may be obtained by the shareholder's spouse or another third party who is not subject to obligations under our contractual arrangements, which could result in a loss of our ability to direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries. Similarly, if any of the equity interests of the VIE is inherited by a third party with whom the current contractual arrangements are not binding, we could lose our control over the VIE and its subsidiaries or have to maintain such control by incurring unpredictable costs, which could cause significant disruption to our business and operations and harm our financial condition and results of operations.

Although under our current contractual arrangements, (i) to the extent applicable, the spouse of each of the shareholders of the VIE has executed a spousal consent letter, under which the spouse agrees not to raise any claim against the equity interest, and to take every action to ensure the performance of the contractual arrangements, and (ii) it is expressly provided that the rights and obligations under the contractual arrangements shall be equally effective and binding on the heirs and successors of the parties thereto, or that the VIE shall not assign or delegate its rights and obligations under the contractual arrangements to third parties without our prior consent, we cannot assure you that these undertakings and arrangements will be complied with or effectively enforced. In the case any of them is breached or becomes unenforceable and leads to legal proceedings, it could disrupt our business, distract our management's attention and subject us to substantial uncertainties as to the outcome of any such legal proceedings.

Contractual arrangements in relation to the VIE may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities and they may determine that we, the VIE or its subsidiaries owes additional taxes, which could negatively affect our financial condition and the value of your investment.

Under applicable PRC laws and regulations, arrangements and transactions among related parties may be subject to audit or challenge by the PRC tax authorities. We could face material and adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities determine that the VIE contractual arrangements were not entered into on an arm's length basis in such a way as to result in an impermissible reduction in taxes under applicable PRC laws and regulations, and adjust the income of the VIE in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. A transfer pricing adjustment could, among other things, result in a reduction of expense deductions recorded by the VIE for PRC tax purposes, which could in turn increase its tax liabilities without reducing Hangzhou Weimi's tax expenses. In addition, the PRC tax authorities may impose late payment fees and other penalties on the VIE for the adjusted but unpaid taxes according to the applicable regulations. Our financial position could be materially and adversely affected if the VIE's tax liabilities increase or if it is required to pay late payment fees and other penalties.

We may lose the ability to use and enjoy assets held by the VIE that are material to the operation of certain portion of our business if the VIE goes bankrupt or become subject to a dissolution or liquidation proceeding.

As part of our contractual arrangements with the VIE, the VIE and its subsidiaries hold certain assets that are material to the operation of certain portion of our business, including intellectual property and premise and VATS licenses. If the VIE goes bankrupt and all or part of its assets become subject to liens or rights of third-party creditors, we may be unable to continue some or all of our business activities, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Under the contractual arrangements, the VIE may not, in any manner, sell, transfer, mortgage or dispose of their assets or legal or beneficial interests in the business without our prior consent. If the VIE undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, independent third-party creditors may claim rights to some or all of these assets, thereby hindering our ability to operate our business, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If the chops of our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE 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 our PRC subsidiaries and the VIE 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 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 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. In addition, if the chops are misused by unauthorized persons, we could experience disruption to our normal business operations. We may have to take corporate or legal action, which could involve significant time and resources to resolve while distracting management from our operations.

Risks Related to Our Multi-jurisdictional Operations

Our global operations expose us to a number of risks.

We began our business operations in multiple jurisdictions through the launch of the Temu platform in September 2022. As we continue to expand our global operations, we face risks associated with expanding into markets where we have limited or no experience and where we may be less well-known or have fewer local resources. We are subject to a variety of risks inherent in doing business on a global scale, including:

- international geopolitical tensions and events;
- the political, social and economic conditions of each jurisdiction where we operate;
- compliance challenges due to the different laws and regulatory environments of the jurisdictions where we operate, including, but not limited to those related to trade protection (including import and export control, custom duties and tariffs), data privacy and protection, network security, consumer protection, product liability, online payments and money transmission, funds transfer, currency exchange controls, marketing and advertising, intellectual property protection, employment and labor, trust and safety, supply chain compliance, and competition;
- compliance challenges under different tax regimes and policies in jurisdictions where we operate;
- compliance challenges arising from conflicts in the laws, rules, regulations, policies and orders of different jurisdictions;
- potential damage to our brands and reputation due to compliance with local laws, including requirements to censor content and/or requirements to provide user information to local authorities;
- local and/or regional competition;
- lack of experience operating in new markets to which we may expand in the future, including limited understanding of local user behaviors, cultural characteristics, user acceptance and preferences;
- difficulties in adapting our business approach, operating models and market strategies from existing markets to new ones;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- difficulties in staffing and managing global operations;
- limitations on global, regional and local fulfillment and technology infrastructure; and
- higher costs of doing business globally.

As we expand further into new and existing countries, regions and markets, these risks could intensify, and efforts we make to expand our business and operations globally may not be successful. Failure to successfully expand globally and manage the complexity of our global operations could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. These risks may differ from those associated with doing business in the PRC. For a detailed discussion of the risks related to operations in the PRC, both generally and specifically, please refer to the risk factors set out under “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China.”

Despite our global footprint, we are still in the early stages of operating the Temu platform. There can be no assurance we will be able to continue to generate revenue from the Temu platform. We have devoted, and will need to continue to devote, substantial managerial, financial and human resources to devise and implement monetization strategies and product and service offerings that are suitable for diverse global markets with different user needs, competitive landscapes and operational requirements. If we fail to generate revenue globally in an effective and efficient manner, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Changes in international trade and investment policies, escalations of tensions in international relations, and increased scrutiny from customs and other authorities—particularly with regard to China—could materially and adversely impact our business and operating results.

There have been heightened tensions in international relations in recent years, particularly with regard to China, which has resulted in and may continue to cause changes in international trade policies and additional barriers to trade. Countries impose, modify, and remove tariffs and other trade restrictions in response to a diverse array of factors, including global and national economic and political conditions, which make it difficult to predict future developments regarding tariffs and other trade restrictions.

Recent developments in international trade relations have led to increased tariffs on multiple product categories across several of our operating markets. For example, since early 2025, the U.S. has implemented tariffs on imports from numerous countries. Other countries have also imposed tariffs on imports. As our business model involves cross-border trade, these tariff measures may increase import costs for goods sold through our platforms. Such cost increases are expected to result in reduced sales volumes or higher consumer prices on our platforms, which could adversely affect our competitiveness, business, financial condition or operating results. Global trade tensions have intensified and may escalate even further, which may affect global trade and economic conditions. It is possible that additional trade policy measures including new tariffs, import/export restrictions, or technology controls may be implemented. Any such developments could create additional challenges for e-commerce platforms like ours.

The exemption under Section 321 of the Tariff Act of 1930 exempts packages shipped to the United States under a specified *de minimis* monetary threshold from import duties and certain U.S. customs procedures as long as the prescribed requirements are met. Effective May 2, 2025, this exemption ceased to apply for imports from China and Hong Kong. Effective August 29, 2025, this exemption was eliminated for imports from all countries. A lawsuit has been filed challenging the Administration’s elimination of this exemption, but the outcome of these proceedings remains uncertain. Governments in other jurisdictions are also considering proposals to amend laws and regulations relating to customs that, if adopted, would lower duty-free thresholds or make importing goods into those jurisdictions more costly or complicated. For example, the European Union has proposed measures that would impose a fixed customs duty on low-value parcels entering the EU, including packages valued below €150 that are commonly used in cross-border e-commerce transactions. These proposals are expected to introduce a fixed customs duty of approximately €3 per item category for small parcels valued at less than €150 beginning in July 2026, as well as an additional processing fee that will be imposed beginning in November 2026 in an amount to be decided in an European Commission delegated act. Certain EU member states have also begun implementing similar measures at the national level, such as Italy, which has introduced a handling fee for small parcels expected to begin on July 1, 2026, and France, which introduced a small parcel tax of approximately €2 per item category for small parcels valued at less than €150, effective as of March 2026. These policy changes introduce significant adverse impact and uncertainty for operators of e-commerce platforms like ours. The elimination of the duty-free thresholds will subject merchants operating on our platform who relied on such thresholds or similar exemptions to a significantly higher level of customs duties and taxes. Moreover, additional informational or other procedural requirements imposed by the customs authorities of the markets in which we operate may further delay shipments and increase costs. These changes may lead to higher prices for consumers, reduced order volumes and decreased merchant participation on our platform, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Tense international relations have led to legal challenges in cross-border trade, such as issues relating to data arrangements and transfers in cross-border transactions, trade restriction or import/export control, and restrictions on public sector procurement. The increased regulatory and public attention worldwide towards international platforms reflect growing policy interest in strategic digital oversight, supply chain resilience and the governance of cross-border commerce. For example, cross-border data transfers has been a subject of ongoing scrutiny. The Privacy Shield between the U.S. and EU, which previously allowed companies to transfer personal data from the EU to the U.S. while complying with EU data protection requirements, was invalidated by the European Court of Justice, citing inadequate protection against U.S. surveillance laws. This has led to a period of uncertainty and transitional mechanisms like Standard Contractual Clauses, but questions remain regarding compliance, enforcement and the future of cross-border data flows.

Import/export restrictions have also tightened in certain jurisdictions. Several governments maintain import or export control lists to restrict identified foreign persons, businesses, or organizations from selling or receiving certain goods. For example, the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security maintains a series of export control lists, most notably the Entity List, which restricts certain foreign persons from receiving U.S. origin goods. The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, or the UFLPA, creates a rebuttable presumption that goods mined, produced, or manufactured in a certain region of China, or by entities listed on the UFLPA Entity List, are made with forced labor and thus prohibited from importation into the U.S. We have received related inquiries from various stakeholders, such as congressional committees, state attorneys general and regulatory bodies. In June 2023, a select committee of the U.S. House of Representatives issued interim findings regarding practices of certain e-commerce platforms, including Temu, in relation to the UFLPA.

Separately, regulators in the European Union have also intensified their oversight of large online platforms. The European Commission has intensified its oversight of international platforms designated as "Very Large Online Platforms" under the Digital Services Act, including the identification and removal of non-compliant products and the traceability of third-party traders. In October 2024, the European Commission initiated a formal investigation into the Temu platform to assess potential violations of the Digital Services Act related to, among other things, the alleged sale of illegal products by merchants on Temu. In July 2025, the European Commission preliminarily found the Temu platform to be in breach of the obligation under the DSA to properly assess the risks of illegal products being disseminated on its marketplace. We are engaging constructively with the European Commission in respect of those preliminary findings and the other open matters within its ongoing investigation in accordance with the applicable process. If the Commission's preliminary views were to be ultimately confirmed, the Commission would adopt a non-compliance decision finding that Temu is in breach of Article 34 of the DSA. Such a decision could entail fines of up to 6% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the provider and an order requiring the provider to take measures to address the breach. A non-compliance decision may also trigger an enhanced supervision period to ensure compliance with the measures the provider intends to take to remedy the breach. We cannot predict the outcomes of these inquiries, discussions, plans or proceedings. Any further action could adversely affect our business. Furthermore, other businesses or individuals may choose not to use our products or services due to legal or policy concerns.

In addition, laws and regulations may restrict our ability to conduct business with government entities or customers affiliated with governmental agencies. For instance, certain U.S. states have prohibited the use of specific applications, including Temu, on government-issued devices. We cannot guarantee that these restrictions will not expand, or that other authorities will not adopt similar measures, which could limit our ability to engage with a broader range of clients and partners. Beyond operational consequences, negative public perceptions arising from government actions could damage our reputation, harm our business, weaken our brand, and negatively impact the trading price of our ADSs. Any actual or perceived failure on our part to comply with the above laws or related obligations may result in substantial fines, penalties, regulatory investigations, lawsuits, significant remediation costs, reputational harm, or other liabilities.

More generally, any unfavorable future actions or escalations by countries which we operate in, such as the imposition of tariffs, quotas, embargoes, safeguards, customs restrictions, capital controls and other restrictions, may affect the demand for our products and services, impact the competitive position of our services, increase our and merchants' costs, prevent merchants on our platforms from being able to sell products overseas or cause delays in the shipment and delivery of products to our buyers, any of which could affect our business and financial condition. In response to any such future actions or escalations, we may have to change our business model and practices, and there is no guarantee that we may be able to do so successfully in a timely manner or at all. Any failure to do so may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, and could lead to the temporary suspension of our operations in certain jurisdictions. The adoption of new business models or practices may limit our ability to attract new merchants and consumers or maintain relationships with existing ones; cause us to incur unanticipated or significant costs, expose us to additional liabilities and other risks, require substantial changes in our operations and compliance regime, impair our business growth, directly reduce revenue or adversely affect our profitability. For example, we have been subject to claims concerning refunds that were obtained in connection with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and we may be subject to additional claims of a similar nature. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect our business prospects, financial condition, reputation, and the trading price of our listed securities.

In addition, geopolitical tensions may intensify, and certain jurisdictions may adopt drastic measures in the future that impact our global business operations. Recent legislative activities and regulatory developments by major economies concerning economic and trade sanctions affecting a number of technology companies have raised concerns about potential future regulatory challenges or restrictions for similar companies. The potential introduction of additional or expanded restrictions by relevant jurisdictions could materially and adversely affect our business operations. For example, on October 28, 2024, the U.S. Department of the Treasury issued a final rule on outbound investment, or the “Outbound Rule.” The Outbound Rule, which came into effect on January 2, 2025, imposes investment prohibition and notification requirements for certain types of outbound investments made by U.S. persons in certain entities associated with a country of concern (currently, the only country of concern is China) who are involved in specified activities in certain sensitive sectors, collectively defined as “Covered Foreign Persons.” The Outbound Rule identifies three sensitive sectors: semiconductors and microelectronics, quantum information technologies and artificial intelligence. If we were to be deemed a “Covered Foreign Person” under the Outbound Rule, our ability to raise capital could be significantly and negatively affected. Additionally, the trading price of our shares and/or the ADSs could be materially and adversely affected, and the value of our securities could decline significantly. On December 18, 2025, the Comprehensive Outbound Investment National Security Act of 2025 (the “COINS Act”) was signed into law. The COINS Act will keep the core of the Outbound Rule while expanding its scope and coverage and clearly including underwriting services as an exception and amending certain key definitions such as “Covered Foreign Person.” The COINS Act will also expand the list of countries of concern beyond just China to also encompass Russia, Iran, North Korea, Cuba, and Venezuela. The COINS Act will not take effect until the Department of Treasury issues new regulations (subject to notice and comment), which it must do by March 13, 2027, providing Department of Treasury with the opportunity to further amend or expand existing prohibitions and restrictions in accordance with the COINS Act. In the meantime, the existing Outbound Rule will remain in effect. The content of the implementation regulations remain uncertain. If our ability to raise such capital is significantly and negatively affected, it could be detrimental to our business, financial condition and prospects, and our ADSs may significantly decline in value.

Furthermore, there have been reports about the possibility of delisting China-associated companies from U.S. stock exchanges as part of broader trade tensions. These developments create uncertainty regarding our ability to maintain our Nasdaq listing. Any governmental actions or policies that adversely affect economic activity, including the adoption or expansion of restrictions or bans on access to apps and other platforms, cross-border data transfers, trade, investment, stock listings or capital flows, may adversely impact our business, operational results and financial position.

Our business is subject to a large number of laws across many jurisdictions, many of which are evolving.

We are subject to a variety of laws and regulation across the many jurisdictions where we operate, including without limitation those relating to international trade, investment restrictions, product liability, employment and labor, taxation, competition, consumer protection, marketing and advertising, online payments and money transmission, data privacy and protection, intellectual property protection, trust and safety, and supply chain compliance.

These laws and regulations can be significantly different across different jurisdictions and are continually evolving. Compliance with these laws and regulations is costly, requires significant management time and effort and may require changes to our business practices for local adaptation. Additionally, it is not always clear how these laws and regulations apply to e-commerce platforms as many of them, when enacted, did not address the unique issues that arise in the context of e-commerce platforms. In some jurisdictions, the authorities may seek to impose domestic laws and regulations on our global operations extraterritorially. We may also be subject to inconsistent compliance obligations across jurisdictions. New platform liability laws, potential amendments to existing laws, and ongoing regulatory and judicial interpretation of platform liability laws may impose costs, burdens and uncertainty on us and the merchants on our platforms. Our business may face additional costs and uncertainty due to new and evolving legislation impacting intermediary liability, as well as their ongoing interpretation by regulators and courts. This is in addition to the increased obligations on traders (sellers), particularly those who are manufacturers, which may further impact our costs and responsibilities when ensuring and verifying compliance on our marketplace.

The applicability of the Platform-to-Business Regulation in the EU, the Online Safety Act in the UK, and other upcoming regulations affecting online intermediaries may impose additional obligations, such as increased platform transparency, while also potentially narrowing the availability of intermediary defenses. In combination with obligations under the General Product Safety Regulation (in both the EU and UK), the updated EU Product Liability Directive, the proposed UK Product Regulation and Metrology Bill and newer regulations for specific products, such as those related to toy safety and lithium-ion battery use in the UK, may increase our responsibilities and obligations as an intermediary in the European Union and the United Kingdom. Ongoing discussions on EU customs reforms may further impact our business by altering intermediary responsibilities or revising import threshold requirements. In addition, there have been various U.S. Congressional and U.S. state efforts to require platforms to vet and police sellers or proactively screen content, to regulate content moderation, or to restrict the scope of the intermediary liability protections available to online platforms for third-party user content, such as the proposed SHOP SAFE Act. The scope of platform liability may also be affected by judicial rulings as issues of platform liability are litigated in the courts.

Additionally, regulations, directives and treaties such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) the European Accessibility Act, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Foreign Subsidies Regulation continue to apply directly to our operations, requiring sustained compliance efforts. Our classification as a Very Large Online Platform under the EU Digital Services Act (DSA), as well as the possibility of a future categorization as a Gatekeeper under the EU Digital Markets Act or the Undertaking of Paramount Significance for Competition Across Markets under S19a of the Gesetz gegen Wettbewerbsbeschränkungen (German Competition Act - GWB) could add to our obligations and existing compliance requirements (without prejudice of other applicable and equivalent European and national rules). The Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (DMCCA) also places additional obligations with respect to consumer compliance in the UK. While regulations addressing sustainability and product standards, including the Cyber Resilience Act, the EU Deforestation Regulation and various rules on waste management and eco-design are primarily applicable to manufacturers and traders (sellers), such regulations may also create additional obligations for us in terms of compliance verification when acting as an intermediary. To comply with new platform liability laws, we could incur significant costs implementing any required changes, investigating and defending claims and, if we are found liable for any violations of such laws, significant damages. In addition, if legislation or regulatory inquiries, even if focused on other entities, require us to expend significant resources in response or result in the imposition of new obligations, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We strive to comply with all laws and regulations that are applicable to our operations around the world. Despite our efforts, we may not have fully complied in the past, and may not be able to fully or timely comply in the future, with all applicable laws and regulations, particularly where the regulatory regimes have not been broadly applied to e-commerce platforms. We may also be subject to conflicting laws, regulations, rules and orders, where compliance with those of one jurisdiction could result in violation of those of another jurisdiction. Relatedly, in the ordinary course of our business and in light of the scale of our global operations, we are, and will continue to be, regularly subjected to formal and informal reviews, queries, investigations, proceedings or other types of administrative actions by governmental and regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which we operate under existing laws, regulations, or interpretations or pursuing new and novel approaches to regulate our operations. The number and scale of these proceedings have increased, and will likely continue to increase, as our business expands in scope and geographic reach, and as our platforms become more complex, available to, and used by more people, and as governments and regulatory authorities seek to regulate us on a pre-emptive basis. Unfavorable regulations, laws, decisions, or interpretations by government or regulatory authorities applying those laws and regulations, or inquiries, investigations, or enforcement actions threatened or initiated by them could expose us to unanticipated civil and criminal liability or penalties (including substantial monetary fines); subject us to sanctions; harm our brands and reputation; increase our cost of doing business; require us to change the way we operate in a way adverse to our business, including by discontinuing certain services or restricting our operations in one or more jurisdictions; adversely affect our ability to attract merchants and buyers; impede our growth; or otherwise have a material effect on our business. The media, political, and regulatory scrutiny we face, which may continue to increase, amplifies these risks. All of these could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, reputation, and the trading price of our listed securities.

The DSA came into force in November 2022 and became fully applicable in February 2024. In May 2024, the European Commission designated the Temu platform as a Very Large Online Platform under the Digital Services Act. The Digital Services Act introduces heightened regulatory obligations for Very Large Online Platforms, including requirements to assess and mitigate systemic risks arising from their services, such as the listing and sale of counterfeit goods, unsafe or illegal products, and items that infringe intellectual property rights. Compliance with these obligations may increase our operational costs. Subsequently, in October 2024, the European Commission initiated a formal investigation into the Temu platform to assess potential violations of the Digital Services Act related to the alleged sale of illegal products by merchants on Temu, the design of the Temu user interface and Temu's recommendation systems and researcher data access. In July 2025, the European Commission preliminarily found the Temu platform to be in breach of the obligation under the DSA to properly assess the risks of illegal products being disseminated on its marketplace. We are engaging constructively with the European Commission in respect of those preliminary findings and the other open matters within its ongoing investigation in accordance with the applicable process. If the Commission's preliminary views were to be ultimately confirmed, the Commission would adopt a non-compliance decision finding that Temu is in breach of Article 34 of the DSA. Such a decision could entail fines of up to 6% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the provider and an order requiring the provider to take measures to address the breach. A non-compliance decision may also trigger an enhanced supervision period to ensure compliance with the measures the provider intends to take to remedy the breach.

Certain jurisdictions also require local registration for specific activities, which could lead to additional costs or operational impacts. In December 2024, Vietnamese authorities suspended the operations of several e-commerce platforms, including the Temu platform, in Vietnam, pending the completion of their e-commerce service registration with the relevant authorities. Similarly, in March 2025, Uzbekistani authorities suspended the Temu platform due to matters relating to tax compliance and local entity registration. As of the date of this annual report, our operations of the Temu platform in Vietnam and Uzbekistan have not resumed.

We may have to change our business practices, often within stringent or relatively short timeframes, in response to changes in laws and policies. We may be unable to modify our business practices, in a timely manner, or at all, to adequately address these changes. This may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, and could lead to temporary suspension of operations in certain jurisdictions. Even if we successfully adapt our practices in response to changes, the required operational changes may prove unfavorable to our business. For example, such changes may limit our ability to attract new merchants and consumers or maintain relationships with existing ones, cause us to incur unanticipated or significant costs, expose us to additional liabilities and other risks, require substantial changes in our operations and compliance regime, impair our business growth, directly reduce revenue or adversely affect our profitability. We may also incur significant additional compliance costs. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, reputation and the trading price of our listed securities.

Additionally, if the third-party merchants that sell merchandise on our platforms or the third-party vendors that provide services to us violate applicable laws or regulations, those violations could also result in liabilities for us and harm our brands, reputation and business. For example, in June 2022, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, or the UFLPA, became effective in the U.S., establishing a rebuttable presumption that goods mined, produced, or manufactured in a certain region in China or by an entity on the UFLPA Entity List are prohibited from importation into the U.S. We require merchants on the Temu platform to comply with our third-party code of conduct, which, among other things, strictly prohibits the use of forced, penal or child labor. In addition, we establish policies and procedures to ensure that no seller on the Temu platform is on the UFLPA Entity List, and use technology to identify products that are at higher risk of non-compliance. Any third-party violations of applicable laws or our policies may subject us to negative publicity, investigations, fines, fees, settlements or other costs and liabilities as a result of the enforcement of laws, regulations, sanctions, embargoes, export controls programs or other restrictions. Our ability to rely on insurance, contracts, indemnification and other remedies to limit these liabilities may be insufficient or unavailable in some cases. Furthermore, the circumstances in which we may be held liable for the acts, omissions, or responsibilities of our merchants or other third parties are uncertain, complex, and evolving. Upcoming and proposed regulations may require platforms like ours to comply with additional obligations, and the resulting compliance costs and potential liability risk could negatively impact our business.

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

The conversion of Renminbi into other currencies, including U.S. dollars, is based on rates set by the People's Bank of China. The Renminbi has fluctuated against the U.S. dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably. The value of Renminbi against the U.S. dollar is affected by changes in the political and economic conditions of the PRC and the U.S., and by the foreign exchange policies of the PRC and the U.S., among other things. We cannot assure you that the Renminbi will not appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against the U.S. dollar in the future. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar in the future.

Any significant appreciation or depreciation of Renminbi may materially and adversely affect our revenues, earnings and financial position, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ADSs in U.S. dollars. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars we received from our equity or debt offerings into Renminbi for our operations in the PRC, appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the Renminbi amount we would receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert our Renminbi into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs, or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Renminbi would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. In addition, certain of our businesses are denominated in local currencies. Fluctuations in the exchange rates of these currencies against our reporting currency Renminbi may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, as we continue to expand our international operations, our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations has increased. We hold cash, cash equivalents, and/or marketable securities denominated in various foreign currencies. To the extent these foreign currencies depreciate relative to the currencies in which we present our financial results, such cash equivalents and marketable securities balances, when translated, may be less than expected, adversely affecting our financial position. Fluctuations in the relative value of local currencies in the markets where we operate could also have negative effects on the level of economic activity and consumer purchasing power in those markets and may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We generally do not use hedging to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. As of December 31, 2025, we had not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. While we may decide to enter into hedging transactions in the future, the availability and effectiveness of these hedges may be limited and we may not be able to adequately hedge our exposure or at all. In addition, our currency exchange losses may be magnified by PRC exchange control regulations that restrict our ability to convert Renminbi into other currencies. As a result, fluctuations in exchange rates may have a material adverse effect on your investment.

Any factors that reduce cross-border e-commerce or make such trade activities more difficult could harm our business.

The shipping and handling of goods across national borders is often expensive and complicated in the context of cross-border e-commerce. Customs and duty procedures and reviews, including duty-free thresholds in various key markets, the interaction of national postal systems, and security related governmental processes at international borders, may increase costs, discourage cross-border purchases, delay transit, and create shipping uncertainties. Any factors that increase the costs of cross-border e-commerce or restrict, delay, or make cross-border e-commerce more difficult or impractical would lower our revenue and profits and could harm our business.

Risks Related to Doing Business in China

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

A significant portion of our assets and operations is located in China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be influenced to a significant degree by political, economic and social conditions in China generally. The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in certain respects, including the level of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of currency exchange and allocation of resources. Although the Chinese government has implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets, and the establishment of improved corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of productive assets in China is still owned by the government. In addition, the Chinese government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies.

The Chinese government also influences and drives China's economic growth by allocating resources, controlling payment of obligations denominated in currencies other than Renminbi, setting monetary policy, and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

There have been concerns about geopolitical conditions in certain regions or around the world, which may result in or intensify potential conflicts in relation to territorial, regional security and trade disputes. Changes in economic conditions in China, in the policies of the Chinese government or in the laws and regulations in China may have a material effect on the overall economic growth of China, which could adversely affect our business and operating results, lead to reduction in demand for our services and adversely affect our competitive position. Any disruptions or continuing or worsening slowdown could significantly reduce commerce activities in China, which could lead to significant reduction in merchants' demand for and spending on the various services we offer. An economic downturn, whether actual or perceived, a further decrease in economic growth rates or an otherwise uncertain economic outlook in China could have a material adverse effect on business and consumer spending and, as a result, adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures may benefit the overall Chinese economy, but may have a negative effect on us. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations.

In addition, because we hold a significant amount of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, if financial institutions and issuers of financial instruments that we hold become insolvent or if the market for these financial instruments becomes illiquid as a result of a severe economic downturn, our business and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

The regulatory environment in China is complex and evolving, which could adversely affect us.

We conduct our business in China primarily through our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries. Our operations in China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. Our PRC subsidiaries are subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in China. The PRC legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike the common law system, prior court decisions under a civil law system may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value. In addition, any new or changes in PRC laws and regulations related to foreign investment in China could affect the business environment and our ability to operate our business in China.

From time to time, we may have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to enforce our legal rights. Any administrative and court proceedings in China may be protracted, resulting in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management's attention. Since PRC administrative and judicial authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory provisions and contractual terms, it may be difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we enjoy. These uncertainties may impede our ability to enforce the contracts we have entered into and could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Furthermore, the PRC legal system is based in part on government policies and internal rules, some of which may have retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of any of these policies and rules until sometime after the violation. Such unpredictability could adversely affect our business and impede our ability to continue our operations.

We may be adversely affected by the complexity, uncertainties and changes in the PRC's regulation of internet-related businesses and companies, and any lack of requisite approvals, licenses or permits applicable to our business may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The PRC government regulates many aspects of the internet industry, including foreign ownership of, and the licensing and permit requirements pertaining to, companies in the internet industry. These internet-related laws and regulations are relatively new and evolving. As a result, in certain circumstances it may be difficult to determine what actions or omissions may violate applicable laws and regulations.

We only have contractual control over the Pinduoduo platform. We do not directly own the Pinduoduo platform due to the restrictions on foreign investment in businesses providing value-added telecommunications services in China, including e-commerce services and internet content-related services. This may significantly disrupt our business, subject us to sanctions, compromise enforceability of related contractual arrangements, or have other harmful effects on us.

The evolving PRC regulatory system for the internet industry may lead to the establishment of new regulatory agencies. For example, in May 2011, the State Council announced the establishment of the State Internet Information Office (with the involvement of the State Council Information Office, the MIIT and the Ministry of Public Security). The primary role of the State Internet Information Office is to facilitate the policy-making and legislative development in this field, to direct and coordinate with the relevant departments in connection with online content administration and to deal with cross-ministry regulatory matters in relation to the internet industry.

The Circular on Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Investment in and Operation of Value-added Telecommunications Business, issued by the MIIT in July 2006, prohibits PRC telecommunications service providers from leasing, transferring or selling VATS Licenses to any foreign investor in any form, or providing any resources, sites or facilities to any foreign investor for their illegal operation of a telecommunications business in China. According to this circular, either the holder of a value-added telecommunications services operation permit or its shareholders must directly own the domain names and trademarks used by such license holders in their provision of value-added telecommunications services. The circular also requires each license holder to have the necessary facilities, including servers, for its approved business operations and to maintain such facilities in the regions covered by its license. Shanghai Xunmeng owns the relevant domain names and trademarks in connection with the Pinduoduo platform and has the necessary personnel to operate the Pinduoduo platform.

The landscape of PRC laws, regulations and policies relating to the internet industry is complex and developing. There are uncertainties regarding the interpretation and enforcement of PRC laws, rules, and regulations. Existing laws, regulations and policies are relatively new and have been applied and interpreted for only a short period of time. New laws, regulations or policies may also be adopted in the future or evolve quickly with little advance notice. Determining the legality of existing and future foreign investments in, and the businesses and activities of, internet businesses in China, including the Pinduoduo platform, is therefore a complex and evolving process. We cannot assure you that the Pinduoduo platform has obtained all the permits or licenses required for conducting its business or will be able to maintain its existing licenses or obtain new ones. If the PRC government determines that the Pinduoduo platform was operating without the proper approvals, licenses or permits or promulgates new laws and regulations that require additional approvals or licenses or imposes additional restrictions on any part of the operations of the Pinduoduo platform, the PRC government has the power to, among other things, levy fines, confiscate income, revoke business licenses, and require the Pinduoduo platform to discontinue the relevant part of its business or impose restrictions on the affected portion of the Pinduoduo platform. Any of these actions by the PRC government may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

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

Our operations in China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. The PRC government has significant oversight and discretion over the conduct of our business. The PRC government has released regulations and policies that have impacted various industries in general and specific operators within such industries, and may in the future release new regulations or policies that could intervene in or influence our operations or the industry sectors in which we operate. The PRC government may also require us to obtain new permits or approvals to continue our operations. If we fail to comply with these regulations, policies or requirements, the enforcement actions taken by the PRC government may intervene or influence our operations at any time and it could result in a material adverse change in our operations and the value of our ADSs. In addition, the PRC government has indicated an intent to exert more oversight and control over offerings conducted outside of the Chinese mainland and foreign investment in Chinese mainland-based companies. Any such actions could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer our ADSs to investors and cause the value of our ADSs to significantly decline or become worthless. Therefore, investors of our company and our business face uncertainty from potential actions taken by regulators that may affect our business and the value of our ADSs.

Discontinuation of any preferential tax treatments or imposition of any additional taxes could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Each of Shanghai Xunmeng and Walnut Shanghai has been recognized as a “high and new technology enterprise” and is eligible for a preferential corporate income tax rate of 15% until 2026. These preferential corporate income tax treatments are subject to the discretion of the governmental authorities. The discontinuation of any preferential tax treatments or the imposition of any additional taxes could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

You may experience difficulties in effecting service of legal process, enforcing judgments or bringing actions in China against us or our management named in the annual report based on non-PRC laws.

We are an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Through our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE, and the VIE's subsidiaries, we conduct a significant portion of our operations in China and a significant portion of our assets are located in China. It may be difficult for you to effect service of process upon us or our directors and officers residing outside the United States. It may also be difficult for you to enforce in U.S. courts judgments obtained in U.S. courts based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us and our officers and directors as most of our current directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries other than the United States and a significant portion of the assets of these persons may be located outside the United States. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the Cayman Islands or the PRC would recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts against us or such persons predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state.

The recognition and enforcement of non-PRC judgments are provided for under the PRC Civil Procedures Law. PRC courts may recognize and enforce non-PRC judgments in accordance with the requirements of the PRC Civil Procedures Law based either on treaties between China and the country where the judgment is made or on principles of reciprocity between jurisdictions. China does not have any treaties or other forms of written arrangement with the United States that provide for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. In addition, according to the PRC Civil Procedures Law, the PRC courts will not enforce a non-PRC judgment against us or our directors and officers if they decide that the judgment violates the basic principles of PRC laws or national sovereignty, security or public interest. As a result, it is uncertain whether and on what basis a PRC court would enforce a judgment rendered by a court in the United States.

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

We are a Cayman Islands holding company and we may rely on distributions and advances from our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, as well as service fees paid by the VIE and its subsidiaries pursuant to our contractual arrangements with them, to meet our cash requirements, including the funds necessary to pay dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders to the extent we elect to make such distributions. If any of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries incur debt on its own behalf, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us. Under PRC laws and regulations, our Chinese mainland subsidiaries may pay dividends only out of its respective accumulated profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, a Chinese mainland company is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a certain statutory reserve fund, until the aggregate amount of such fund reaches 50% of its registered capital. At its discretion, a Chinese mainland company may allocate a portion of its after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to a staff welfare and bonus fund. These reserve funds and staff welfare and bonus funds cannot be distributed to us as dividends.

Our Chinese mainland subsidiaries generate primarily all of their revenue in Renminbi, which is not freely convertible into other currencies. As a result, any restrictions on currency exchange may limit the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to use their Renminbi-denominated revenues to pay dividends to us.

Additional regulatory requirements or a more substantial vetting process may be adopted by SAFE for cross-border transactions falling under both current accounts and capital accounts. Any limitation on the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other kinds of payments to us, or on the ability of the VIE and its subsidiaries to pay service fees to us, could materially and adversely limit our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our business, pay dividends, or otherwise fund and conduct our business.

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

PRC regulations on loans to and direct investment in Chinese mainland entities may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds of any financing conducted outside of the Chinese mainland to make loans or additional capital contributions to our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

We are a Cayman Islands holding company, and a significant portion of our holdings conduct operations in China. We may make loans to our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries, but these loans are subject to limits in size and may need to be approved by or registered with the governmental authorities. Besides loans, we may also make additional capital contributions to our Chinese mainland subsidiaries. Any loans to our PRC wholly foreign owned enterprises are subject to foreign exchange loan registrations. In addition, a PRC foreign-invested enterprise must use its capital for its own use in furtherance of bona fide purposes within its business scope. The capital of a PRC foreign-invested enterprise may not be used, whether directly or indirectly, (i) to make payments for purposes beyond the business scope of the enterprise or which are otherwise prohibited by the law; (ii) for investments in securities or any other instruments other than banks' principal-secured products unless otherwise specifically permitted by law; (iii) to grant loans to non-affiliated enterprises, except where it is expressly permitted in the enterprise's business license; and (iv) to pay for expenses related to the purchase of real estate that is not for self-use, unless the enterprise is a PRC foreign-invested real estate enterprise.

In light of the various requirements imposed by PRC regulations on loans to and direct investment in Chinese mainland entities, we cannot assure you that we will be able to complete the necessary government registrations or obtain the necessary government approvals or filings on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to future loans we make to our Chinese mainland subsidiaries or the VIE or with respect to future capital contributions we make to our Chinese mainland subsidiaries. If we fail to complete such registrations or obtain such approvals, our ability to use the proceeds from financings conducted outside of the Chinese mainland and to capitalize or otherwise fund our Chinese mainland operations may be negatively affected, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

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

The PRC government imposes regulatory requirements on the convertibility of the Renminbi into other currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of the Chinese mainland. To the extent cash in our business is in the Chinese mainland, such cash may not be available to fund operations or for other use outside of the Chinese mainland due to restrictions and limitations imposed by the governmental authorities on currency conversion, cross-border transactions and cross-border capital flows.

We receive a significant portion of our revenues in Renminbi. Under our current corporate structure, our Cayman Islands holding company may rely on distributions and advances from our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, as well as service fees from the VIE and its subsidiaries, to fund our cash and financing requirements. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in currencies other than Renminbi without prior approval of SAFE by complying with certain procedural requirements. Specifically, under the existing exchange restrictions, without prior approval of SAFE, cash generated from the operations of our subsidiaries in the Chinese mainland may be used to pay dividends to entities outside of the Chinese mainland, including our Cayman Islands holding company. However, approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where Renminbi is to be converted into other currencies and remitted out of the Chinese mainland to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in currencies other than Renminbi. As a result, we need to obtain SAFE approval to use cash generated from the operations of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries to pay off any foreign currency debt that our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE or its subsidiaries may owe to entities outside of the Chinese mainland, or to make other capital expenditure payments outside of the Chinese mainland in a currency other than Renminbi.

The PRC government may impose more restrictive foreign exchange policies and step up scrutiny of major cross-border capital movements. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from satisfying our multi-currency demands, we may not be able to utilize cash held in the Chinese mainland to fund any cash or financing requirements we may have outside of the Chinese mainland or pay dividends to our shareholders, including holders of our ADSs.

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

The Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules, established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities more time-consuming and complex. The M&A Rules require, among other things, that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which an investor based outside of the Chinese mainland acquires control of a Chinese mainland enterprise and involves any of the following circumstances: (i) an important industry is concerned, (ii) the transaction involves factors that impact or may impact national economic security, or (iii) the transaction will lead to a change in control of an enterprise that holds a famous trademark or a PRC time-honored brand. The M&A Rules also require that, in accordance with the Anti-monopoly Law promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which was most recently amended in 2022, any merger and acquisitions of PRC enterprises which are deemed concentrations and involve parties with specified turnover thresholds must be cleared by the Ministry of Commerce before they can be completed. In addition, the PRC national security review rules that became effective in September 2011 require acquisitions by non-Chinese mainland investors of companies engaged in military related or certain other industries that are crucial to Chinese national security be subject to security review before consummation of any such acquisition. We may pursue potential strategic acquisitions that are complementary to our business and operations. Complying with the requirements of these regulations to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval or clearance from the Ministry of Commerce, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions, which could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share.

We are subject to anti-monopoly laws and regulations with respect to investments in or by us. For example, our operations in the PRC are subject to the PRC Anti-monopoly Law, pursuant to which companies conducting certain investments and acquisitions relating to businesses in China must file a notification with the PRC regulator in advance. Furthermore, in February 2021, the Anti-monopoly Committee of the State Council published the Anti-monopoly Guidelines for the Platform Economy Sector, which provide that concentrations involving companies with VIE structure fall within the scope of the SAMR's merger control review if certain reporting thresholds are met. Any failure or perceived failure to comply with the anti-monopoly laws and guidelines relating to investments in or by us may result in governmental investigations or enforcement actions, litigations or claims against us and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

PRC regulations relating to overseas investment activities by Chinese mainland residents may limit our subsidiaries' ability to change their registered capital or distribute profits to us or otherwise expose us or our beneficial owners who are resident in the Chinese mainland to liability and penalties under PRC laws.

In July 2014, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Domestic Residents' Overseas Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment Through Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 37. SAFE Circular 37 requires Chinese mainland residents (including Chinese mainland individuals and corporate entities, as well as individuals that are deemed to be Chinese mainland residents for foreign exchange administration purposes) to register with SAFE or its local branches in connection with their direct or indirect overseas investment activities. SAFE Circular 37 further requires registrants to amend their SAFE registrations if such special purpose vehicle experiences material changes, such as a (i) change in name, (ii) change in the composition of its Chinese mainland shareholders, (iii) increase or decrease in capital contributions, (iv) share transfer or exchange, or (v) merger or division. SAFE Circular 37 is applicable to our shareholders who are Chinese mainland residents and may be applicable to any acquisitions that we make outside of the Chinese mainland in the future.

If our shareholders who are Chinese mainland residents fail to make the required registration or to update the previously filed registration, our Chinese mainland subsidiaries may be prohibited from distributing their profits or the proceeds from any capital reduction, share transfer or liquidation to us, and we may also be prohibited from making additional capital contributions into our Chinese mainland subsidiaries. Moreover, pursuant to the Notice on Further Simplifying and Improving Foreign Exchange Administration Policy on Direct Investment, applications for foreign exchange registration of inbound foreign direct investments and outbound overseas direct investments, including those required under SAFE Circular 37, will be filed with qualified banks instead of SAFE. The qualified banks will directly examine the applications and accept registrations under the supervision of SAFE.

All of our shareholders who we know to be subject to the SAFE regulations have completed the initial registrations with the local SAFE branch or qualified banks as required by SAFE Circular 37. However, we may not be informed of the identities of all Chinese mainland residents holding direct or indirect interest in our company, and we cannot provide any assurance that they will comply with our request to make the necessary registrations or otherwise comply with the requirements of SAFE Circular 37 or other related rules. The failure or inability of any shareholder to comply with the registration procedures set forth in these regulations may subject us to fines and legal sanctions, such as restrictions on our cross-border investment activities, as well as restrictions on the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to distribute dividends, or the proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation, to us. Moreover, any failure to comply with the various foreign exchange registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for circumventing applicable foreign exchange restrictions. As a result, our business operations and ability to distribute profits to you could be materially and adversely affected.

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

In February 2012, SAFE promulgated the Notices on Issues Concerning the Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Stock Incentive Plan of Overseas Publicly Listed Company, replacing earlier rules promulgated in 2007. Pursuant to these rules, PRC citizens, as well as non-PRC citizens who resided in the Chinese mainland for a continuous period of not less than one year, who participate in any stock incentive plan of a company listed outside of the Chinese mainland, subject to a few exceptions, are required to register with SAFE through a qualified agent in the Chinese mainland, which could be the Chinese mainland subsidiaries of such listed company, and complete certain other procedures. In addition, an entrusted institution must be retained to handle matters in connection with the exercise or sale of stock options and the purchase or sale of shares and interests. We and our executive officers and other employees who are either PRC citizens or non-PRC citizens who have resided in the Chinese mainland for a continuous period of not less than one year, and who have been granted options are subject to these regulations as our company is listed on the Nasdaq. Failure to complete SAFE registrations may subject them to fines of up to RMB300,000 for entities and up to RMB50,000 for individuals, and legal sanctions and may also limit our ability to contribute additional capital into our Chinese mainland subsidiaries and limit certain of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries' ability to distribute dividends to us. We also face regulatory requirements that could restrict our ability to adopt additional incentive plans for our directors, executive officers and employees under PRC law. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Foreign Exchange—Regulations on Stock Incentive Plans."

In addition, the State Administration of Taxation has issued certain circulars concerning employee share options and restricted shares. Under these circulars, our employees working in the Chinese mainland who exercise share options or are granted restricted shares will be subject to PRC individual income tax. Our Chinese mainland subsidiaries have obligations to file documents related to employee share options or restricted shares with the tax authorities and to withhold individual income taxes of those employees who exercise their share options. If our employees fail to pay or we fail to withhold their income taxes according to the relevant laws and regulations, we may face sanctions imposed by the tax authorities or other Chinese mainland government authorities. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Foreign Exchange—Regulations on Stock Incentive Plans.”

Our use of some leased properties could be challenged by third parties or government authorities, which may cause interruptions to our business operations.

Certain of our leasehold interests in leased properties in China have not been registered with the PRC government authorities as required by PRC law, which may expose us to potential fines if we fail to make the required registrations after receiving notice from the PRC government authorities. In the case of failure to register or file a lease in China, the parties to the unregistered lease may be ordered to make rectifications (which would involve registering such lease with the relevant PRC authority) before being subject to penalties. The penalty ranges from RMB1,000 to RMB10,000 for each unregistered lease, at the discretion of the relevant PRC authority. The law is not clear as to which of the parties, the lessor or the lessee, is liable for the failure to register the lease. Although we have proactively requested that the applicable lessors complete or cooperate with us to complete the registration in a timely manner, we are unable to control whether and when such lessors will do so. In the event that a fine or a portion thereof is imposed on the lessee, and if we are unable to recover from the lessor any fine we pay, we will bear the cost of the fine. Moreover, certain lessors have not provided us with valid ownership certificates or authorization of sublease for our leased properties in China. As a result, there is a risk that these lessors may not have the right to lease such properties to us, in which case the lease agreements may be deemed invalid or we may face challenges from the property owners or other third parties regarding our right to occupy the premises. We are not aware of any actions, claims or investigations being initiated by third parties or competent governmental authorities with respect to the defects in our leased real properties. However, if we are unable to continue our operations on the current premises and cannot find a suitable replacement in a timely manner, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

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

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, an enterprise established outside of the Chinese mainland with a “de facto management body” within the Chinese mainland is considered a “resident enterprise” and will be subject to the enterprise income tax on its global income at the rate of 25%. The implementation rules define the term “de facto management body” as the body that exercises full and substantial control and overall management over the business, productions, personnel, accounts and properties of an enterprise. In 2009, the State Administration of Taxation issued a circular, known as SAT Circular 82, which provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a Chinese mainland-controlled enterprise is located in the Chinese mainland. Although this circular only applies to enterprises incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland that are controlled by Chinese mainland enterprises or enterprise groups, not those controlled by individuals, the criteria set forth in the circular may reflect the State Administration of Taxation’s general position on how the “de facto management body” test should be applied in determining the tax resident status of all non-Chinese mainland enterprises. According to SAT Circular 82, an enterprise incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland that is controlled by a Chinese mainland enterprise or enterprise group will be regarded as a tax resident of the Chinese mainland by virtue of having its “de facto management body” in the Chinese mainland and will be subject to PRC enterprise income tax on its global income only if all of the following conditions are met: (i) the primary location of the day-to-day operational management is in the Chinese mainland; (ii) decisions relating to the enterprise’s financial and human resource matters are made or are subject to approval by organizations or personnel in the Chinese mainland; (iii) the enterprise’s primary assets, accounting books and records, company seals, and board and shareholder resolutions, are located or maintained in the Chinese mainland; and (iv) at least 50% of voting board members or senior executives habitually reside in the Chinese mainland.

We believe that we are not a Chinese mainland resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes. However, the tax resident status of an enterprise is subject to determination by the PRC tax authorities and uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation of the term “de facto management body.” If the PRC tax authorities determine that we are a Chinese mainland resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, we could be subject to PRC tax at a rate of 25% on our worldwide income, which could materially reduce our net income, and we may be required to withhold a 10% withholding tax from dividends we pay to our shareholders that are non-resident enterprises, including the holders of our ADSs. In addition, non-resident enterprise shareholders (including our ADS holders) may be subject to PRC tax on gains realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares, if such income is treated as sourced from within the PRC. Furthermore, if we are deemed a Chinese mainland resident enterprise, dividends payable to our non-Chinese mainland individual shareholders (including our ADS holders) and any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or ordinary shares by such shareholders may be subject to PRC tax at a rate of 10% in the case of non-Chinese mainland enterprises or a rate of 20% in the case of non-Chinese mainland individuals unless a reduced rate is available under an applicable tax treaty. It is unclear whether non-Chinese mainland shareholders of our company would be able to claim the benefits of any tax treaties between their country of tax residence and the PRC in the event that we are treated as a Chinese mainland resident enterprise. Any such tax may reduce the returns on your investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares.

We face uncertainty with respect to indirect transfers of equity interests in the Chinese mainland resident enterprises by their non-resident holding companies.

In February 2015, the State Administration of Taxation issued the Public Notice on Certain Corporate Income Tax Matters on Indirect Transfer of Properties by Non-Resident Enterprises, or SAT Circular 7. SAT Circular 7 governs the indirect transfer of equity interests of a Chinese mainland resident enterprise and other taxable assets through transfer of an intermediate holding company incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland. In addition, SAT Circular 7 provides criteria for assessment of reasonable commercial purposes and has introduced safe harbors for internal group restructurings and the purchase and sale of equity through a public securities market. SAT Circular 7 also brings challenges to both non-Chinese mainland transferors and transferees (or other persons who are obligated to pay for the transfer) of taxable assets. Where a non-resident enterprise transfers taxable assets indirectly by disposing of the equity interests of a holding company, the non-resident enterprise as either transferor or transferee, or the Chinese mainland entity that directly owns the taxable assets, may report the indirect transfer to the tax authorities. Using a “substance over form” principle, the PRC tax authority may disregard the existence of the holding company if it lacks a reasonable commercial purpose and was established for the purpose of reducing, avoiding or deferring PRC tax. As a result, gains derived from the indirect transfer may be subject to PRC enterprise income tax, and the transferee or other person who is obligated to pay for the transfer is obligated to withhold the applicable taxes, currently at a rate of 10% for the transfer of equity interests in a Chinese mainland resident enterprise. Both the transferor and the transferee may be subject to penalties under PRC tax laws if the transferee fails to withhold the taxes and the transferor fails to pay the taxes.

In October 2017, the State Administration of Taxation issued an Announcement on Issues Relating to Withholding at Source of Income Tax of Non-resident Enterprises, or SAT Circular 37, which became effective in December 2017. According to SAT Circular 37, where a non-resident enterprise fails to declare the tax payable pursuant to Article 39 of the Enterprise Income Tax, the tax authority may order it to pay the tax due within required time limits, and the non-resident enterprise shall declare and pay the tax payable within such time limits specified by the tax authority. However, if the non-resident enterprise voluntarily declares and pays the tax payable before the tax authority orders it to do so within required time limits, it shall be deemed that such enterprise has paid the tax in time.

We face uncertainties as to the reporting and other implications of certain past and future transactions where Chinese mainland taxable assets are involved, such as restructurings carried out outside of the Chinese mainland, sale of the shares in our non-Chinese mainland subsidiaries and investments. Our company may be subject to filing obligations or taxed if our company is transferor in such transactions, and may be subject to withholding obligations if our company is transferee in such transactions, under SAT Circular 7 and SAT Circular 37. For transfer of shares in our company by investors who are non-Chinese mainland resident enterprises, our subsidiaries may be requested to assist in the filing under the SAT circulars. As a result, we may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with the SAT circulars or to request the transferors from whom we purchase taxable assets to comply with these circulars, or to establish that our company should not be taxed under these circulars, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Under PRC laws, the approval of or filing with the CSRC or other PRC government authorities may be required in connection with our previous or future offerings, and, if required, we cannot predict whether or for how long we will be able to obtain such approval or complete such filing.

Pursuant to the M&A Rules, a special purpose vehicle incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland that (i) was formed for listing purposes through the acquisition of Chinese mainland companies and (ii) is controlled by Chinese mainland persons or entities must obtain the approval of the CSRC before it can list its securities on a stock exchange outside of the PRC. Based on the advice of King & Wood, our PRC legal counsel, we are of the view that we did not need, and will not need, to obtain the CSRC's approval under the M&A Rules for our previous offerings. However, the interpretation and application of the regulations could change so that we may need to obtain the CSRC's approval with respect to our previous or future offerings. To the extent such CSRC approvals are required, we cannot assure you that we would be able to obtain them in a timely manner. Any failure to obtain or delay in obtaining the requisite CSRC approvals for any of our previous or future offerings would subject us to sanctions imposed by the CSRC or other PRC regulatory authorities, which could include fines and penalties on our operations in the Chinese mainland, restrictions or limitations on our ability to pay dividends outside of the Chinese mainland.

The PRC government authorities have recently indicated an intent to exert more oversight and control over securities offerings and other capital markets activities that are conducted outside of the Chinese mainland. In July 2021, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Strictly Scrutinizing Illegal Securities Activities in Accordance with the Law. These opinions emphasized the need to, among other things, strengthen the supervision of listings conducted by companies with significant operations in the Chinese mainland. These opinions also proposed the development of a regulatory system to oversee companies with significant operations in the Chinese mainland that conduct listings in jurisdictions other than the Chinese mainland.

In September 2024, the National Development and Reform Commission of the PRC, or the NDRC, and the Ministry of Commerce jointly issued the Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Foreign Investment Access (2024 Version), or the 2024 Negative List, which became effective on November 1, 2024. Pursuant to the 2024 Negative List, a Chinese mainland company that is engaged in business prohibited by the 2024 Negative List must obtain approval from the competent governmental authorities to seek an offering and listing of securities outside of the Chinese mainland. In addition, the foreign investors of such Chinese mainland company may not be involved in the company's operations and management, and their shareholding percentage is subject to the regulations on Chinese mainland securities investments by foreign investors, which regulations are set out in more detail under "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Foreign Investment."

On February 17, 2023, the CSRC released a set of regulations, including the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies and five supporting guidelines, or, collectively, the Filing Measures, which took effect on March 31, 2023. The Filing Measures establish a new filing-based regime for regulating direct or indirect offerings and listings outside of the Chinese mainland. The Filing Measures require, among others, that the issuers of Chinese mainland companies or their main operating entities in the Chinese mainland, in the case of indirect offering and listing in jurisdictions outside of the Chinese mainland, to file with the CSRC for such offering or listing within three working days after submitting the application documents for offerings and listings outside of the Chinese mainland. Companies that have already completed such listings or offerings before March 31, 2023 are not required to complete the filing procedures immediately but are required to file with the CSRC for their follow-on offerings. For details about the Filing Measures, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Listings and M&A Outside of the Chinese Mainland."

If it is determined in the future that approval and filing from the CSRC or other regulatory authorities or other procedures, including the cybersecurity review under the Cybersecurity Review Measures, are required for our offerings, it is uncertain whether we can or how long it will take us to obtain such approval or complete such filing procedures. Any failure to obtain (including possible rescission of any approvals that had been obtained) or delay in obtaining such approval or completing such filing procedures for our offerings could subject us to penalties and sanctions such as fines and penalties on our operations in the Chinese mainland, orders limiting our ability to pay dividends outside of the Chinese mainland, reduction of our operating privileges in the Chinese mainland, or delay or restrictions on repatriation of the proceeds from offerings conducted outside of the Chinese mainland into the Chinese mainland. These penalties and sanctions could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects, as well as the trading price of our securities. Similarly, the CSRC or other PRC regulatory authorities could also require us to halt offerings that we conduct outside of the Chinese mainland before settlement and delivery of the shares offered. Consequently, if investors engage in trading or hedging activities in anticipation of and prior to settlement and delivery, they do so at the risk that settlement and delivery may not occur. In addition, if the CSRC or other regulatory authorities subsequently promulgate new rules or explanations requiring that we obtain their approvals or accomplish the required filing or other regulatory procedures for our prior offerings, we may be unable to obtain a waiver of such approval requirements, if and when procedures are established to obtain such a waiver. Any uncertainties or negative publicity regarding such approval requirement could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, reputation, and the trading price of our listed securities.

The PCAOB had historically been unable to inspect our auditor in relation to their audit work performed for our financial statements and the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of our auditor in the past has deprived our investors of the benefits of such inspections.

Our auditor, the independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit report included elsewhere in this annual report, as an auditor of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with the PCAOB, is subject to laws in the United States pursuant to which the PCAOB conducts regular inspections to assess its compliance with the applicable professional standards. Historically, our auditor had been located in the Chinese mainland and, since July 2025, our auditor has been located in Hong Kong. Prior to December 2022, each of the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong was a jurisdiction where the PCAOB was historically unable to conduct inspections and investigations completely. As a result, investors in the ADSs or our other securities did not benefit from such PCAOB inspections. The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of auditors in the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong in the past has made it more difficult for the PCAOB to evaluate the effectiveness of our independent registered public accounting firm's audit procedures or quality control procedures as compared to auditors that are subject to the PCAOB inspections.

On December 15, 2022, the PCAOB issued a report that vacated its December 16, 2021 determination and removed the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong from the list of jurisdictions where it is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms. However, if the PCAOB determines in the future that it no longer has full access to inspect and investigate completely accounting firms in certain jurisdictions, and we use an accounting firm headquartered in one of these jurisdictions to issue an audit report on our financial statements filed with the SEC, investors in the ADSs or our other securities would no longer be able to benefit from PCAOB inspections, which may cause investors and potential investors in our ADSs to lose confidence in our audit procedures and reported financial information and the quality of our financial statements.

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

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

On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report to notify the SEC of its determination that the PCAOB was unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in the Chinese mainland or Hong Kong and our auditor was subject to that determination. In May 2022, the SEC conclusively listed us as a Commission-Identified Issuer under the HFCA Act following the filing of our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. On December 15, 2022, the PCAOB removed the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong from the list of jurisdictions where it is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms. As of the date of this annual report, the PCAOB has not issued any new determination that it is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in any jurisdiction. For this reason, we do not expect to be identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer under the HFCA Act after we file this annual report on Form 20-F.

Each year, the PCAOB will determine whether it can inspect and investigate completely audit firms in the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong, among other jurisdictions. If the PCAOB determines in the future that it no longer has full access to inspect and investigate completely accounting firms in the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong and we use an accounting firm headquartered in one of these jurisdictions to issue an audit report on our financial statements to be filed with the SEC, we would be identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer following the filing of the annual report on Form 20-F for the relevant fiscal year. In accordance with the HFCA Act, our securities would be prohibited from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter trading market in the United States if we are identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer for two consecutive years in the future. If our shares and ADSs are prohibited from trading in the United States, there is no certainty that we will be able to list on a non-U.S. exchange or that a market for our shares will develop outside of the United States. A prohibition of being able to trade in the United States would substantially impair your ability to sell or purchase our ADSs when you wish to do so, and the risk and uncertainty associated with delisting would have a negative impact on the price of our ADSs. Also, such a prohibition would significantly affect our ability to raise capital on terms acceptable to us, or at all, which would have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and prospects.

It may be difficult for non-PRC regulators to conduct investigations or collect evidence within China.

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

Risks Related to Our ADSs

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

Since our ADSs became listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on July 26, 2018, the trading price of our ADSs has fluctuated significantly. The trading price of our ADSs may be volatile and could fluctuate widely due to factors beyond our control. This may happen because of broad market and industry factors, including the performance and fluctuation of the market prices of other companies with business operations located in China that have listed their securities in the United States. The trading performances of these other companies' securities, including internet and e-commerce companies, may affect the attitudes of investors toward similar companies listed in the United States, which consequently may impact the trading performance of our ADSs, regardless of our actual operating performance. In addition, any negative news or perceptions about inadequate corporate governance practices or fraudulent accounting, corporate structure or matters of these other companies may also negatively affect the attitudes of investors towards companies with business operations in China in general, including us, regardless of our conduct. In addition, securities markets may from time to time experience significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to our operating performance, such as the large decline in share prices in the United States, which may have a material and adverse effect on the trading price of our ADSs. 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 and cash flow;
- announcements of new investments, acquisitions, strategic partnerships or joint ventures by us or our competitors;
- announcements of new offerings, solutions and expansions by us or our competitors;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- detrimental adverse publicity about us, our brands, 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;
- convertible arbitrage strategy employed by certain investors, including related short selling of our ADS; 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.

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, such as the putative class action lawsuits we disclosed in the "Item 8. Financial Information—A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Legal Proceedings." These putative class action suits 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 suits, which could harm our results of operations. Moreover, these class action suits, 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 or indemnification claims, 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.

Techniques employed by short sellers may drive down the market price of the ADSs.

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

We have been the subject of short selling, and it is not clear what long-term effect such negative publicity could have on us. We may also be subject to short seller attacks from time to time in the future. If we were to become the subject of any unfavorable allegations, whether such allegations are proven to be true or untrue, we may have to expend a significant amount of resources to investigate such allegations and/or defend ourselves. While we would strongly defend against any such short seller attacks, we may be constrained in the manner in which we can proceed against the short sellers by principles of freedom of speech, applicable state law or issues of commercial confidentiality. Such a situation could be costly and time-consuming, and could divert management's attention from the day-to-day operations of our company. Even if such allegations are ultimately proven to be groundless, allegations against us could severely impact the market price of our ADSs and our business operations.

The sale or availability for sale of substantial amounts of our ADSs could adversely affect their market price.

Sales of substantial amounts of our ADSs in the public market or the perception that these sales could occur, could adversely affect the market price of our ADSs and could materially impair our ability to raise capital through equity offerings in the future. We cannot predict what effect, if any, market sales of securities held by our significant shareholders or any other shareholder or the availability of these securities for future sale will have on the market price of our ADSs.

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

The primary use of our capital continues to be to invest for the long-term growth of our business. As a result, we do not have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. Therefore, you should not rely on an investment in our ADSs as a source for any future dividend income.

Our board of directors has complete discretion as to whether to distribute dividends, subject to certain requirements of Cayman Islands law. In addition, our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our directors. Under Cayman Islands law, a Cayman Islands company may pay a dividend out of either profit or share premium account, provided that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in the company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. Even if our board of directors decides to declare and pay dividends, the timing, amount and form of future dividends, if any, will depend on our future results of operations and cash flow, our capital requirements and surplus, the amount of distributions, if any, we receive from our subsidiaries, our financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. Accordingly, the return on your investment in our ADSs will likely depend entirely upon any future price appreciation of our ADSs. There is no guarantee that our ADSs will appreciate in value 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.

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

Our currently effective memorandum and articles of association contain provisions to limit the ability of others to acquire control of our company or cause us to engage in change-of-control transactions. These provisions could have the effect of depriving our shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging third parties from seeking to obtain control of our company in a tender offer or similar transaction. Our board of directors has the authority, without further action by our shareholders, to issue preferred shares in one or more series and to fix their designations, powers, preferences, privileges, and relative participating, optional or special rights and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption and liquidation preferences, any or all of which may be greater than the rights associated with our ordinary shares, 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 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 incorporated under Cayman Islands law.

We are an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, the Companies Act (As Revised) of the Cayman Islands and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against our directors, actions by our minority shareholders and the fiduciary duties of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from the common law of England, the decisions of whose courts are of persuasive authority, but are not binding, on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary duties of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws than the United States. Some U.S. states, such as Delaware, have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law than the Cayman Islands. In addition, Cayman Islands companies may not have 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 (except the memorandum and articles of association, the register of mortgages and charges and any special resolutions passed by the shareholders) or to obtain copies of lists of shareholders of these companies. Under Cayman Islands law, the names of our current directors can be obtained from a search conducted at the Registrar of Companies in the Cayman Islands. Our directors have discretion under our currently effective articles of association to determine whether or not, and under what conditions, our corporate records may be inspected by our shareholders, but are not obliged to make them available to our shareholders. This may make it more difficult for you to obtain the information needed to establish any facts necessary for a shareholder motion or to solicit proxies from other shareholders in connection with a proxy contest.

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

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

The deposit agreements governing the ADSs representing our ordinary shares provide that, subject to the depository's right to require a claim to be submitted to arbitration, the federal or state courts in the City of New York have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine claims arising under the deposit agreements and in that regard, to the fullest extent permitted by law, ADS holders waive the right to a jury trial of any claim they may have against us or the depository arising out of or relating to our shares, the ADSs or the deposit agreements, including any claim under the U.S. federal securities laws.

If we or the depositary opposed a jury trial demand based on the waiver, the court would determine whether the waiver was enforceable based on the facts and circumstances of that case in accordance with the applicable U.S. state and federal law. To our knowledge, the enforceability of a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver in connection with claims arising under the U.S. federal securities laws has not been finally adjudicated by the United States Supreme Court. However, based on past court decisions, we believe that a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver provision is generally enforceable, including under the laws of the State of New York, which govern the deposit agreements. In determining whether to enforce a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver provision, courts will generally consider whether a party knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily waived the right to a jury trial. We believe that this is the case with respect to the deposit agreements and the ADSs. It is advisable that you consult legal counsel regarding the jury waiver provision under the deposit agreements before investing in the ADSs.

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

Nevertheless, if this jury trial waiver provision is not enforced, to the extent a court action proceeds, it would proceed under the terms of the deposit agreements with a jury trial. No condition, stipulation or provision of the deposit agreements or ADSs serves as a waiver by any holder or beneficial owner of ADSs or by us or the depositary of compliance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

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

We are a Cayman Islands exempted company and a significant portion of our assets are located outside of the United States. A significant portion of our business is conducted outside the United States. In addition, most of our current directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries other than the United States. A significant portion of the assets of these persons may be located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for you to bring an action against us or against these individuals in the United States in the event that you believe that your rights have been infringed upon 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.

The voting rights of holders of ADSs are limited by the terms of the deposit agreements, and you may not be able to exercise your right to vote your Class A ordinary shares.

Holders of ADSs do not have the same rights as our registered shareholders. As a holder of our ADSs, you will not have any direct right to attend general meetings of our shareholders or to cast any votes at such meetings. As an ADS holder, you will only be able to exercise the voting rights carried by the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by your ADSs indirectly by giving voting instructions to the depositary in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Under the deposit agreements, you may vote only by giving voting instructions to the depositary. Upon receipt of your voting instructions, the depositary will try, as far as is practicable, to vote the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by your ADSs in accordance with your instructions. If we ask for your instructions, then upon receipt of your voting instructions, the depositary will try to vote the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by your ADSs in accordance with these instructions. If we do not instruct the depositary to ask for your instructions, the depositary may still vote in accordance with instructions you give, but it is not required to do so. You will not be able to directly exercise your right to vote with respect to the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by your ADSs unless you withdraw such shares, and become the registered holder of such shares prior to the record date for the general meeting. When a general meeting is convened, you may not receive sufficient advance notice of the meeting to withdraw the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by your ADSs and become the registered holder of such shares to allow you to attend the general meeting and to vote directly with respect to any specific matter or resolution to be considered and voted upon at the general meeting. In addition, under our currently effective memorandum and articles of association, for the purposes of determining those shareholders who are entitled to attend and vote at any general meeting, our directors may close our register of members and/or fix in advance a record date for such meeting, and such closure of our register of members or the setting of such a record date may prevent you from withdrawing the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by your ADSs and becoming the registered holder of such shares prior to the record date, so that you would not be able to attend the general meeting or to vote directly. If we ask for your instructions, the depositary will notify you of the upcoming vote and will arrange to deliver our voting materials to you. We have agreed to give the depositary notice of shareholder meetings sufficiently in advance of such meetings. Nevertheless, we cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depositary to vote the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by your ADSs. In addition, the depositary and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for their manner of carrying out your voting instructions. The deposit agreements provide that if the depositary does not timely receive voting instructions from the ADS holders and if voting is by poll, then such holder shall be deemed, and the depositary shall deem such holder, to have instructed the depositary to give a discretionary proxy to a person we designate to vote the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by the ADSs, with certain limited exceptions. This means that you may not be able to exercise your right to direct how the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented by your ADSs are voted and you may have no legal remedy if the underlying Class A ordinary shares represented your ADSs are not voted as you requested.

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

We may, from time to time, distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire securities. Under the deposit agreements, the depositary will not distribute rights to holders of ADSs unless the distribution and sale of rights and the securities to which these rights relate are either exempt from registration under the Securities Act with respect to all holders of ADSs, or are registered under the provisions of the Securities Act. The depositary may, but is not required to, attempt to sell these undistributed rights to third parties, and may allow the rights to lapse. We may be unable to establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act, 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 the transfer of your ADSs.

Your ADSs are transferable on the books of the depositary. However, the depositary may close its books at any time or from time to time when it deems it expedient in connection with the performance of its duties for a number of reasons, including in connection with corporate events such as a rights offering, during which time the depositary needs to maintain an exact number of ADS holders on its books for a specified period. The depositary may also close its books in emergencies, and on weekends and public holidays. The depositary may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of our ADSs generally when our share register or the books of the depositary are closed, or at any time if we or the depositary thinks it is advisable to do so because of any requirement of law or of any government or governmental body, or under any provision of the deposit agreement, or for any other reason.

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

As a Cayman Islands exempted company listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, we are subject to the Nasdaq Stock Market corporate governance listing standards. However, the Nasdaq Stock 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 Stock Market corporate governance listing standards. For example, under Cayman Islands law, we are not required to (i) have a majority of independent directors in our board of directors, or (ii) obtain shareholders' approval for material amendment to any share incentive plan. We may also opt to rely on additional home country practice exemptions in the future. As a result, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they would otherwise enjoy under the Nasdaq Stock Market corporate governance listing standards applicable to U.S. domestic issuers.

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

We will be a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") for a taxable year if either (a) 75% or more of our gross income for such year consists of certain types of "passive" income or (b) 50% or more of the value of our assets (generally determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. Although the law in this regard is unclear, we intend to treat the VIE (including its subsidiaries) as being owned by us for U.S. federal income tax purposes because we are able to direct the activities of such entity and we are entitled to substantially all of its economic benefits, and, as a result, we consolidate its results of operations in our consolidated financial statements. Based on our current income and assets, it is possible that we were a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2025, and it is possible that we may be a PFIC for the current taxable year and for future taxable years, though there can be no assurances in this regard.

Changes in the nature of our income or assets, or fluctuations in the market price of our Class A ordinary shares and/or ADSs, may cause us to become a PFIC for future taxable years because the value of our assets for the purpose of the asset test will generally be determined by reference to the market price of our ADSs, which may fluctuate considerably. PFIC status is a factual determination made annually after the close of each taxable year and is subject to uncertainty in several respects. Accordingly, there can be no assurances regarding our PFIC status for any taxable year.

If we are a PFIC in any taxable year, a U.S. holder (as defined in "Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations") may incur significantly increased U.S. federal income tax on gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares and on the receipt of certain distributions on our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. Such holder may also be subject to burdensome reporting requirements. Further, if we are a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. holder holds our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, we will generally continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which such U.S. holder holds our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, although a shareholder election to terminate such deemed PFIC status may be available in certain circumstances. For more information, see "Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations" in this annual report.

Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

We commenced our commercial operations in 2015 through Hangzhou Aimi and Shanghai Xunmeng in parallel. In June 2016, to streamline the operations of these two companies, Hangzhou Aimi acquired 100% of the equity interests in Shanghai Xunmeng, and Shanghai Xunmeng became a wholly owned subsidiary of Hangzhou Aimi.

We incorporated Walnut Street Group Holding Limited under the laws of the Cayman Islands as our holding company in April 2015 to facilitate international financing. In the same month, we established HongKong Walnut Street Limited, or Walnut HK, our wholly owned Hong Kong subsidiary, and Walnut HK established a wholly owned subsidiary, Hangzhou Weimi. Walnut HK subsequently established two additional wholly owned subsidiaries, Walnut Shanghai and Xinzhijiang, in January 2018 and April 2018, respectively. In July 2018, we renamed our company "Pinduoduo Inc." We established an additional wholly owned subsidiary, Shanghai Yucan Information Technology Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Yucan, in September 2020 through Radiance Sea Hong Kong Limited, an entity that we incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong in the same year. Subsequently, in 2022, we incorporated Whaleco Technology Limited under the laws of Ireland, and Whaleco Inc. under the laws of Delaware.

Due to restrictions imposed by PRC laws and regulations on foreign ownership of companies that engage in internet and other related business, Hangzhou Weimi entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Hangzhou Aimi, which we refer to as the VIE in this annual report, and its shareholders. We depend on these contractual arrangements with the VIE, in which we have no ownership interests, and its shareholders to conduct most aspects of our operations in China. We have relied and expect to continue to rely on these contractual arrangements to conduct our business in China. The shareholders of the VIE may have potential conflicts of interest with us. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—The shareholders of the VIE may have potential conflicts of interest with us, which may materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition.”

Under PRC laws and regulations, our Chinese mainland subsidiaries may pay cash dividends to us out of their respective accumulated profits. However, the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to make such distributions to us is subject to various PRC laws and regulations, including the requirement to maintain certain statutory reserves, as well as potential restrictions on currency exchange imposed by the PRC government. For more details, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—We may rely on distributions and advances paid by our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have, and any limitation on the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to make payments to us could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business” and “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Dividend Distributions.”

As a result of our direct ownership in Hangzhou Weimi and the VIE contractual arrangements, we are regarded as the primary beneficiary of the VIE and its subsidiaries for accounting purposes. We treat it and its subsidiaries as our consolidated affiliated entities under U.S. GAAP, and have consolidated the financial results of these entities in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

On July 26, 2018, our ADSs commenced trading on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “PDD.” We raised approximately US\$1.7 billion in net proceeds from the issuance of new shares from the initial public offering after deducting underwriting commissions and the offering expenses payable by us. In February 2019, we completed a follow-on public offering, and raised approximately US\$1.2 billion in net proceeds after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses payable by us. In September 2019, we completed an offering of US\$1.0 billion in aggregate principal amount of convertible senior notes due 2024, or the 2024 Notes. In April 2020, we raised US\$1.1 billion in net proceeds from the private placement of our Class A ordinary shares to certain long-term investors. In November 2020, we completed (i) an offering of US\$2.0 billion in aggregate principal amount of convertible senior notes due 2025, and (ii) a concurrent follow-on public offering, which raised approximately US\$4.1 billion in net proceeds after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses payable by us. In December 2020, we raised US\$500 million in net proceeds from the private placement of our Class A ordinary shares to a global institutional investor.

In September 2022, we offered to repurchase the 2024 Notes at the election of the holders thereof pursuant to such holders’ right to repurchase their notes on the specified date set forth in the terms of the 2024 Notes, and we completed the repurchase right offer relating to the 2024 Notes in October 2022. US\$1,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes were validly surrendered and repurchased. The remaining principal amount matured on October 1, 2024.

In February 2023, we renamed our company “PDD Holdings Inc.”

In October 2023, we offered to repurchase the 2025 Notes at the election of the holders thereof pursuant to such holders’ right to repurchase their notes on the specified date set forth in the terms of the 2025 Notes, and we completed the repurchase right offer relating to the 2025 Notes in December 2023. As a result, a total of US\$1,261,366,000 in principal amount of the 2025 Notes was validly surrendered and repurchased. The remaining principal amount matured on December 1, 2025.

Our principal executive offices are located at First Floor, 25 St Stephen’s Green, Dublin 2, D02 XF99, Ireland. Our telephone number at this address is +353-1-5397938. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located 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. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Puglisi & Associates, located at 850 Library Avenue, Suite 204, Newark, Delaware 19711.

The SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC on www.sec.gov. You can also find information on our website <http://investor.pddholdings.com>. The information contained on our website is not a part of this annual report.

B. Business Overview

PDD Holdings is a multinational commerce group that owns and operates a portfolio of businesses. We aim to bring more businesses and people into the digital economy so that local communities and small businesses can benefit from increased productivity and new opportunities. We have built a network of sourcing, logistics, and fulfillment capabilities that support our underlying businesses.

Our customers are third-party merchants who sell their products on our platforms. Our revenues primarily consist of (i) transaction services and (ii) online marketing services and others.

For transaction services, we earn fees from merchants for sales of their products completed on our platforms.

For online marketing services and others, we earn service fees from merchants for various types of online marketing services. These include matching product listings appearing in search or browsing results on our platforms, charging merchants based on impressions or clicks, and providing display marketing services where merchants place advertisements on our platforms primarily at fixed prices.

Our revenues grew from RMB247,639.2 million in 2023 to RMB393,836.1 million in 2024 and further to RMB431,845.7 million (US\$61,753.1 million) in 2025. We generated net income of RMB60,026.5 million, RMB112,434.5 million and RMB97,842.5 million (US\$13,991.3 million) in 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—A. Operating Results—Key Line Items and Specific Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations—Revenues” for a breakdown of our total revenues by category of activity for each of the last three financial years.

Overview of Our Platforms

The Pinduoduo Platform

Founded in 2015, the Pinduoduo platform provides buyers with a comprehensive selection of value-for-money merchandise and fun and interactive shopping experiences. The platform provides a comprehensive suite of product categories.

Pinduoduo pioneered an innovative “team purchase” model. Buyers are encouraged to share product information on social networks, and invite their friends, family and social contacts to form shopping teams to enjoy the more attractive prices available under the “team purchase” option. The act of sharing is then rewarded by the more attractive purchase price offered through the team purchase option. The embedded social element helps foster a highly engaged user base.

Pinduoduo launched its proprietary e-waybill system to efficiently integrate merchants with third-party logistics service providers, and provide buyers real-time visibility on the delivery status of their purchase orders. The e-waybill system streamlines the fulfillment process by seamlessly connecting order confirmation on the Pinduoduo platform with the selection of the most suitable third-party logistics service provider, ensuring efficient and transparent delivery to buyers.

Pinduoduo requires merchants to strictly abide by the return policy for products they sell on the Pinduoduo platform. In accordance with the policy, buyers can return the products within the return period so long as the products are in their original condition and any usage of such products does not affect the merchants’ ability to resell. Once a buyer submits a return request, the merchant will first review and process the request. In the event that the request is not resolved within a certain amount of time or a dispute escalates, the platform will be involved to resolve the request or dispute.

As a natural extension of the Pinduoduo platform, we launched Duo Duo Grocery, a next-day grocery pick-up service, in 2020. The service caters to the rising consumer demand for more timely turnaround and better value-for-money goods without home delivery requirements. Duo Duo Grocery connects local farmers and distributors directly to local consumers on a daily basis and provide supporting services on the delivery of such goods to consumers. Each day, consumers place their orders with merchants through the Duo Duo Grocery channel, which is integrated within the Pinduoduo mobile app. The merchants supply the ordered items overnight to regional warehouses. The sorted goods are then delivered from regional warehouses to designated pickup points the next day, where consumers can pick up their purchases.

The Temu Platform

Temu was founded in September 2022 in Boston, Massachusetts, the United States. Following its initial launch in North America in September 2022, Temu expanded to Oceania in March 2023 and Europe in April 2023 and then to other countries and regions worldwide. As of the end of 2025, Temu was serving consumers in various countries and regions, including the United States, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Canada and Italy, which are among the world's largest economies. Although at an early stage of development, Temu aspires to become a global online platform dedicated to providing quality products to consumers at attractive prices. In partnership with a global network of logistics vendors and fulfillment partners, Temu brings together buyers, merchants, manufacturers and brands from around the world, offering a wide selection of merchandise.

Temu empowers merchants with value-added services that enable a broader market reach. Merchants provide product listings that buyers can browse and order on the Temu mobile app or website. Temu enables merchants to streamline their manufacturing and commercial operations, leading to lower prices and reduced waste.

Buyers and Merchants

Our key ecosystem partners are the buyers and merchants who transact on our platforms. These ecosystem partners add value for each other in a virtuous cycle. The buyer base attracts more merchants. As the number of merchants increases, we are able to offer even more competitive prices and customized products and services, attracting more buyers, thus creating a virtuous cycle.

Buyers browse, explore and purchase attractive value-for-money merchandise from third-party merchants. Direct buyer traffic to our platforms is generated from word-of-mouth referrals by existing buyers, as well as the effect of marketing campaigns.

Merchants are drawn by the scale of the sales volume. This scale encourages merchants to join us and to offer more competitive prices and customized products and services to our buyers. Many merchants set aside exclusive product supplies and offer competitive prices to buyers.

We offer merchants multiple features and value-added services to enhance their transaction efficiency to help merchants promote their merchandise and handle transactions more effectively, including online marketing services and transaction services. We also offer merchants additional training resources and merchant support, which are easily accessible through the main merchant dashboard and are frequently updated to guide merchants through the various tools available to them on our platforms.

Trust and Safety

We implement strict policies and control measures aimed at ensuring the accuracy of product descriptions. In general, merchant registration starts with an identity verification process.

We screen and verify the product listings posted by merchants. After merchants post product information on our platforms, we leverage artificial intelligence-based screening system to identify potential issues and subject questionable merchandise to further review and verification. After products are listed, we continue to monitor and conduct semantic analysis on buyer reviews, the results of which are used to evaluate the associated merchant's compliance with our policies. If a merchant is found to have violated our policies, the merchant is required to compensate the buyers in accordance with that merchant's service agreement. A merchant's record of compliance may affect its sales volume.

We invest in technical capabilities relating to keyword identification, filtering images, text and video recognition and a blacklisting mechanism. We also encourage and support merchants who sell high-quality products and provide superb services, as part of the continued efforts to improve user experience, thereby creating a virtuous cycle that attracts high-quality merchants and weeds out counterfeit and infringing goods. We will continue to invest in the long-term sustainable development of our platform ecosystems.

Payment

To enable a safe and seamless payment experience, our platforms provide buyers with a number of payment options including credit cards, debit cards, and methods provided through reputable third-party payment service providers, such as mobile wallets or buy now pay later solutions. We cooperate with most leading third-party payment service providers and are not dependent on any particular provider for these services.

Data Security and Protection

Our comprehensive security systems are supported by network situational awareness and risk management systems designed to protect individual end users and ensure the security of the data and services of our platforms. Our back-end security systems are designed to be capable of withstanding a large number of cybersecurity attacks at any given time and designed to enable us to safeguard our platforms and protect the privacy of our buyers and merchants.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Our Impact on Agriculture

Corporate social responsibility has been central to how we do business, starting with operating with integrity in all we do and extending to serving the community at large. We are committed to leveraging our platforms to better the lives of millions and to promote sustainable development. In particular, agriculture is one important area where we carry out our corporate social responsibility.

We connect millions of farmers to the digital economy. We coach farmers on setting up stores online, provide them with access to end demand, and help them to increase their household income. We support young men and women from rural areas to become e-commerce savvy “new farmers.” Many of them have become better business operators through continuous training and learning by doing.

We leverage our ability to aggregate demand and create economies of scale to promote digital inclusion of smallholder farmers. With our support, farmers can sell directly to consumers and become less dependent on wholesale distributors. This broadens direct market access for producers and growers, improving overall supply chain efficiency. Consumers therefore get fresher and safer products at lower prices, while farmers earn more. This in turn allows farmers to reinvest in their farming practices and technology to further improve production efficiency and quality.

In August 2021, we launched the “10 Billion Agriculture Initiative” to address some of the critical needs in the agricultural sector and rural areas in China. This initiative is not driven by profit or commercial goals, but instead strives to facilitate the advancement of agri-tech, promote digital inclusion, and provide agri-tech talents and workers with greater motivation and a sense of achievement. We have been funding this initiative from our profits. We seek to generate sustainable value to our consumers, our farmer merchants, our ecosystem partners and our communities.

Through the dedicated “Help the Farmers” channel and events on the Pinduoduo platform, we endeavor to facilitate the direct sale of seasonal produce to a greater number of consumers. By doing this, we harness our supply chain expertise and resources to promote quality produce to more consumers and help farmers at the same time.

We also collaborate with reputable agricultural institutions to invest in technology and fund research with the objective of improving food production, quality control, food safety and sustainability, so that a greater volume of better, fresher and safer agricultural products can go directly from farm to table.

Marketing

We have built up our brand awareness and our large base of loyal buyers by leveraging word-of-mouth referrals on social networks, as well as online and offline marketing and brand promotion activities, such as online advertisements and television commercials. From time to time, we also offer coupons and credits to consumers on our platforms. We continue to invest significantly in marketing activities to promote our brands and the products and services offered on our platforms.

Technology

Our operations and growth are supported by our proprietary technology. Our technology team has created opportunities for continuous improvements in our technology capabilities, which in turn draws new talents to join us. We continue to invest decisively in areas such as agri-tech, supply chain technology, and our core R&D capabilities.

Competition

The e-commerce industry in which we compete is intensely competitive, and our platforms compete on a global scale with industry players such as (i) major e-commerce operators, (ii) major traditional and brick-and-mortar retailers, (iii) retail companies focused on specific product categories, and (iv) major internet companies that do not operate e-commerce businesses now but are in the process of initiating their e-commerce businesses or may launch e-commerce businesses in the future.

Our platforms compete primarily on the basis of:

- our ability to attract, engage and retain buyers and merchants on our platforms;
- the fun and interactive shopping experiences on our platforms;
- the ability of our platforms to seamlessly connect e-commerce with social networks;
- pricing of products sold on our platforms;
- product quality and selection;
- brand recognition and reputation;
- the quality of customer service on our platforms; and
- the experience and expertise of our management team.

Seasonality

We experience seasonality in our business, reflecting a combination of seasonal fluctuations in internet usage and traditional retail seasonality patterns. For example, we generally experience less buyer traffic and purchase orders in the first quarter of each year. Furthermore, sales are generally higher in the fourth quarter of each calendar year than in the preceding three quarters, as e-commerce companies typically hold special promotional campaigns in the fourth quarter that boost sales. 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.

Intellectual Property

As of December 31, 2025, we had 261 registered computer software copyrights relating to various aspects of our operations. As of the same date, we had approximately 3,766 trademark registrations and 1,167 trademark applications in China, the United States and other jurisdictions. Our registered domain names include *www.pddholdings.com*, *www.pinduoduo.com* and *www temu.com*, among others.

Regulations in the PRC

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

Regulations Relating to Foreign Investment

The PRC Foreign Investment Law

On March 15, 2019, the National People's Congress of China approved the PRC Foreign Investment Law, which took effect on January 1, 2020 and replaced most of the laws and regulations previously governing foreign investment in the PRC. The PRC Foreign Investment Law is the foundation for regulating foreign investments in China. Subsequently, on December 26, 2019, the State Council promulgated the Implementation Regulations on the PRC Foreign Investment Law, which came into effect on January 1, 2020.

Under the PRC Foreign Investment Law, “foreign investment” refers to the investment activities directly or indirectly conducted by foreign individuals, enterprises or other foreign entities in China. As a general principle, under the PRC Foreign Investment Law, foreign investment is accorded pre-entry national treatment, which means that the treatment given to foreign investors and their investments must not be less favorable than those given to PRC investors and their investments, except if a foreign investment falls under a negative list, such as the 2024 Negative List.

The PRC Foreign Investment Law stipulates three forms of foreign investment, but is silent as to whether contractual arrangements are a form of foreign investment. The Implementation Regulations on the PRC Foreign Investment Law are also silent as to whether contractual arrangements should be deemed to be a form of foreign investment. However, the definition of “foreign investment” under the PRC Foreign Investment Law is broad and covers all activities whereby foreign investors invest in China, including investments made through “any other methods” under laws, administrative regulations, or provisions prescribed by the State Council. Before clarification or confirmation by future laws, administrative regulations or provisions promulgated by the State Council on the nature of contractual arrangements, there is no assurance that contractual arrangements would not be considered to be foreign investment under the PRC Foreign Investment Law. The State Council may in the future enact laws or issue administrative regulations or provisions to classify contractual arrangements as a form of foreign investment, at which time it would be uncertain as to how contractual arrangements would be regulated and whether such contractual arrangements would be deemed to be in violation of the foreign investment restrictions. There is no guarantee that our contractual arrangements and our business will not be materially and adversely affected in the future due to changes in PRC laws and regulations. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—We face uncertainties with respect to the implementation of the PRC Foreign Investment Law and how it may impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and business operations.”

The 2024 Negative List and the 2025 Encouraged Industries Catalog

The industries in which foreign investors and PRC foreign-invested enterprises may make investments in the PRC are regulated by the Catalog of Industries in which Foreign Investment is Encouraged (2025 edition), or the 2025 Encouraged Industries Catalog, and the Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Foreign Investment Access (2024 Version), or the 2024 Negative List. These lists were promulgated, and are amended from time to time, by the Ministry of Commerce and the NDRC.

The 2024 Negative List limits the industries in which foreign investors may invest. It sets out a list of “restricted” and “prohibited” industries. Foreign investors may only invest in restricted industries if they satisfy certain conditions, including government approval. Foreign investors may not invest in prohibited industries. By contrast, the 2025 Encouraged Industries Catalog includes a list of “encouraged” industries in which foreign investors are incentivized to invest. Foreign investment in industries that are not listed in the 2024 Negative List or the 2025 Encouraged Industries Catalog is generally permitted, unless specifically restricted by other PRC laws.

Regulations on Foreign Investment in Value-Added Telecommunications Services

Foreign investment in value-added telecommunications services (excluding e-commerce, multiparty communications in the PRC, storage and forwarding classes, and call centers) is subject to equity ownership limitations. In particular, pursuant to the Provisions on Administration of PRC Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises promulgated by the State Council in December 2001, as amended, the level of ultimate foreign equity ownership in a value-added telecommunications services provider may not exceed 50%. An exception to this limitation was introduced in June 2015, when the MIIT issued the Circular on Removing the Restrictions on Equity Ratio Held by Foreign Investors in Online Data Processing and Transaction Processing (Operating E-Commerce) Business, which amended the Provisions on Administration of PRC Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises to allow foreign investors to own more than 50% of the equity interest in an operator that conducts an e-commerce business. Foreign investors nonetheless remain prohibited from holding more than 50% of the equity interest in a provider of other subcategories of value-added telecommunications services.

There are also limitations on foreign ownership of VATS Licenses, which are required for the provision of value-added telecommunication services. Pursuant to publicly available information, the PRC government has issued VATS Licenses to only a limited number of PRC foreign-invested enterprises, most of which are Sino-foreign joint ventures engaging in the value-added telecommunication business. In addition, pursuant to the Circular on Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Investment in and Operation of Value-added Telecommunications Business, which was issued by the MIIT in July 2006, a PRC company that holds a VATS License is prohibited from leasing, transferring or selling such 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.

To comply with PRC laws and regulations, we rely on contractual arrangements with the VIE to operate our e-commerce business in China. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—We rely on contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders for a large portion of our business operations, which may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing operational control.”

Information Reporting Requirements Applicable to Foreign Investment

In December 2019, the Ministry of Commerce and the SAMR promulgated the Measures on Reporting of Foreign Investment Information, which became effective on January 1, 2020. Pursuant to these measures, foreign investors and PRC foreign-invested enterprises must submit investment information through the Enterprise Registration System and the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System operated by the SAMR for their direct or indirect foreign investments in the PRC.

The Foreign Investment Security Review Measures

On December 19, 2020, the NDRC and the Ministry of Commerce promulgated the Foreign Investment Security Review Measures, which took effect on January 18, 2021. Under these measures, foreign investments in military, national defense-related areas or in locations close to military facilities, or foreign investments that would result in a foreign entity acquiring the actual control of assets in certain key sectors, including, among others, internet products and services, are required to obtain approval from the competent governmental authorities in advance.

Licenses, Permits and Filings

The PRC government extensively regulates the telecommunications industry, particularly the internet services sector. The State Council, the MIIT, the Ministry of Commerce, the SAMR, the former State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television (which has been replaced by the State Administration of Radio and Television), and other government authorities have promulgated an extensive regulatory scheme governing telecommunications, online sales and e-commerce. New laws and regulations may be adopted from time to time that will require us to obtain additional licenses and permits in addition to those that we currently have, and will require us to address new issues that arise from time to time. In addition, uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of current and any future PRC laws and regulations applicable to the telecommunications, online sales and e-commerce. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Any lack of additional requisite approvals, licenses or permits or failure to comply with any requirements of the applicable laws, regulations and policies may materially and adversely affect our daily operations and hinder our growth.”

We are required to hold certain licenses and permits and to make certain filings with the PRC governmental authorities in connection with various aspects of our business, including the following:

Value-Added Telecommunication Business Operation Licenses

In September 2000, the Telecommunications Regulations of the PRC were issued by the State Council as the primary governing law on telecommunication services. The Telecommunications Regulations set out the general framework for the provision of telecommunication services by PRC companies.

The Telecommunications Regulations distinguish between “basic telecommunications services” and “value-added telecommunications services.” In December 2015, the MIIT released the Catalog of Telecommunication Business (2015 Revision), which clarified the scope of “value-added telecommunications services.” In particular, under this catalog, both the online data processing and transaction processing business (i.e., the e-commerce business) and information service business, were categorized as value-added telecommunications services. This catalog also specifies that the scope of information service business includes information release and delivery services, information search and query services, information community platform services, information real-time interactive services, and information protection and processing services.

Under the Telecommunications Regulations, telecommunications service providers are required to obtain operating licenses before they commence operations. In March 2009, the MIIT issued the Administrative Measures for Telecommunications Business Operating Permit, which confirm the two types of telecom operating licenses for operators in China, namely, licenses for basic telecommunications services and licenses for value-added telecommunications services. The operation scope of the license will detail the permitted activities of the enterprise to which it is granted. An approved telecommunication services operator must conduct its business in accordance with the specifications recorded on its VATS License(s). In addition, a VATS License holder is required to obtain approval from the original permit-issuing authority before any change to its shareholders or business scope may be made. In January 2015, the State Council issued the Decisions on Cancelling and Adjusting a Batch of Administrative Approval Items, which, among others, replaced the pre-registration approval requirement for telecommunications business with a post-registration approval requirement.

In September 2000, the State Council promulgated the Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services, as amended, pursuant to which commercial internet content-related services operators must obtain a VATS License for internet content-related business from the government authorities before engaging in any commercial internet content-related services operations within China.

Our consolidated affiliated entity, Shanghai Xunmeng, the main operating entity which provides platform service to third-party merchants for their sales of products, has obtained the VATS Licenses covering (i) online data processing and transaction processing business (operating e-commerce), (ii) internet content-related services, (iii) call center business within the Chinese mainland, and (iv) information services from Shanghai Communications Administration. Certain of Shanghai Xunmeng's VATS Licenses will expire in 2029, while the remaining licenses will expire in 2027.

Internet Drug Information Service Filing

The State Food and Drug Administration (which has now been merged into the SAMR), promulgated the Administrative Measures on Internet Drug Information Service in July 2004, most recently amended in November 2017, and certain implementing rules and notices thereafter. These measures set out regulations governing the classification, application, approval, content, qualifications and requirements for internet drug information services. An internet information service operator that provides information regarding drugs or medical equipment must obtain an Internet Drug Information Service Qualification Certificate from the province-level counterpart of the State Medical and Products Administration.

On January 15, 2025, the National Medical Products Administration issued the Notice on Promoting and Implementing the Experience of Relevant Reform Pilots. Pursuant to this notice, on January 20, 2025, internet drug information services transitioned from an approval-based management system to a record-filing system. Entities that had previously obtained an Internet Drug Information Service Qualification Certificate may continue providing internet drug information services by completing the record-filing procedures after their certificate expires.

Shanghai Xunmeng holds an Internet Drug Information Service Qualification Certificate issued by the Shanghai Municipal Food and Drug Administration for the provision of internet medical information services, and this license will expire in 2029.

Filing by Online Trading Platforms Providing Services for the Distribution of Publications

We are subject to regulations relating to the provision of online trading platform services for the distribution of books, audio-video products and other publications. Pursuant to the Regulation on the Protection of the Right to Network Dissemination of Information promulgated by the State Council, a network service provider of information storage, searching and linking services must remove the link to a work, performance or audio-video product if the work is suspected of infringing upon the right of another person. The removal should take place promptly by the service provider upon receipt of a notice alleging such infringement issued by the owner of such work or audio-video products. According to the Provisions on the Administration of the Publication Market, an online trading platform that provides services for the distribution of publications must complete filing procedures with the competent publication administrative authority. An online trading platform is required to examine the identity of the dealers distributing publications through the platform, verify their business license and Publications Operation Permit, establish a mechanism to prevent and control the trading risks and take effective measures to rectify illicit actions conducted by the dealers distributing publications on the platform. If any entity subject to such requirements fails to complete the filing or fails to fulfill the duties of examination and supervision in accordance with this regulation, it may be subject to an order to cease illegal acts and a warning by the competent publication administrative authority, as well as a penalty not exceeding RMB30,000. Shanghai Xunmeng has completed the requisite procedures with the publication authority.

Filing by Third-Party Platforms Providers for Medical Device Online Trading Services

The State Food and Drug Administration promulgated the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Sale of Medical Devices in December 2017, which became effective in March 2018. Pursuant to such measures, a third-party platform providing online trading services for medical devices must complete filing procedures with the competent provincial food and drug administrative department. According to the measures, a third-party platform that fails to complete the filing in accordance with the measures may be ordered by the competent provincial food and drug administrative department to make rectification within a prescribed time limit, and failure to make such rectification may subject the platform to public exposure of non-compliance and a penalty of not exceeding RMB30,000. Shanghai Xunmeng has completed the requisite procedures with the administrative authority.

Filing by Third-Party Platform Providers for Online Food Trading

In July 2016, the State Food and Drug Administration promulgated the Measures for Investigation and Handling of Illegal Acts Involving Online Food Safety, which became effective on October 1, 2016 and was amended on March 18, 2025, pursuant to which a third-party platform providing online food trading in the PRC must file a record with the administration for market regulation at the provincial level and obtain a filing number. If the platform fails to complete such filing, it may be ordered to make rectifications and given a warning by the competent administration for market regulation, and the failure to make such rectification may subject the third-party platform to fines ranging from RMB5,000 to RMB30,000. Shanghai Xunmeng has completed the requisite procedures with the competent food and drug administration.

Regulations Relating to E-Commerce

The E-Commerce Law

In August 2018, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the E-Commerce Law, which took effect in January 2019. The E-Commerce Law imposes a number of requirements on e-commerce operators, including individuals and entities carrying out business online, e-commerce platform operators and merchants on the platform.

The E-Commerce Law requires e-commerce platform operators to respect and protect consumers' legitimate rights and provide options to consumers. It also requires e-commerce operators to clearly identify bundle sales in which additional services or products are added by merchants to consumers' orders, and not to assume that consumers will consent to such bundle sales by default. Under the E-Commerce Law, e-commerce platform operators must establish a credit evaluation system and publicize the credit evaluation rules, and provide consumers with ways to evaluate products sold or services provided on the platform. The E-Commerce Law also requires any e-commerce platform operator to develop, and continuously publish or make publicly available via a prominent link on its home page, its platform service agreement and transaction rules, which must specify the rights and obligations of the parties with respect to registration and de-registration on the platform, quality assurance and protection of consumer rights and personal information. Moreover, e-commerce platform operators who fail to take necessary actions when they know or should have known of any intellectual property infringement, product defects or other infringement of consumer rights by a merchant on the platform, will be have joint liability with that merchant. If the products or services affect consumers' life and health, the e-commerce platform operators will bear responsibility if they fail to review the qualifications of merchants or fail to safeguard the interests of the consumers. In addition, the E-Commerce Law requires e-commerce operators (including individuals and entities carrying out business online, e-commerce platform operators and merchants on these platforms) to display prominently on their home page the information contained in their business licenses or administrative permits relating to their operating businesses and, in the case of e-commerce platforms, to take necessary actions if merchants on their platforms fail to do so. Failure to take necessary actions against merchants on the e-commerce platforms that are not in compliance with such requirements may subject the e-commerce platform operators to rectification within a specified period and a fine between RMB20,000 and RMB100,000.

Regulations on the Registration of E-Commerce Operators

In December 2018, the SAMR issued the Opinions on Doing Well in E-Commerce Operator Registration, which requires e-commerce operators, including individuals and entities carrying out business online and e-commerce platform operators and merchants on these platforms, to register with the local branches of the SAMR. Individuals selling agricultural products or goods of *de minimis* value and volume are not subject to these registration requirements. Pursuant to these opinions, the e-commerce platform operators must provide the identity information of merchants on their platform to the local branches of the SAMR and prompt the merchants failing to make such registrations to comply with the registration requirements.

Regulations on Cross-Border E-Commerce

In March 2016, the State Administration of Taxation, the Ministry of Finance, and the General Administration of Customs jointly issued the Circular on Tax Policy for Cross-Border E-commerce Retail Imports, which took effect in April 2016. Pursuant to this circular, goods imported through cross-border e-commerce channels are subject to tariff, import value-added tax, or VAT, and consumption tax based on the types of goods. Individuals purchasing any goods imported through cross-border e-commerce channels are taxpayers, and e-commerce companies, companies operating e-commerce transaction platforms or logistic companies are required to withhold the taxes.

Regulations on Livestreaming

On November 12, 2020, the NRTA issued the Circular on Strengthening the Administration of Livestreaming, also known as Notice 78, which states, among other things, that livestreaming platforms must register their information and business operations. Pursuant to the circular, internet platforms that operate livestreaming business are subject to a series of compliance requirements, including with respect to the maintenance of sufficient content review staff, training and registration of content review staff, and dynamic adjustment of content review protocols. Online e-commerce livestreaming platforms are required to design mechanisms for qualification verification and real-name authentication of e-commerce business owners and individuals who conduct livestreaming marketing on their platforms and keep complete records. Subsequently, on April 23, 2021, seven PRC regulatory authorities jointly promulgated the Administrative Measures on Online Livestreaming Marketing (Trial), effective May 25, 2021, which requires livestreaming platforms to (i) intervene in risky or illegal transactions by limiting traffic, suspending livestreaming or other methods, and (ii) prominently warn users of the risks involved in transactions conducted outside of the livestreaming platforms.

On December 18, 2025, the SAMR and the CAC issued the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Live E-commerce, which took effect on February 1, 2026. These measures clarify the legal liabilities of key participants in the live streaming e-commerce ecosystem, including platform operators, live room operators, broadcasters and multi-channel network agencies. A dedicated section of these measures prescribes the specific obligations of platform operators regarding identity and qualification verification, tiered management, credit evaluation, enforcement against violations, real-time monitoring and grievance mechanisms. Non-compliance with these regulations may subject platform operators to administrative sanctions, such as orders for rectification and the imposition of monetary fines.

Regulations on Online Transactions

In March 2021, the SAMR issued the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Transactions, which became effective on May 1, 2021 and was amended in 2025. These measures provide a number of specific rules relating to the registration of entities that transact online, the supervision of e-commerce and other business models, and the protection of consumers' rights and personal information. In particular, pursuant to these measures, individual merchants with an aggregate annual online business turnover of RMB100,000 or more must register with the applicable local branches of the SAMR, and e-commerce platforms must remind the individual merchants on their platforms to make such registrations in a timely manner.

On December 18, 2025, the SAMR and the CAC issued the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Trading Platform Rules, which took effect on February 1, 2026. These measures are designed to delineate the responsibilities and obligations of online trading platforms throughout the entire process of formulating, amending, and implementing platform rules and outline clear requirements for safeguarding information, network, and data security, while ensuring the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of both platform-based merchants and consumers.

On December 18, 2024, the SAMR issued the Interim Measures for Law Enforcement Assistance in Online Transactions, which took effect on January 20, 2025. These measures outline the responsibilities of online platform operators in assisting regulatory authorities with law enforcement activities, such as providing information about merchants on their platforms and related transaction data, verifying and confirming matters under investigation and reporting the results. Online platform operators who refuse or hinder regulatory enforcement may be required to rectify the situation and may face fines ranging from RMB5,000 to RMB30,000.

Regulations on Online Platforms for Food Trading

The PRC Food Safety Law, which became effective on June 1, 2009 and was amended and effective as of December 1, 2025, provides a comprehensive regulatory framework for online food trading, administration of providers of third-party online platforms for food trading and online food business operators. It governs the administration of third-party online platform providers and online food business operators, imposing strict obligations on providers of third-party online platforms for food trading, including but not limited to real-name registration and the mandatory verification of business licenses for all operators on their platforms. To further strengthen oversight of online catering services, the SAMR promulgated the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Food Safety of Online Catering Services, which became effective on January 1, 2018 and was amended on October 23, 2020. These Measures regulate the business activities of both third-party online catering platforms and catering service providers operating through third-party platforms or self-developed websites. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may subject third-party platform providers to administrative sanctions imposed by relevant regulatory authorities, including orders for rectification, confiscation of illegal gains, and the imposition of fines. In cases involving severe consequences, authorities may order the suspension of business operations or the revocation of operating licenses of such platform providers.

On January 27, 2026, the SAMR promulgated the Provisions on the Supervision and Administration of the Implementation of the Primary Responsibility for Food Safety by Online Food Sellers, which will come into effect on May 20, 2026, and the Provisions on the Supervision and Administration of the Implementation of the Primary Responsibility for Food Safety by Online Catering Service Providers, which will come into effect on June 1, 2026. These Provisions mandate that third-party platforms for online food trading establish dedicated food safety management departments and appoint qualified personnel, including food safety directors and officers. Additionally, platforms are required to conduct real-name registration for online food sellers and online catering service providers, verify such information at least once every six months, and perform substantive reviews of online food sellers and online catering service providers through technical identification, on-site inspections, or other effective means. Failure to fulfill these statutory obligations may subject platform providers to orders for rectification and administrative fines, as well as other potential sanctions under the PRC Food Safety Law and the PRC E-Commerce Law.

Regulations Relating to Internet Information Security and Privacy Protection

The PRC has extensive laws and regulations relating to internet information security and privacy protection, including with respect to the following key areas:

National Security

Internet information in China is regulated from a national security standpoint. China's National Security Law covers technology security and information security. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has also enacted the Decisions on Preserving Internet Security, which subject violators to potential criminal punishment in China for any attempt 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 upon 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 the leakage of state secrets or the spread of socially destabilizing content. If an internet information service provider violates these measures, the Ministry of Public Security and its local branches may revoke its operating license and shut down its websites.

Personal Information and Data Privacy

On August 20, 2021, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the Personal Information Protection Law, which unified a number of hitherto separate rules with respect to personal information rights and privacy protection, and took effect on November 1, 2021. The Personal Information Protection Law strengthened the protection of personal information. As a general principle, the processing of personal data must be directly related to a specific and reasonable purpose and the related collection of personal information must be tailored to what is necessary to meet that purpose. The Personal Information Protection Law also created a number of specific requirements for the processing of personal data. For example, personal data processors must adopt measures necessary for safeguarding the security of the personal data that they handle. Moreover, the law prohibits personal data processors from engaging in price discrimination or otherwise applying unreasonable differential treatment to individuals based on automated analysis of collected personal information. Entities that violate the Personal Information Protection law may be subject to a number of penalties, including (i) orders to rectify their violations, (ii) the suspension or termination of the provision of their services, (iii) confiscation of income that was illegally earned, or (iv) fines.

In addition to the Personal Information Protection Law, the PRC authorities have enacted a number of other laws and regulations on internet use to protect personal information and data privacy. On March 12, 2021, the CAC, the MIIT, the Ministry of Public Security and the SAMR jointly released the Provisions on the Scope of Necessary Personal Information for Common Types of Mobile Internet Applications, effective May 1, 2021. These rules introduce a number of other obligations for persons that process certain types of personal information. For example, mobile internet application operators may not prevent users from using the basic functions and services of their mobile apps solely because such users do not agree to provide their non-essential personal information. The Regulations on the Network Data Security Management, which took effect on January 1, 2025, set out requirements for how network data processors should handle personal information. On February 12, 2025, the CAC issued the Measures for the Management of Compliance Audits on Personal Information Protection, which will take effect on May 1, 2025. Under these measures, personal information processors handling the personal information of more than 10 million individuals must conduct a compliance audit on personal information protection at least once every two years. The measures also specify other circumstances under which the competent authorities for personal information protection may require personal information handlers to conduct such compliance audits.

Under China's Criminal Law, certain activities that infringe upon personal information privacy are criminal offenses. The laws relating to personal information-related crimes was most recently revised in the Ninth Amendment to the Criminal Law, which became effective in November 2015 and was subsequently clarified in relevant part by the Interpretations of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the PRC on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in Handling Criminal Cases of Infringing Personal Information, which was issued in May 2017. China's Criminal Law imposes criminal culpability for the unlawful collection, transaction, and provision of personal information. Moreover, pursuant to China's Criminal Law, ICP providers that fail to fulfill their obligations relating to internet information security under applicable laws and refuse to rectify such failures may be subject to criminal liability.

Cybersecurity

In November 2016, the Standing Committee promulgated the Cybersecurity Law, which took effect on June 1, 2017, last amended on October 28, 2025, with the amendment taking effect on January 1, 2026. In accordance with the Cybersecurity Law, network operators must comply with applicable laws and regulations and fulfill their obligations to safeguard network security in conducting business and providing services. Network service providers must take technical and other necessary measures as required by laws, regulations and mandatory requirements to safeguard the operation of networks, respond to threats to network security effectively, prevent illegal and criminal activities, and maintain the integrity, confidentiality and usability of network data.

On July 30, 2021, the State Council issued the Regulations on Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure. Pursuant to these regulations, critical information infrastructure means important network facilities or information systems used in key industries or fields such as public communication and information service, energy, transportation, water conservation, finance, public services, e-government affairs and national defense science that may endanger national security, people's livelihoods and the public interest if such facilities or systems are damaged, experience loss of function or suffer from data leakage. These regulations make it illegal for any individual or organization to intrude into, interfere with, or sabotage any critical information infrastructure, or endanger the security of any critical information infrastructure. The regulations also require that critical information infrastructure operators must establish a cybersecurity protection system and accountability system, and that the main responsible person of a critical information infrastructure operator should take full responsibility for the security protection of the critical information infrastructure operated by it. In addition, the administration departments of each important industry and sector should be responsible for formulating the rule of critical information infrastructure determination applicable to their respective industry or sector, and determine the critical information infrastructure operators in their industry or sector.

In addition, the scope of review under the Cybersecurity Review Measures extends to critical information infrastructure operators that intend to procure network products and services and network platform operators engaging in data processing activities that affect or may affect national security. According to Article 7 of the Measures, network platform operators who possess personal information of more than one million users are required to apply to the Cybersecurity Review Office for cybersecurity reviews before listing in foreign countries. A cybersecurity review could result in significant costs and expose such network platform operators and critical information infrastructure operators to various challenges, both throughout the review process and in the course of implementing the required improvements to their cybersecurity protocols. However, as the Cybersecurity Review Measures do not provide a detailed explanation or formal interpretation regarding the specific criteria for determining what constitutes an activity that is "affecting national security," there remain significant uncertainties as to the application and enforcement of these measures.

The PRC laws and regulations on cybersecurity, including the Cybersecurity Review Measures and the Regulations on the Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure, are evolving. There still exist uncertainties on the interpretation and implementation of such laws and regulations. As such, there remain uncertainties with respect to their interpretation, implementation and enforcement. It is uncertain whether, and to what extent, we may be subject to the relevant compliance requirements under such laws and regulations, or whether we may be required to make further adjustments to our business practices, data compliance measures or cybersecurity protocols to comply with such requirements.

Besides the Cybersecurity Law and the Cybersecurity Review Measures, a number of other rules and regulations also regulate cybersecurity. In July 2013, the MIIT promulgated the Rules on the Protection of Personal Information of Telecommunications and Internet Users, which became effective in September 2013 and contain detailed requirements on the use and collection of personal information, as well as the security measures that must be taken by telecommunications business operators and internet information service providers. On November 28, 2019, the Secretary Bureau of the CAC, the General Office of the MIIT, the General Office of the Ministry of Public Security and the General Office of the State Administration for Market Regulation promulgated the Identification Method of Illegal Collection and Use of Personal Information Through Apps, which provides guidance for regulatory authorities to identify the illegal collection and use of personal information through mobile apps and for mobile app operators to conduct self-examination and self-correction. The PRC Civil Code, promulgated in 2020, also provides specific provisions regarding the protection of personal information. The Regulations on Network Data Security Management, released on September 24, 2024 and effective from January 1, 2025, govern the processing and security supervision of network data, including important data.

Data Security

On June 10, 2021, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress published the Data Security Law of the PRC, which took effect on September 1, 2021. The Data Security Law broadly requires data processing, which includes the collection, storage, use, processing, transmission, provision, publication of data, to be conducted in a legitimate and proper manner. To that end, the Data Security Law imposes a number of data security and privacy obligations on entities and individuals that process data, requiring them to engage in risk monitoring, take remedial measures against data security vulnerabilities and data security incidents, and timely notify users and regulators about any data security incidents.

The Data Security Law introduces a data classification and multilevel protection system, pursuant to which data is classified based on such data's importance to China's economic and social development, as well as the degree of harm that may be caused to national security, the public interest, and the legitimate rights and interests of individuals or organizations if such data were to be tampered with, destroyed, leaked, illegally acquired or illegal used. Data that is classified as more important will be subject to stricter management and protection requirements. For example, the Data Security Law introduces the concept of national core data, which is defined as data that relates to national security, the lifeline of the national economy, people's livelihoods and major public interests. National core data is subject to more stringent regulatory control by central and local governments. Similarly, for data classified as important data, the Data Security Law requires the processors of such important data to regularly conduct risk assessments and submit the resultant risk assessment reports to regulators.

The Data Security Law imposes limitations on the cross-border transfer of data. For example, the Data Security Law prohibits organizations and individuals in the PRC from providing any data stored in China to foreign judicial bodies or foreign law enforcement authorities without the approval of the competent PRC governmental authorities.

Following the passage of the Data Security Law, the PRC government has issued additional draft regulations relating to data security. In particular, on November 14, 2021, the CAC released the draft Regulations on Network Data Security Management for public comment. These draft regulations proposed to create cybersecurity review obligations for data processors, which are broadly defined as individuals or organizations that have discretion in deciding the objectives and means of their data processing activities, such as data collection, storage, utilization, transmission, publication and deletion. In particular, pursuant to these draft regulations, a data processor must apply for cybersecurity review if, among others, it (i) seeks a public offering on a stock exchange outside of the PRC and processes the data of more than one million users, (ii) seeks a Hong Kong listing that affects or may affect national security, or (iii) otherwise conducts data processing activities that affect or may affect national security. However, as of the date of this annual report, there have been no clarifications from the authorities as to the standards for determining whether an activity is one that “affects or may affect national security.” In addition to the foregoing cybersecurity review obligations, the draft Regulations on Network Data Security Management also proposed to create a system of annual data security self-assessments, whereby data processors that (i) process “important data” or (ii) are listed outside of the PRC must conduct an annual data security assessment, and submit the annual assessment report to the applicable municipal cybersecurity department by the end of January in the following year. On January 1, 2025, the Regulations on Network Data Security Management came into effect. These regulations aim to regulate network data processing activities, protect the legitimate rights and interests of individuals and organizations, and safeguard national security and the public interest. These regulations set out general requirements for network data security, refine rules on personal information protection, and enhance mechanisms for managing important data. Additionally, these regulations outline the obligations of internet platform service providers and specify data protection requirements for entities such as third-party service and product providers. These regulations also mandate that network data processors undergo a national security review if their data processing activities impact or may impact national security. However, the enacted regulations do not include cybersecurity review standards for overseas and Hong Kong listings, which were present in the draft Regulations on Network Data Security Management.

On July 7, 2022, the CAC issued the Measures for the Security Assessment of Data Cross-border Transfer, effective September 1, 2022. These measures require data processors to apply to the CAC for security assessment through the provincial-level cyberspace administration authority for any outbound data transfer that falls within any of the following circumstances: (i) outbound transfers of important data; (ii) outbound transfers of personal information by a critical information infrastructure operator or a data processor that has processed the personal information of more than 1,000,000 individuals; (iii) outbound transfers by a data processor if that data processor has cumulatively made outbound transfers of the personal information of 100,000 or more individuals, or if that data processor has cumulatively made outbound transfers of the sensitive information of 10,000 or more individuals since January 1 of the previous year; or (iv) other circumstances where applications for security assessment are required by the CAC. It remains unclear whether, and to what extent, we will be subject to these new requirements.

On March 22, 2024, the CAC published the Provisions on Promoting and Regulating Cross-border Data Flows, which streamline and clarify the governance framework for outbound data transfers. Under these provisions, data processors must identify and declare important data in accordance with relevant regulations. If the relevant authorities or regional authorities have not designated or publicly announced certain data as important, data processors are not required to undergo security assessments for outbound transfers of such data. The provisions also introduce specific exemptions for outbound data transfers. For instance, data collected and generated in international trade, transnational transportation, academic cooperation, and global manufacturing and marketing—provided such data does not contain personal information or important data—is now exempt from compliance requirements such as security assessments for outbound data transfers, execution of standard contracts for outbound personal information transfers, or authentication processes for personal information protection. Additionally, pilot free trade zones are permitted to establish their own data negative lists. Data processors may provide overseas parties with any data not included in these negative lists without conducting security assessments.

Network Products

On July 12, 2021, the MIIT and two other authorities jointly issued the Provisions on the Administration of Security Vulnerabilities of Network Products. These provisions state that organizations and individuals are prohibited from (i) abusing the security vulnerabilities of network products to engage in activities that endanger network security and (ii) illegally collecting, selling, or publishing information about such security vulnerabilities. It is also prohibited to provide technical support, advertising, payment settlement and other assistance to a person who is known to be in violation of the provisions. Additionally, network product providers, network operators, and platforms collecting network product security vulnerabilities must establish channels for receiving information about network product security vulnerabilities and keep such channels open, as well as retain logs about network product security vulnerability information for at least six months. These provisions also ban the provision of undisclosed vulnerabilities to organizations or individuals outside of China other than to the providers of the products to which the vulnerabilities relate.

Regulations Relating to Product Quality and Consumer Rights Protection

The PRC Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law, as amended in and effective March 2014, and the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Transactions impose stringent requirements on business operators, including internet business operators and platform service providers. For example, consumers are entitled to return goods purchased online, subject to certain exceptions, within seven days upon receipt of such goods for no reason. To ensure that sellers and service providers comply with these laws and regulations, the platform operators are required to implement rules governing transactions on the platform, monitor the information posted by sellers and service providers, and report any violations by such sellers or service providers to the authorities. In addition, e-commerce platform providers may, pursuant to the PRC consumer protection laws, be exposed to liabilities if the lawful rights and interests of consumers are infringed upon in connection with consumers' purchase of goods or acceptance of services on e-commerce platforms and the e-commerce platform providers fail to provide consumers with the contact information of the seller or manufacturer. In addition, e-commerce platform providers may be jointly and severally liable with sellers and manufacturers if they are aware or should be aware that any seller or manufacturer is using the online platform to infringe upon the lawful rights and interests of consumers and fail to take measures necessary to prevent or stop such activity.

The Regulations for the Implementation of the PRC Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law, which came into effect on July 1, 2024, address situations where businesses may exploit technology, platform rules, or a dominant market position to infringe upon consumer rights, including through price discrimination, false advertising and the excessive collection of consumers' personal information. In addition, the regulations require operators of live-streaming marketing platforms to establish and improve systems for the protection of consumer rights and interests.

The PRC Civil Code, effective January 1, 2021, also provides that if an online service provider is aware that an online user is committing infringing activities, such as selling counterfeit products, through its internet services and fails to take necessary measures, it shall be jointly liable with the said online user for such infringement. If the online service provider receives any notice from the infringed party on any infringing activities, the online service provider shall take necessary measures, including deleting, blocking and unlinking the infringing content, in a timely manner. Otherwise, it will be held jointly liable with the online user for the extended damages.

We are subject to the PRC Civil Code, the PRC Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law, the Regulations for the Implementation of the PRC Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Law, and the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Transactions as an e-commerce platform service provider and believe that we are currently in compliance with these regulations in all material aspects.

Regulations Relating to Anti-unfair Competition and Anti-monopoly

On June 27, 2025, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress amended the PRC Anti-unfair Competition Law which took effect on October 15, 2025, pursuant to which business operators may not engage in anti-competitive activities including but not limited to, unduly influencing transactions, confusing or defrauding consumers, commercial bribery, trade secret infringement and commercial libel. Failure to comply with the Anti-unfair Competition Law and related regulations could result in various administrative penalties, including fines, confiscation of illegal gains and cessation of business activities.

After its promulgation, the PRC anti-monopoly authorities further strengthened enforcement under the Anti-monopoly Law. In February 2021, the Anti-monopoly Committee of the State Council published the Antimonopoly Guidelines for the Platform Economy Sector, aiming at enhancing anti-monopoly administration of businesses that operate under the platform model and the overall platform economy. According to these guidelines, business practices such as deploying big data analytics to set discriminatory terms for merchandise price or other transaction terms, coercive exclusivity arrangements with transaction counterparties, blocking of competitor interface through technological means and unlawful collection of user data without consent, are prohibited. In addition, the guidelines included concentrations involving companies with VIE structure within the ambit of the SAMR's merger control review, if certain reporting thresholds are met.

In addition to the currently enacted laws and regulations, the PRC authorities have proposed certain draft regulations that would further strengthen unfair competition and anti-monopoly laws if enacted into law. In particular, on May 6, 2024, the SAMR issued the Interim Provisions on the Prohibition of Unfair Competition on the Internet. These provisions prohibit business operators from using data, algorithms and other technical methods to hijack traffic or influence users' choices, or use technical means to illegally capture or use other business operators' data. Subsequently, certain amendments to the Anti-monopoly Law became effective in August 2022. The amended Anti-monopoly Law increased the maximum amount of fines that may be imposed on a business operator for violations of certain market concentration requirements to 10% of the business operator's sales revenue from the preceding year and also proposes that the authority should investigate a transaction if the concentration resulting from the transaction has or may have the effect of eliminating or restricting competition, even if such concentration does not reach the filing threshold.

Regulations Relating to Internet Advertising Business

On February 25, 2023, the SAMR promulgated the Administrative Measures for Online Advertising, which became effective on May 1, 2023. The Interim Measures for the Administration of Internet Advertising were abolished simultaneously. Pursuant to the Administrative Measures for Online Advertising, commercial advertising activities conducted within the territory of the PRC to directly or indirectly promote a product or service through text, images, audio, video, or any other form, using any website, web page, web application, or other online media, will be governed by such measures and the Advertising Law. An advertising agent or advertising publisher must establish, improve and implement systems for the receipt and registration, moderation, file management of their online advertising business. Also, advertising agents and advertising publishers must cooperate, in accordance with the law, with any investigations of the online advertising industry conducted by the market regulatory authority, and provide truthful, accurate, and complete information in a timely manner if requested to do so. The Administrative Measures for Online Advertising further provides that an online advertisement must be clearly identifiable as an advertisement. Any paid search advertisement for a product or service must be prominently labeled as an advertisement by the publisher of that advertisement to distinguish it from non-paid search results. When publishing an online advertisement as a "pop-up" advertisement or other similar forms, the advertiser and the publisher of the advertisement must prominently display a "close" button so that the pop-up can be closed in one click. It is prohibited to deceive or mislead users into clicking on or browsing an advertisement by using deceptive prompts about system or software updates, fake media control symbols, fake promises of rewards, or any other method that misleads users into clicking on or browsing advertisements.

Regulations Relating to Payment Services

On May 1, 2024, the Regulations on the Supervision and Administration of Non-Bank Payment Institutions took effect. On July 9, 2024, the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Regulations on the Supervision and Administration of Non-Bank Payment Institutions were promulgated and took effect. The new regulations and detailed rules supersede the Administrative Measures for the Payment Services Provided by Non-Financial Institutions and its corresponding detailed rules for the implementation, which were originally enacted in 2010. Under these regulations and detailed rules, a non-bank payment institution must obtain a payment business license to provide payment services and qualify as a payment institution. Non-bank payment institutions are required to conduct their payment business in accordance with the type of business and geographical scope of operation specified in their payment business license. Without approval from the People's Bank of China, a non-bank institution or individual may not engage in payment business whether explicitly or in a disguised form.

In November 2017, the People’s Bank of China published the Notice on Further Strengthening the Rectification of Payment Business Operation without a Certificate, on the investigation and administration of illegal offering of settlement services by financial institutions and third-party payment service providers to unlicensed entities. This notice was intended to prevent unlicensed entities from using licensed payment service providers as a conduit for conducting the unlicensed payment settlement services, so as to safeguard the security of funds and information. We believe that our pattern of receiving settlement services from commercial banks and third-party payment service providers is not in violation of the notice. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We currently rely on commercial banks and third-party payment service providers for payment processing and escrow services. If these payment services are restricted or curtailed in any way, are offered to us on less favorable terms, or become unavailable to us or our buyers for any reason, our business may be materially and adversely affected.”

Regulations Relating to Intellectual Property in the PRC

Copyright

Pursuant to the Copyright Law of the PRC, copyrights include personal rights such as the right of publication and that of attribution as well as property rights such as the right of production and that of distribution. Reproducing, distributing, performing, projecting, broadcasting or compiling a work or communicating the same to the public via an information network without permission from the owner of the copyright therein, unless otherwise provided in the Copyright Law of the PRC, shall constitute infringements of copyrights. The infringer shall, according to the circumstances of the case, undertake to cease the infringement, take remedial action, and offer an apology, pay damages, etc.

Trademark

Pursuant to the Trademark Law of the PRC, the right to exclusive use of a registered trademark shall be limited to trademarks which have been approved for registration and to goods for which the use of such trademark has been approved. The period of validity of a registered trademark shall be ten years, counted from the day the registration is approved. According to this law, using a trademark that is identical to or similar to a registered trademark in connection with the same or similar goods without the authorization of the owner of the registered trademark constitutes an infringement of the exclusive right to use a registered trademark. The infringer shall, in accordance with the regulations, undertake to cease the infringement, take remedial action, and pay damages, etc.

Patent

Pursuant to the Patent Law of the PRC, after the grant of the patent right for an invention or utility model, except where otherwise provided for in the Patent Law, no entity or individual may, without the authorization of the patent owner, exploit the patent, that is, make, use, offer to sell, sell or import the patented product, or use the patented process, or use, offer to sell, sell or import any product which is a direct result of the use of the patented process, for production or business purposes. After a patent right is granted for a design, no entity or individual shall, without the permission of the patent owner, exploit the patent, that is, for production or business purposes, manufacture, offer to sell, sell, or import any product containing the patented design. Once the infringement of patent is confirmed, the infringer shall, in accordance with the regulations, undertake to cease the infringement, take remedial action, and pay damages, etc.

Domain Name

Pursuant to the Measures for the Administration of Internet Domain Names of China, “domain name” shall refer to the character mark of hierarchical structure, which identifies and locates a computer on the internet and corresponds to the internet protocol (IP) address of that computer. The principle of “first come, first serve” is followed for the domain name registration service. After completing the domain name registration, the applicant becomes the holder of the domain name registered by it. Any organization or individual may file an application for settlement with the domain names dispute resolution institution or file a lawsuit in the people’s court in accordance with the law, if such organization or individual consider its/his legal rights and interests to be infringed by domain names registered or used by others.

Regulations Relating to Labor Protection in the PRC

According to the Labor Law of the PRC, an employer must develop and improve its rules and regulations to safeguard the rights of its workers. An employer must develop and improve its labor safety and health system, stringently implement national protocols and standards on labor safety and health, conduct labor safety and health education for workers, guard against labor accidents and reduce occupational hazards.

The Labor Contract Law of the PRC and the Implementation Regulations on Labor Contract Law, regulate both parties to a labor contract, namely the employer and the employee, and contain specific provisions involving the terms of the labor contract. It is stipulated by the Labor Contract Law and the Implementation Regulations on Labor Contract Law that a labor contract must be made in writing. An employer and an employee may enter into a fixed-term labor contract, an un-fixed term labor contract, or a labor contract that concludes upon the completion of certain work assignments, after reaching an agreement upon due negotiations. An employer may legally terminate a labor contract and dismiss its employees after reaching an agreement upon due negotiations with the employee or by fulfilling the statutory conditions. Labor contracts concluded prior to the enactment of the Labor Contract Law and subsisting within the validity period thereof shall continue to be honored. With respect to a circumstance where a labor relationship has already been established but no formal contract has been made, a written labor contract shall be entered into within one month from the effective date of the Labor Contract Law.

According to the Interim Regulations on the Collection and Payment of Social Insurance Premiums, the Regulations on Workplace Injury Insurance, the Regulations on Unemployment Insurance and the Trial Measures on Employee Maternity Insurance of Enterprises, enterprises in the PRC must provide benefit plans for their employees, which include basic pension insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance, workplace injury insurance and basic medical insurance. An enterprise must provide social insurance by processing social insurance registration with local social insurance agencies, and shall pay or withhold the social insurance premiums for or on behalf of employees. The Law on Social Insurance of the PRC has consolidated pertinent provisions for basic pension insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance, workplace injury insurance and basic medical insurance, and has elaborated in detail the legal obligations and liabilities of employers who do not comply with the laws and regulations on social insurance.

According to the Interim Measures for Participation in the Social Insurance System by Foreigners Working within the Territory of China, employers who employ foreigners must participate in the basic pension insurance, unemployment insurance, basic medical insurance, occupational injury insurance, and maternity leave insurance in accordance with the law, with the social insurance premiums to be contributed respectively by the employers and foreigner employees as required. In accordance with such Interim Measures, the social insurance administrative agencies shall exercise their right to supervise and examine the legal compliance of foreign employees and employers, and the employers who do not pay social insurance premiums in conformity with the laws shall be subject to the administrative provisions provided in the Social Insurance Law and other regulations and rules.

According to the Regulations on the Administration of Housing Provident Fund, housing provident fund contributions by an individual employee and housing provident fund contributions by his or her employer shall belong to the individual employee.

The employer must timely pay up and deposit housing provident fund contributions in the full amount and late or insufficient payments shall be prohibited. The employer must process housing provident fund payment and deposit registrations with the housing provident fund administration center. With respect to companies who violate the above regulations and fail to process housing provident fund payment and deposit registrations or open housing provident fund accounts for their employees, such companies shall be ordered by the housing provident fund administration center to complete such procedures within a designated period. Those who fail to process their registrations within the designated period shall be subject to a fine ranging from RMB10,000 to RMB50,000. When companies violate these regulations and fail to pay up housing provident fund contributions in the full amount as due, the housing provident fund administration center shall order such companies to pay up within a designated period, and may further apply to the People's Court for mandatory enforcement against those who still fail to comply after the expiry of such period.

See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Any lack of additional requisite approvals, licenses or permits or failure to comply with any requirements of the applicable laws, regulations and policies may materially and adversely affect our daily operations and hinder our growth."

Regulations Relating to Tax in the PRC

Income Tax

The PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law was recently amended in December 2018. The PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law applies a uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate to both PRC foreign-invested enterprises and Chinese mainland enterprises, except where tax incentives are granted to special industries and projects. Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, an enterprise established outside of the Chinese mainland with “de facto management bodies” within the Chinese mainland 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. Under the implementation regulations to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, a “de facto management body” is defined as the body that exercises full and substantial control and overall management over the business, productions, personnel, accounts and properties of an enterprise.

In January 2009, the State Administration of Taxation promulgated the Provisional Measures for the Administration of Withholding of Enterprise Income Tax for Non-resident Enterprises, pursuant to which entities that have direct obligation to make certain payments to a nonresident enterprise shall be the tax withholders for those non-resident enterprise. Further, these measures provide that, in the case of an equity transfer between two non-resident enterprises, which is indirectly related to the transfer of equity interests of a Chinese mainland resident enterprise, the non-resident enterprise which receives the equity transfer payment shall, by itself or engage an agent to, file a tax declaration with the relevant PRC tax authority, and the Chinese mainland company whose equity has been transferred shall assist the tax authorities to collect taxes from the non-resident enterprise. From time to time, the PRC tax authorities have enhanced their scrutiny over the direct or indirect transfer of equity interests in a Chinese mainland resident enterprise by a non-resident enterprise.

In February 2015, the State Administration of Taxation issued the Public Notice on Certain Corporate Income Tax Matters on Indirect Transfer of Properties by Non-Resident Enterprises, or SAT Circular 7. SAT Circular 7 governs the indirect transfer of equity interests of a Chinese mainland resident enterprise and other taxable assets through transfer of an intermediate holding company incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland. In addition, SAT Circular 7 provides criteria 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 determine whether the transaction should be subject to PRC tax and to file or withhold the PRC tax accordingly. In October 2017, the State Administration of Taxation issued the Announcement on Issues Relating to Withholding at Source of Income Tax of Non-resident Enterprises, or SAT Circular 37, and the Provisional Measures for the Administration of Withholding of Enterprise Income Tax for Non-resident Enterprises were abolished simultaneously. SAT Circular 37 purports to clarify certain issues in the implementation of the above regime, by providing, among others, the definition of equity transfer income and tax basis, the foreign exchange rate to be used in the calculation of withholding amount, and the date of occurrence of the withholding obligation. Specifically, SAT Circular 37 provides that where the transfer income subject to withholding at source is derived by a non-resident enterprise in instalments, the instalments may first be treated as recovery of costs of previous investments. Upon recovery of all costs, the tax amount to be withheld must then be computed and withheld.

Value-Added Tax

On April 4, 2018, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation issued the Circular on Adjustment of VAT Rates, which took effect on May 1, 2018, which lowered VAT rates for certain taxable activities. The Announcement on Relevant Policies for Deepening VAT Reform jointly promulgated by the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs, which took effect on April 1, 2019, further lowered the VAT rates on taxable activities. As such, as of the date hereof, the VAT rates currently applicable to general taxpayers are 13%, 9%, 6% and 0%, depending on the type of taxable activities they engage in. Moreover, small-scale taxpayers are subject to a VAT rate of 1% until December 31, 2027 unless otherwise stipulated by other laws and regulations.

On January 1, 2026, the PRC Value-added Tax Law and the Regulations for the Implementation of the PRC Value-Added Tax Law took effect. According to the PRC Value-added Tax Law, the current three-tier basic tax rates of 13%, 9% and 6% will remain unchanged, as follows: (i) a 13% tax rate applies to the sale of goods, processing, repair and replacement services, the leasing of tangible movable property, and the import of goods, unless otherwise specified; (ii) a 9% tax rate applies to the sale of transportation, postal services, basic telecommunications, construction, and real estate leasing services, the sale of real estate, the transfer of land use rights, and the sale or import of goods such as agricultural products, unless otherwise specified; and (iii) a 6% tax rate applies to the sale of other services and intangible assets.

Tax-related Information Submission of Internet Platforms

On June 20, 2025, Provisions on the Reporting of Tax-Related Information by Internet Platform Enterprises were issued and took effect. These regulations require internet platform operators to periodically submit tax-related information regarding in-platform merchants and service providers to the competent tax authorities. Failure to comply may subject companies to fines and other administrative penalties.

Regulations Relating to Dividend Distributions

The principal regulations governing the distribution of dividends paid by our Chinese mainland subsidiaries include the PRC Company Law and the PRC Foreign Investment Law. Under these regulations, PRC foreign-invested enterprises in the Chinese mainland may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, a Chinese mainland company is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profit based on PRC accounting standards each year to its general reserves until its cumulative total reserve funds reaches 50% of its registered capital. These reserve funds, however, may not be distributed as cash dividends.

Regulations Relating to Foreign Exchange

Regulations on Foreign Exchange Registration of Overseas Investment by Chinese Mainland Residents

The Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Domestic Residents' Offshore Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment Through Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 37, issued by SAFE in and effective July 2014, regulates foreign exchange matters in relation to the use of special purpose vehicles, or SPVs, by Chinese mainland residents or entities to seek investment and financing outside of the Chinese mainland and conduct round trip investment in the Chinese mainland. Under SAFE Circular 37, an SPV refers to an entity incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland that is established or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Chinese mainland residents or entities for the purpose of seeking financing or making investments in jurisdictions outside of the Chinese mainland, using legitimate assets or interests, while "round trip investment" refers to the direct investment in the Chinese mainland by Chinese mainland residents or entities through SPVs, namely, establishing PRC foreign-invested enterprises to obtain the ownership, control rights and management rights. SAFE Circular 37 requires that, before making contribution into an SPV, Chinese mainland residents or entities are required to complete foreign exchange registration with SAFE or its local branch. SAFE Circular 37 further provides that option or share-based incentive holders of a non-listed SPV can exercise the options or share incentive grants to become a shareholder of such non-listed SPV, subject to registration with SAFE or its local branch.

Chinese mainland residents or entities who have contributed interests or assets to SPVs but have yet to obtain SAFE registration before the implementation of SAFE 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 registered SPV, such as any change of basic information (including change of name and operation term), increases or decreases in investment amounts, transfers or exchanges of shares, or mergers or divisions. Failure to comply with the registration procedures set forth in SAFE Circular 37, or making misrepresentation or failure to disclose controllers of PRC foreign-invested enterprise that is established through round-trip investment, may result in restrictions on the foreign exchange activities of the PRC foreign-invested enterprises, including payment of dividends and other distributions, to its parent or affiliate that is incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland, and the capital inflow from the parent, and may also subject Chinese mainland residents or entities to penalties under PRC foreign exchange administration regulations. In February 2015, SAFE further promulgated the Circular on Further Simplifying and Improving the Administration of the Foreign Exchange Concerning Direct Investment, or SAFE Circular 13. This SAFE Circular 13 has amended SAFE Circular 37 by requiring Chinese mainland residents or entities to register with qualified banks rather than SAFE or its local branch in connection with their establishment or control of an entity that is established outside of the Chinese mainland for the purpose of investment or financing. SAFE Circular 37 is applicable to our shareholders who are Chinese mainland residents and may be applicable to any acquisitions conducted outside of the Chinese mainland that we make in the future. All of our shareholders who, to our knowledge, are subject to the above SAFE regulations have completed the necessary registrations with the local SAFE branch or qualified banks as required by SAFE Circular 37.

In March 2015, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Reforming the Management Approach regarding the Settlement of Foreign Exchange Capital of PRC Foreign-invested Enterprises, or SAFE Circular 19. According to SAFE Circular 19, the foreign exchange capital of PRC foreign-invested enterprises shall be subject to the Discretionary Foreign Exchange Settlement. The Discretionary Foreign Exchange Settlement refers to the foreign exchange capital in the capital account of a PRC foreign-invested enterprise for which the rights and interests of monetary contribution has been confirmed by the local foreign exchange bureau (or the book-entry registration of monetary contribution by the banks), and this foreign exchange capital can be settled at the banks based on the actual operational needs of the PRC foreign-invested enterprise. The proportion of Discretionary Foreign Exchange Settlement of the foreign exchange capital of a PRC foreign-invested enterprise is temporarily determined to be 100%.

SAFE issued the Circular on Reforming and Regulating Policies on the Control over Foreign Exchange Settlement of Capital Accounts, or SAFE Circular 16. Pursuant to SAFE Circular 16, enterprises registered in the Chinese mainland may also convert their foreign debts from foreign currency to Renminbi on a discretionary basis. SAFE Circular 16 provides an integrated standard for conversion of foreign exchange under capital account items (including but not limited to foreign currency capital and foreign debts) on a discretionary basis which applies to all enterprises registered in the Chinese mainland. SAFE Circular 16 reiterates the principle that Renminbi converted from foreign currency-denominated capital of a company may not be directly or indirectly used for purposes beyond its business scope or prohibited by PRC laws or regulations, and such converted Renminbi shall not be provided as loans to its non-affiliated entities. As SAFE Circular 16 is newly issued, and SAFE has not provided detailed guidelines with respect to its interpretation or implementations, it is uncertain how these rules will be interpreted and implemented.

In January 2017, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Further Improving Reform of Foreign Exchange Administration and Optimizing Genuineness and Compliance Verification, or SAFE Circular 3. SAFE Circular 3 sets out various measures to tighten genuineness and compliance verification of cross-border transactions and cross-border capital flow, which include requiring banks to verify board resolutions, tax filing form, and audited financial statements before wiring PRC foreign - invested enterprises' foreign exchange distribution above US\$50,000, and strengthening genuineness and compliance verification of foreign direct investments.

On October 23, 2019, SAFE promulgated the Notice of the Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Promoting the Convenience of Cross-Border Trade and Investment, which was subsequently amended on December 4, 2023. This notice provides, among other things, that non-investment PRC foreign-invested entities may use foreign exchange capital or Renminbi funds converted from the foreign exchange capital to make equity investments in the PRC, provided that such investments should comply with PRC laws and regulations.

On December 4, 2023, SAFE promulgated the Notice on Further Deepening the Reform to Facilitate Cross-border Trade and Investment, which relaxed restrictions on the scale of preliminary expenses for overseas direct investment, and facilitated the payment and use of funds obtained from equity transfers under domestic reinvestment and funds raised from overseas listing of foreign direct investment.

Our Chinese mainland subsidiaries are required to comply with the requirements described above when making distributions to their parent entities incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland.

Regulations on Stock Incentive Plans

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 SAFE Circular 7, issued by SAFE in February 2012, employees, directors, supervisors and other senior management participating in any stock incentive plan of a company listed outside of the Chinese mainland who are PRC citizens or are non-PRC citizens who have resided in the Chinese mainland for a continuous period of not less than one year, are generally required to register with SAFE through a qualified agent in the Chinese mainland. We and our directors, executive officers and other employees who either are PRC citizens or have resided in the Chinese mainland for a continuous period of not less than one year and who have been granted options are subject to these regulations as our company is listed on the Nasdaq. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Any failure to comply with PRC regulations regarding the registration requirements for employee stock incentive plans may subject the PRC plan participants or us to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions.”

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

Regulations Relating to Listings and M&A Outside of the Chinese Mainland

The M&A Rules

On August 8, 2006, six PRC governmental and regulatory agencies, including the Ministry of Commerce and the CSRC, jointly promulgated the M&A Rules, which became effective on September 8, 2006 and was subsequently amended on June 22, 2009. The M&A Rules govern merger and acquisition transactions involving foreign investors. In particular, the M&A Rules apply to foreign investors that (i) purchase equity interests in, or subscribe for the increased capital of, a PRC company such that the company becomes a PRC foreign-invested enterprise, (ii) establish a PRC foreign-invested enterprise for the purpose of purchasing and operating the assets of a PRC company; or (iii) purchase the assets of a PRC company and transfer such assets to a PRC foreign-invested enterprise for the purpose of operating those assets. The M&A Rules require, among other things, that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor acquires control of a PRC enterprise and which involves any of the following circumstances: (i) an important industry is concerned, (ii) the transaction involves factors that impact or may impact national economic security, or (iii) the transaction will lead to a change in control of an enterprise which holds a famous trademark or a PRC time-honored brand. The M&A Rules also require that, in accordance with the Anti-monopoly Law promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which became effective in 2008, any merger and acquisitions of PRC enterprises by foreign investors which are deemed concentrations and involve parties with specified turnover thresholds must be cleared by the Ministry of Commerce before they can be completed.

The M&A Rules also regulate listings outside of the Chinese mainland. Pursuant to the M&A Rules, a special purpose vehicle incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland that (i) was formed for listing purposes through the acquisition of Chinese mainland companies and (ii) is controlled by Chinese mainland persons or entities must obtain the approval of the CSRC before it can list its securities on a stock exchange outside of the Chinese mainland. Based on the advice of King & Wood, our PRC legal counsel, we are of the view that we did not need, and will not need, to obtain the CSRC's approval under the M&A Rules for our previous offerings. However, the interpretation and application of the regulations could change so that we may need to obtain the CSRC's approval with respect to our previous or future offerings.

The 2024 Negative List

On September 6, 2024, the NDRC issued the 2024 Negative List, which became effective on November 1, 2024. Pursuant to the 2024 Negative List, if a PRC company that is engaged in a prohibited business under the 2024 Negative List seeks an offering and listing of securities outside of the Chinese mainland, it must obtain approval from the competent governmental authorities. In addition, the foreign investors of such PRC company may not be involved in the company's operations and management, and their shareholding percentage is subject to the regulations on securities investments in the PRC by foreign investors. As the 2024 Negative List is relatively new, there are substantial uncertainties as to the interpretation and implementation of these new requirements, and it is unclear as to whether and to what extent listed companies like us will be subject to these new requirements.

Regulations on Overseas Listings and Offerings

The PRC government authorities have recently indicated an intent to exert more oversight and control over securities offerings and other capital markets activities that are or have been conducted outside of the Chinese mainland and foreign investment in Chinese mainland-based companies. On July 6, 2021, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Strictly Scrutinizing Illegal Securities Activities in Accordance with the Law. These opinions emphasized the need to, among other things, strengthen the supervision of listings outside of the Chinese mainland.

On February 17, 2023, the CSRC released a set of regulations, including the Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies and five supporting guidelines, or, collectively, the Filing Measures, which took effect on March 31, 2023. On February 17, 2023, the CSRC released the Filing Measures. The Filing Measures established a filing-based regulatory system for the “indirect overseas offerings and listings” of Chinese mainland companies, which refer to securities offerings and listings made in a non-Chinese mainland market by an entity incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland based on the underlying equity, assets, earnings, or similar rights of a company operating mainly in the Chinese mainland. According to the Filing Measures, an offering or listing by an issuer that meets both of the following standards shall be considered an “indirect overseas offering and listing by a Chinese mainland company”: (i) 50% or more of the issuer’s operating revenue, total profit, total assets or net assets as documented in its audited consolidated financial statements for the most recent accounting year is accounted for by Chinese mainland companies; and (ii) the issuer conducts its principal business activities in the Chinese mainland, or its principal places of business are located in the Chinese mainland, or the majority of its senior management in charge of its business operations are PRC citizens or residents. To conduct an indirect initial offering or listing outside of the Chinese mainland, an issuer must make filings with the CSRC within three working days after such offering application is submitted to the regulator or listing venue. However, listed companies are not required to apply for filing immediately until they are involved in matters that require filings, such as follow-on financings. Additionally, to approve the offering and listing of issuers who have set up variable interest entities (or other contractual arrangements), the CSRC will conduct direct communications with, and consolidate the views of, regulators of the industries in which the variable interest entities operate. Failure to complete the filing procedures in a timely manner could result in sanctions by the CSRC or other regulatory agencies, including fines and penalties on operations, restrictions on or the prohibition of dividend payments or remittances by Chinese mainland subsidiaries, or delays or restrictions on the repatriation of proceeds from the offering into the Chinese mainland. The CSRC or other PRC regulatory authorities may also require the issuer to halt its offerings before the securities being offered thereunder are delivered and settled.

Regulations in Other Jurisdictions

Due to our global operations, we are also subject to the rules and regulations of the other jurisdictions in which we operate, such as rules and regulations relating to consumer protection, data privacy and protection, and import and customs. Set out below are certain areas of regulations that may materially affect our operations in the applicable jurisdictions.

Consumer Protection

In the United States, we are subject to federal and state laws and regulations regarding consumer protection. The Federal Trade Commission, or the FTC, establishes regulations and institutes enforcement proceedings with respect to consumer protection and data privacy, including activities on the internet. The FTC monitors and identifies practices that may be unfair or deceptive, including those that compromise privacy and consumer welfare, by examining, among other things, whether consumers are notified regarding the type of consumer data being collected and how such data will be used and stored. The FTC creates policies and brings enforcement actions to halt practices that it deems unfair or deceptive. The FTC has expressed particular interest in the mobile environment and companies that collect sensitive data. Although much of the FTC’s focus is on consumer protection, the FTC has conducted numerous discussions on mobile and internet advertising privacy practices and may pursue more rigorous privacy regulation, possibly including regulation of non-identifiable data which could, in combination with other information, become personal data. Such increased regulation may impact our business. In September 2025, the FTC brought an enforcement action under the INFORM Consumers Act against Whaleco, Inc., the operator of the Temu platform, resulting in a \$2 million civil penalty and a consent order requiring ongoing compliance measures.

Additionally, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, or CPSC, regulates product safety under the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act, the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, and other laws enforced by the CPSC. These statutes and the related regulations establish safety standards and bans for consumer products. The CPSC monitors compliance of consumer products under its jurisdiction through market surveillance and has the authority to conduct product safety related inspections of establishments where consumer products are manufactured, held, or transported. The CPSC has the authority to require the recall of non-compliant products or products containing a defect that creates a substantial risk of injury to the public. The CPSC may seek penalties for regulatory non-compliance under certain circumstances.

In the European Union, the Digital Services Act, which is known as the DSA, came into force on November 16, 2022 and took full effect on February 17, 2024. These provisions govern, among other things, potential liability for illegal products on online platforms as well as obligations around traceability of merchants/business users and require enhanced transparency measures including in relation to any recommendation systems used to present product options to a user. In particular, if an online platform presents information about products in a way that would lead an average consumer to understand the product is provided by the platform directly, rather than by a third-party merchant, the platform may be liable directly under consumer protection law. Further, the DSA contains general requirements that user interfaces may not deceive or manipulate users which are yet to be clarified further by guidance. Failure to comply with the DSA can result in fines of up to 6% of total annual worldwide turnover and recipients of services have the right to seek compensation from providers in respect of damage or loss suffered due to infringement by the provider to comply with the DSA. In addition, the European Union's Market Surveillance Regulation, which took effect in July 2021, placed new obligations on certain e-commerce platforms and was designed to reduce the availability of non-compliant products in the European Union when offered by sellers outside of the region that either had or did not have an appointed authorized product compliance representative in Europe.

Data Privacy and Protection

In the United States, we are subject to federal and state laws and regulations regarding data privacy and protection. U.S. rules and regulations governing data privacy and security include those promulgated under the authority of California's California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 ("CCPA") and California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 ("CPRA"), and other state and federal laws relating to privacy, consumer protection, and data security. The CCPA and CPRA contain requirements regarding the handling of personal data of California consumers and households, including providing the right of individuals to request access to, correction of, and deletion of personal information, and the right to opt out of the sale and certain other uses of personal information, and provides a private right of action and statutory damages for data breaches. State laws are changing rapidly as other states in the United States have adopted or are considering adopting similar laws. There has also been discussion in Congress of a new comprehensive federal data protection law to which our collection of U.S. personal data would likely become subject if it were enacted.

All U.S. states have enacted legislation that addresses notification obligations to data subjects and regulators in the event of a data breach. As data protection becomes more of a focus for both regulators and the general public, many states have amended their original data breach notification legislation to address a broader scope of personal data and to impose additional requirements on companies in the event of a data breach. This patchwork of legislation and regulations regarding security, privacy and data protection may give rise to conflicts or differing views of privacy rights. For example, certain state laws may be more stringent or broader in scope, or offer greater individual rights with respect to personal data than federal or other state laws, and such laws may differ from each other, all of which may complicate compliance efforts.

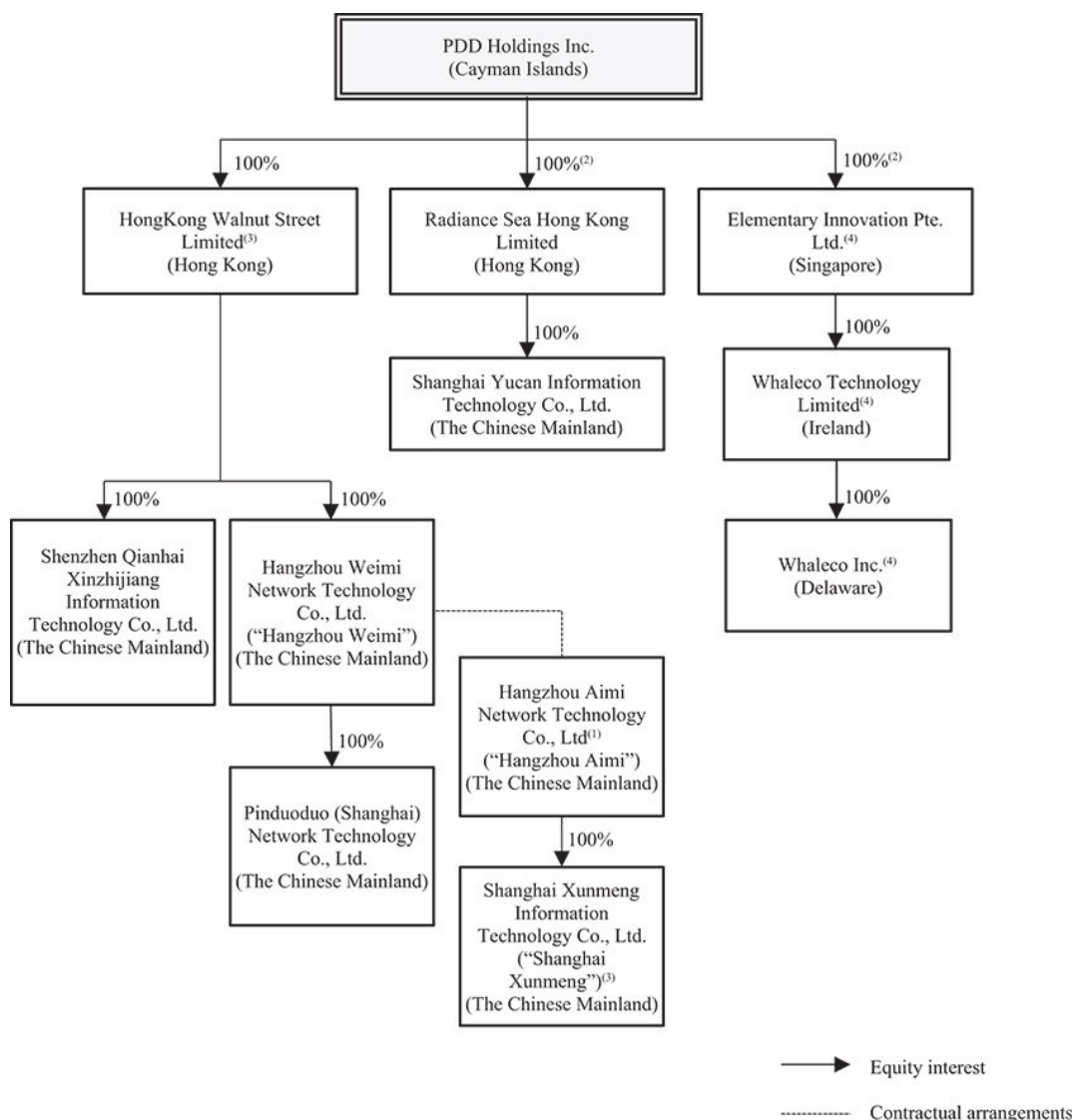
In the European Union and the United Kingdom, we are also subject to laws and regulations regarding data privacy and protection. These include the European Union General Data Protection Regulation, known as the EU GDPR. In the United Kingdom, we are subject to the United Kingdom General Data Protection Regulation and Data Protection Act 2018, known as the UK GDPR, which is substantially similar to the EU GDPR. These laws establish requirements applicable to the processing of personal data, create data protection rights for individuals and impose penalties for serious data breaches. Individuals also have a right to compensation under these laws for financial or non-financial losses. Failure to comply with the EU GDPR or the UK GDPR can result in significant monetary penalties, regulatory investigations, reputational damage, orders to cease or change our data processing activities that are subject to the EU/UK GDPR, enforcement notices, assessment notices (for a compulsory audit), or civil claims (including class actions).

Import and Customs

In the United States, Section 321 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides for an administrative exemption from duty and taxes for shipments of merchandise (other than bona-fide gifts and certain personal and household goods) imported by one person on one day, so long as the aggregate fair retail value of the shipments in the country of shipment is less than a prescribed *de minimis* monetary value specified in the Tariff Act. Effective May 2, 2025, this exemption ceased to apply for low-value imports from China. Effective August 29, 2025, this exemption was eliminated for imports from all countries. A lawsuit has been filed challenging the Administration's elimination of this exemption, but the outcome of these proceedings remains uncertain.

C. Organizational Structure

We conduct our businesses through a number of operating entities incorporated in jurisdictions across the globe. The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure, including our principal subsidiaries and the VIE and its principal subsidiary, as of the date of this annual report:



(1) Mr. Lei Chen and Mr. Jiazhen Zhao hold 86.6% and 13.4% equity interests in Hangzhou Aimi, respectively. They are employees of our company and have entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Hangzhou Weimi, pursuant to which the Company is able to (i) direct the activities of Hangzhou Aimi and its subsidiaries; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of Hangzhou Aimi and its subsidiaries; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in and assets of Hangzhou Aimi when and to the extent permitted by PRC law. As a result, the Company is considered the primary beneficiary of Hangzhou Aimi and its subsidiaries for accounting purposes and has consolidated their financial results according to U.S. GAAP.

(2) Through intermediary holding entities.

(3) These entities provide services to users of Pinduoduo.

(4) These entities provide services to users of Temu.

Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders

The following is a summary of the currently effective contractual arrangements by and among our wholly owned subsidiary, Hangzhou Weimi, the VIE and its shareholders. These contractual arrangements enable us to (i) direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits of the VIE and its subsidiaries; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in and assets of the VIE when and to the extent permitted by PRC law.

Arrangements that enable us to direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries

Shareholders' Voting Rights Proxy Agreement. Pursuant to the amended and restated shareholders' voting rights proxy agreement dated January 3, 2025, by and among Hangzhou Weimi, Hangzhou Aimi and the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi, each shareholder of Hangzhou Aimi irrevocably authorized Hangzhou Weimi or any person(s) designated by Hangzhou Weimi to exercise such shareholder's rights in Hangzhou Aimi, including without limitation, the power to participate in and vote at shareholder's meetings, the power to nominate and appoint the directors, senior management, the power to sell or transfer such shareholder's equity interest in Hangzhou Aimi, the power to propose to convene an extraordinary shareholders meeting, and other shareholders' voting rights permitted by the Articles of Association of Hangzhou Aimi. The shareholders' voting rights proxy agreement remains irrevocable and continuously valid from the date of execution so long as each shareholder remains as a shareholder of Hangzhou Aimi.

Equity Pledge Agreement. Pursuant to the amended and restated equity pledge agreement dated January 3, 2025, by and among Hangzhou Weimi, Hangzhou Aimi and the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi, the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi pledged all of their equity interests in Hangzhou Aimi to Hangzhou Weimi to guarantee their and Hangzhou Aimi's obligations under the contractual arrangements including the exclusive consulting and services agreement, the exclusive option agreement and the shareholders' voting rights proxy agreement and this equity pledge agreement, as well as any loss incurred due to events of default defined therein and all expenses incurred by Hangzhou Weimi in enforcing such obligations of Hangzhou Aimi or its shareholders. In the event of default defined therein, upon written notice to the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi, Hangzhou Weimi, as pledgee, will have the right to dispose of the pledged equity interests in Hangzhou Aimi and priority in receiving the proceeds from such disposition. The shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi agree that, without Hangzhou Weimi's prior written approval, during the term of the equity pledge agreement, they will not dispose of the pledged equity interests or create or allow any other encumbrance on the pledged equity interests. We have completed the registration of the equity pledges with the relevant office of the SAMR in accordance with the PRC Civil Code.

Spousal Consent Letters. Pursuant to each spousal consent letter, the spouse of the signing shareholder of the VIE unconditionally and irrevocably agreed that the equity interest in Hangzhou Aimi held by such shareholder and registered in his name will be disposed of pursuant to the equity interest pledge agreement, the exclusive option agreement and the shareholders' voting rights proxy agreement. The spouse of the signing shareholder of the VIE agreed not to assert any rights over the equity interest in Hangzhou Aimi held by the signing shareholder. In addition, in the event that the spouse of the signing shareholder of the VIE obtains any equity interest in Hangzhou Aimi held by the signing shareholder for any reason, the spouse agreed to be bound by the contractual arrangements.

Agreements that allow us to receive economic benefits from the VIE

Exclusive Consulting and Services Agreement. Under the exclusive consulting and services agreement between Hangzhou Weimi and Hangzhou Aimi, dated June 5, 2015, Hangzhou Weimi has the exclusive right to provide to Hangzhou Aimi consulting and services related to, among other things, design and development, operation maintenance, product consulting, and management and marketing consulting. Hangzhou Weimi has the exclusive ownership of intellectual property rights created as a result of the performance of this agreement. Hangzhou Aimi agrees to pay Hangzhou Weimi service fees at an amount as determined by Hangzhou Weimi. This agreement will remain effective for a ten-year term and then be automatically renewed for another ten years, unless Hangzhou Weimi gives Hangzhou Aimi a termination notice 90 days before the term ends.

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

Exclusive Option Agreement. Pursuant to the amended and restated exclusive option agreement dated January 3, 2025, by and among Hangzhou Weimi, Hangzhou Aimi and the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi, the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi irrevocably granted Hangzhou Weimi an exclusive call option to purchase, or have its designated person(s) to purchase, at its discretion, all or part of their equity interests in Hangzhou Aimi, and the purchase price shall be the lowest price permitted by applicable PRC law. In addition, Hangzhou Aimi has granted Hangzhou Weimi an exclusive call option to purchase, or have its designated person(s) to purchase, at its discretion, to the extent permitted under PRC law, all or part of Hangzhou Aimi’s assets at the book value of such assets, or at the lowest price permitted by applicable PRC law, whichever is higher. The shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi undertake that, without the prior written consent of Hangzhou Weimi or us, they may not increase or decrease the registered capital, dispose of its assets, incur any debts or guarantee liabilities, enter into any material purchase agreements, enter into any merger, acquisition or investments, amend its articles of association or provide any loans to third parties. Unless terminated by Hangzhou Weimi at its sole discretion, the exclusive option agreement will remain effective until all equity interests in Hangzhou Aimi held by the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi and all assets of Hangzhou Aimi are transferred or assigned to Hangzhou Weimi or its designated representatives.

In the opinion of King & Wood, our PRC legal counsel, (i) the structures of Hangzhou Weimi and Hangzhou Aimi are not in any violation of the PRC laws or regulations currently in effect; and (ii) the contractual arrangements among Hangzhou Weimi and Hangzhou Aimi and its shareholders governed by PRC law are legal, valid, binding and enforceable in accordance with its terms and applicable PRC laws, and do not and will not result in any violation of the PRC laws or regulations currently in effect. However, as of the date of this annual report, the legality and enforceability of our contractual arrangements, as a whole, have not been tested in any PRC court, and we cannot guarantee you that the contractual arrangements, as a whole, would ultimately be legal or enforceable if they were to be tested in a PRC court.

However, we have been further advised by King & Wood, our PRC legal counsel, that there are uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws and regulations over the validity of our contractual arrangements with the VIE. If the PRC government finds that the arrangements that establish the structure for operating our e-commerce business do not comply with the 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 determines that the contractual arrangements that establish part of the VIE structure do not comply with the PRC regulations relating to the relevant industries, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in our operations in China, and our ADSs may decline in value or become worthless.”

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

Our principal executive offices are located in Dublin, Ireland. We also maintain offices globally, including in North America, Asia and Europe. As of December 31, 2025, our main office facilities worldwide had an aggregate gross floor area of approximately 157,696 square meters. We lease all of the office premises that we currently occupy, and we plan to renew our leases from time to time as needed.

Our servers are hosted in internet data centers in different geographic regions and countries around the world, including Europe, the U.S. and China. We typically enter into leasing and hosting service agreements with internet data center providers that are renewed periodically.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. This discussion may contain forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors” or in other parts of this annual report on Form 20-F.

A. Operating Results

Key Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Our results of operations and financial condition are affected by the general factors affecting the retail industry in the markets in which we operate, including the level of overall economic growth, increase in per capita disposable income and growth in consumer spending in those markets. In addition, they are also affected by factors driving online retail in the markets in which we operate, such as the growing popularity of online shopping, improvements in logistics infrastructure and the increasing adoption of online payment methods. Unfavorable changes in any of these general factors could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

While our business is influenced by general factors affecting our industry, our results of operations are more directly affected by certain company specific factors, including:

Our ability to further enhance buyer and merchant engagement on our platforms

Our key ecosystem partners are the buyers and merchants who transact on our platforms. Our ability to further improve the activities of buyers and merchants on our platforms is a key driver of our growth.

We benefit from a virtuous cycle as we seek to enhance our buyer and merchant engagement. Increasing the engagement of buyers makes our platforms more attractive to merchants, who are drawn to our platforms' large buyer base and diverse sales opportunities. At the same time, expanding our merchant base enables our platforms to offer more competitive prices and a wider range of product categories, which in turn helps us attract and retain buyers, generating a virtuous cycle.

Our ability to increase buyer activities depends on our ability to continue to provide a wide selection of merchandise at attractive prices, as well as fun and interactive shopping experiences on our platforms. We also plan to further leverage social networks and word-of-mouth viral marketing, and conduct online and offline marketing and brand promotion activities to attract new buyers and increase buyer activities. In addition, we plan to continue to encourage buyers to place more orders with us through a variety of means, including granting coupons and holding special promotional events.

Merchants are attracted to our platforms by our buyer base, plentiful sales opportunities, and the value-added services that we provide, such as online marketing and transaction services. Our ability to provide popular products on our platforms at attractive prices also depends on our ability to maintain mutually beneficial relationships with our merchants. For example, we rely on our merchants to make available sufficient inventory for the timely fulfillment of large volumes of orders on our platforms to ensure a good user experience.

Our ability to provide valuable online platform services and broaden service offerings

We currently generate revenues primarily from online platform services that we provide to merchants through our platforms. We believe that increasing the value and variety of our online platform services and the consequent return on investment to merchants from utilizing these services will increase demand for our services. We aim to enhance the value of our online platform services through such means as broadening our service offerings, increasing the size and engagement of our buyer base, improving recommendation features, developing innovative marketing services, and improving the measurement tools available to merchants. For example, in August 2020, as a natural extension of the Pinduoduo platform, we started Duo Duo Grocery, a next-day grocery pick-up service that allows users to order groceries and related products online and collect goods the next day at nearby designated pickup points. In September 2022, we launched Temu, a global online platform that connects consumers with merchants, manufacturers and brands around the world.

Our ability to manage our costs and expenses by leveraging our scale of business

Our results of operations depend on our ability to manage our costs and expenses. We expect our costs and expenses to continue to increase as we grow our businesses and attract and retain buyers and merchants for our platforms. Our costs of revenues consist primarily of payment processing fees paid to third-party payment service providers, costs associated with the operation of our platforms and others, such as costs and expenses attributable to fulfillment fees, merchant support services, bandwidth and server costs, amortizations, depreciation and maintenance costs, payroll, employee benefits and share-based compensation expenses, call center, surcharges and other expenses directly attributable to the online platform services. In addition, we have invested significantly in marketing activities to promote our brand and our products and services. Our sales and marketing expenses increased from RMB82,188.9 million in 2023 to RMB111,300.5 million in 2024 and further to RMB125,287.9 million (US\$17,915.9 million) in 2025, while sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of our revenues decreased from 33.2% in 2023 to 28.3% in 2024 and increased to 29.0% in 2025.

We believe our business model has significant operating leverage and enables us to realize structural cost savings. We achieve economies of scale in our operation as a wider selection of merchandise attracts and retains a larger number of buyers, which in turn drives an increase in our scale and attracts more merchants to our platforms. In addition, our scale creates value for our merchants by providing an effective channel for selling large volumes of products. We believe this value proposition will make our platforms more attractive to merchants and further increase their sales and spending on our platforms.

Key Line Items and Specific Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Revenues

Under our current business model, we primarily generate revenues from online marketing services and transaction services. The following table sets forth the components of our revenues by amounts and percentages of our total revenues for the periods presented:

	For the Years Ended December 31,						
	2023		2024		2025		
	RMB	%	RMB	%	RMB	US\$	
	(in thousands, except for percentages)						
Revenues:							
Online marketing services and others	153,540,553	62.0	197,934,192	50.3	217,783,028	31,142,559	50.4
Transaction services	94,098,652	38.0	195,901,905	49.7	214,062,685	30,610,557	49.6
Total revenues	247,639,205	100.0	393,836,097	100.0	431,845,713	61,753,116	100.0

Online marketing services and others. We provide merchants with marketing services that match product listings appearing in search or browser results on our platforms. Revenues from online marketing services and others depend on spontaneous decisions made by the millions of merchants on our platforms based on different marketing opportunities.

Transaction services. We charge merchants fees for transaction-related services that we provide to merchants on our platforms. To better serve our merchants, we are focused on introducing them to more of our value-added services based on their transaction needs. In addition, as part of our continued efforts to improve user experience, we also encourage and support merchants who sell high-quality products and provide superb services. The key drivers of our transaction services revenues are the average transaction services revenues per active merchant, which represent merchant demand for our transaction-related services, and the number of active merchants on our platforms, which represent the total number of paying or potential paying merchant-customers on our platforms. Fee rates for our transaction services are not necessarily fixed and may vary based on a number of factors, including the types of services provided, the category of the goods sold, the sellers' transaction performance, and the attribution of the consumption scenarios, among others.

Costs of revenues

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,						
	2023		2024		2025		
	RMB	%	RMB	%	RMB	US\$	
	(in thousands, except for percentages)						
Costs of revenues:							
Payment processing fees	(6,824,386)	7.4	(11,355,177)	7.4	(14,319,278)	(2,047,630)	7.6
Costs associated with the operation of our platforms and others	(84,899,191)	92.6	(142,545,197)	92.6	(174,482,475)	(24,950,662)	92.4
Total costs of revenues	(91,723,577)	100.0	(153,900,374)	100.0	(188,801,753)	(26,998,292)	100.0

Costs of revenues consist primarily of payment processing fees paid to third-party payment service providers, costs associated with the operation of our platforms and others, such as costs and expenses attributable to fulfillment fees, merchant support services, bandwidth and server costs, amortization, depreciation and maintenance costs, payroll, employee benefits, share-based compensation expenses, call center, surcharges and other expenses directly attributable to the online platform services.

Operating expenses

	For the Years Ended December 31,						
	2023		2024		2025		
	RMB	%	RMB	%	RMB	US\$	
	(in thousands, except for percentages)						
Operating expenses:							
Sales and marketing expenses	(82,188,870)	84.5	(111,300,533)	84.7	(125,287,932)	(17,915,936)	83.6
General and administrative expenses	(4,075,622)	4.2	(7,552,967)	5.7	(8,157,733)	(1,166,540)	5.4
Research and development expenses	(10,952,374)	11.3	(12,659,361)	9.6	(16,496,164)	(2,358,920)	11.0
Total operating expenses	(97,216,866)	100.0	(131,512,861)	100.0	(149,941,829)	(21,441,396)	100.0

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of online and offline advertising and promotions, as well as payroll, employee benefits, share-based compensation expenses and other related expenses associated with sales and marketing. We expect to continue our sales and marketing spending in the foreseeable future as we seek to increase our brand awareness, enhance user engagement and build scale.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of payroll, employee benefits, share-based compensation expenses and other related expenses. We expect to continue our general and administrative spending in the foreseeable future due to the anticipated growth of our business as well as accounting, insurance, investor relations and other public company costs.

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses consist primarily of payroll, employee benefits, share-based compensation expenses, bandwidth and server costs and other related expenses associated with research and platform development. We expect our research and development expenses to increase as we expand our research and development team to enhance our artificial intelligence technology and big data analytics capabilities and develop new features and functionalities on our platforms.

Taxation

Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands currently levies no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty.

There are no other taxes likely to be material to us levied by the government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties which may be applicable on instruments executed in, or brought within the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

Hong Kong

Our subsidiaries incorporated in Hong Kong are subject to Hong Kong profits tax at the rate of 16.5% on their activities conducted in Hong Kong and they may be exempted from income tax on their foreign-derived income. Additionally, Hong Kong does not levy withholding tax on dividends.

The Chinese Mainland

Generally, our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE are subject to enterprise income tax on their taxable income in the Chinese mainland at a statutory rate of 25%. The enterprise income tax is calculated based on the entity's global income as determined under PRC tax laws and accounting standards. Each of Shanghai Xunmeng and Walnut Shanghai has been recognized as a "high and new technology enterprise" and is eligible for a preferential corporate income tax rate of 15% until 2026.

We are subject to value-added tax at a rate of (i) 13% on the sale of goods and (ii) 6% on the sale of services (including value-added telecommunication services), in each case less any deductible value-added tax we have already paid or borne in connection with such sale of goods or services. We are also subject to surcharges on value-added tax payments in accordance with PRC law.

Under PRC laws, a withholding tax rate of up to 10% will be applicable to dividends payable by Chinese mainland companies to non-resident enterprises unless otherwise exempted or reduced according to treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and governments of other countries or regions where the non-resident enterprises are incorporated. As such, dividends paid by our subsidiaries in the Chinese mainland to their non-resident enterprise shareholders in Hong Kong will be subject to a withholding tax rate of 10%, unless all the requirements under the Arrangement between the Chinese Mainland 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 are satisfied, in which case the tax rate would become 5%. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—We may rely on distributions and advances paid by our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have, and any limitation on the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to make payments to us could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business.”

If our holding company in the Cayman Islands or any of our subsidiaries outside of the Chinese mainland were deemed to be a “resident enterprise” under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, it would be subject to enterprise income tax on its worldwide income at a rate of 25%. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—If we are classified as a Chinese mainland resident enterprise for PRC income tax purposes, such classification could result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-Chinese mainland shareholders or ADS holders.”

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the periods presented, both in absolute amount and as a percentage of our revenues for the periods presented. This information should be read together with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. The results of operations in any period are not necessarily indicative of our future trends.

We adopted ASU No. 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures* (“ASU 2023-07”) on January 1, 2024, which, among other things, improved reportable segment disclosure requirements through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses, and provided new segment disclosure requirements for entities with a single reportable segment. We adopted ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* (“ASU 2023-09”) on January 1, 2025, which required the disclose specified additional information in its income tax rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. ASU 2023-09 also required disaggregated information about the amount of income taxes paid, income tax expense and profit before income taxes.

	For the Years Ended December 31,						
	2023		2024		2025		
	RMB	%	RMB	%	RMB	US\$	
	(in thousands, except for percentages)						
Revenues							
Online marketing services and others	153,540,553	62.0	197,934,192	50.3	217,783,028	31,142,559	50.4
Transaction services	94,098,652	38.0	195,901,905	49.7	214,062,685	30,610,557	49.6
Total revenues	247,639,205	100.0	393,836,097	100.0	431,845,713	61,753,116	100.0
Costs of revenues⁽¹⁾	(91,723,577)	(37.0)	(153,900,374)	(39.1)	(188,801,753)	(26,998,292)	(43.7)
Operating expenses							
Sales and marketing expenses ⁽¹⁾	(82,188,870)	(33.2)	(111,300,533)	(28.3)	(125,287,932)	(17,915,936)	(29.1)
General and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	(4,075,622)	(1.7)	(7,552,967)	(1.9)	(8,157,733)	(1,166,540)	(1.8)
Research and development expenses ⁽¹⁾	(10,952,374)	(4.4)	(12,659,361)	(3.2)	(16,496,164)	(2,358,920)	(3.8)
Total operating expenses	(97,216,866)	(39.3)	(131,512,861)	(33.4)	(149,941,829)	(21,441,396)	(34.7)
Operating profit	58,698,762	23.7	108,422,862	27.5	93,102,131	13,313,428	21.6
Other income/(expenses)							
Interest and investment income, net	10,238,080	4.1	20,553,493	5.2	25,583,848	3,658,442	6.0
Interest expenses	(43,987)	(0.0)	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	35,721	0.0	587,866	0.1	(1,966,622)	(281,223)	(0.5)
Other income, net	2,952,579	1.2	3,119,847	0.8	2,726,933	389,946	0.6
Profit before income tax and share of results of equity investees	71,881,155	29.0	132,684,068	33.6	119,446,290	17,080,593	27.7
Income tax expenses	(11,849,904)	(4.8)	(20,266,781)	(5.1)	(21,732,756)	(3,107,743)	(5.0)
Share of results of equity investees	(4,707)	(0.0)	17,225	0.0	129,005	18,447	0.0
Net income	60,026,544	24.2	112,434,512	28.5	97,842,539	13,991,297	22.7

Note:

- (1) Share-based compensation expenses were allocated as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,			
	2023	2024	2025	
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)			
Costs of revenues	132,470	412,721	248,210	35,494
Sales and marketing expenses	2,354,097	2,216,792	2,000,790	286,109
General and administrative expenses	2,289,272	4,742,816	3,430,903	490,613
Research and development expenses	2,302,955	2,511,235	2,257,068	322,756
Total	7,078,794	9,883,564	7,936,971	1,134,972

Year ended December 31, 2025 compared to year ended December 31, 2024

Revenues

Our revenues, which consist of revenues from online marketing services and others, and transaction services, increased by 9.7% from RMB393,836.1 million in 2024 to RMB431,845.7 million (US\$61,753.1 million) in 2025.

Revenues from online marketing services and others increased from RMB197,934.2 million in 2024 to RMB217,783.0 million (US\$31,142.6 million) in 2025, primarily attributable to interrelated factors, including our stronger brand and market position as a result of our branding campaigns, more active merchants offering a greater breadth of products and our continued focus on offering a wide selection of merchandise at attractive prices, as well as fun and interactive shopping experiences for consumers, which contributed to an increase in user engagement and activities.

Revenues from transaction services increased from RMB195,901.9 million in 2024 to RMB214,062.7 million (US\$30,610.6 million) in 2025, primarily due to the increase in average transaction services revenues per active merchant and the increase in the number of active merchants on our platforms. Average transaction services revenues per active merchant increased from RMB12,399 in 2024 to RMB12,742 (US\$1,822) in 2025. The increase reflects the growth of our merchants' businesses and the increase in merchant demand for more value-added services driven by the growing diversity of transactions placed under different consumption scenarios and product categories on our platforms. The number of our active merchants increased from 15.8 million in 2024 to 16.8 million in 2025. Our merchant-customers are attracted to our platforms by the plentiful sales opportunities on our platforms and the value of the transaction services we provide.

Costs of revenues

Our costs of revenues increased from RMB153,900.4 million in 2024 to RMB188,801.8 million (US\$26,998.3 million) in 2025, primarily attributable to the increase in fulfillment fees, bandwidth and server costs, and payment processing fees.

Operating expenses

Our total operating expenses increased by 14.0% from RMB131,512.9 million in 2024 to RMB149,941.8 million (US\$21,441.4 million) in 2025, primarily due to the increases in sales and marketing expenses.

Sales and marketing expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses increased from RMB111,300.5 million in 2024 to RMB125,287.9 million (US\$17,915.9 million) in 2025, primarily attributable to an increase of RMB12,956.7 million in advertising expenses and promotion and coupon expenses, which were focused on promoting our brands and driving user growth and engagement on our platforms.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses amounted to RMB8,157.7 million (US\$1,166.5 million) in 2025, compared to RMB7,553.0 million in 2024.

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses amounted to RMB16,496.2 million (US\$2,358.9 million) in 2025, compared to RMB12,659.4 million in 2024, primarily due to the increase in staff related costs, and bandwidth and server costs.

Operating profit

As a result of the foregoing, we recorded operating profit of RMB93,102.1 million (US\$13,313.4 million) in 2025, compared to RMB108,422.9 million in 2024.

Other income/(expenses)

Interest and investment income, net. Net interest and investment income mainly represents interest earned on short-term investments and debt investments included in other non-current assets. Our net interest and investment income increased from RMB20,553.5 million in 2024 to RMB25,583.8 million (US\$3,658.4 million) in 2025. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase of our short-term investments.

Other income, net. We had other net income of RMB2,726.9 million (US\$389.9 million) in 2025, compared to RMB3,119.8 million in 2024.

Income tax expenses

We had income tax expenses of RMB21,732.8 million (US\$3,107.7 million) in 2025, compared to RMB20,266.8 million in 2024.

Share of results of equity investees

We had share of profits of equity investees of RMB129.0 million (US\$18.4 million) in 2025, compared to RMB17.2 million in 2024.

Net income

As a result of the foregoing, we had net income of RMB97,842.5 million (US\$13,991.3 million) in 2025, compared to RMB112,434.5 million in 2024.

Year ended December 31, 2024 compared to year ended December 31, 2023

Revenues

Our revenues, which consist of revenues from online marketing services and others, and transaction services, increased by 59.0% from RMB247,639.2 million in 2023 to RMB393,836.1 million in 2024.

Revenues from online marketing services and others increased from RMB153,540.6 million in 2023 to RMB197,934.2 million in 2024, primarily attributable to interrelated factors, including our stronger brand and market position as a result of our branding campaigns, more active merchants offering a greater breadth of products and our continued focus on offering a wide selection of merchandise at attractive prices, as well as fun and interactive shopping experiences for consumers, which contributed to an increase in user engagement and activities.

Revenues from transaction services increased from RMB94,098.7 million in 2023 to RMB195,901.9 million in 2024, primarily due to the increase in average transaction services revenues per active merchant and the increase in the number of active merchants on our platforms. Average transaction services revenues per active merchant increased from RMB6,627 in 2023 to RMB12,399 in 2024. The increase reflects the growth of our merchants' businesses and the increase in merchant demand for more value-added services driven by the growing diversity of transactions placed under different consumption scenarios and product categories on our platforms. The number of our active merchants increased from 14.2 million in 2023 to 15.8 million in 2024. Our merchant-customers are attracted to our platforms by the plentiful sales opportunities on our platforms and the value of the transaction services we provide.

Costs of revenues

Our costs of revenues increased from RMB91,723.6 million in 2023 to RMB153,900.4 million in 2024, primarily attributable to the increase in fulfillment fees and payment processing fees.

Operating expenses

Our total operating expenses increased by 35.3% from RMB97,216.9 million in 2023 to RMB131,512.9 million in 2024, primarily due to the increases in sales and marketing expenses.

Sales and marketing expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses increased from RMB82,188.9 million in 2023 to RMB111,300.5 million in 2024, primarily attributable to an increase of RMB27,888.8 million in advertising expenses and promotion and coupon expenses, which were focused on promoting our brands and driving user growth and engagement on our platforms.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses amounted to RMB7,553.0 million in 2024, compared to RMB4,075.6 million in 2023, primarily due to an increase in staff-related costs.

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses amounted to RMB12,659.4 million in 2024, compared to RMB10,952.4 million in 2023.

Operating profit

As a result of the foregoing, we recorded operating profit of RMB108,422.9 million in 2024, compared to RMB58,698.8 million in 2023.

Other income/(expenses)

Interest and investment income, net. Net interest and investment income mainly represents interest earned on short-term investments and debt investments included in other non-current assets. Our net interest and investment income increased from RMB10,238.1 million in 2023 to RMB20,553.5 million in 2024. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase of our short-term investments.

Interest expenses. We had interest expenses of nil in 2024, compared to interest expenses of RMB44.0 million in 2023.

Other income, net. We had other net income of RMB3,119.8 million in 2024, compared to RMB2,952.6 million in 2023.

Income tax expenses

We had income tax expenses of RMB20,266.8 million in 2024, compared to RMB11,849.9 million in 2023, primarily due to the increased profit before income tax expenses.

Share of results of equity investees

We had share of profits of equity investees of RMB17.2 million in 2024, compared to share of losses of RMB4.7 million in 2023.

Net income

As a result of the foregoing, we had net income of RMB112,434.5 million in 2024, compared to RMB60,026.5 million in 2023.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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

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

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

Revenue recognition

Revenues are principally comprised of those generated from online platform services. Revenues from online platform services primarily consist of online marketing services revenues and transaction services fees. Revenues represent the amount of consideration that we are entitled to in exchange for the transfer of promised goods or services in the ordinary course of our activities and are recorded net of indirect taxes. Consistent with the criteria of ASC Topic 606 (“ASC 606”), Revenue from Contracts with Customers, we recognize revenue when the performance obligation in a contract is satisfied by transferring the control of a promised good or service to a customer. We also evaluate whether it is appropriate to report revenue as the gross amounts of goods and services sold and the related costs, or the net amounts. Payments for services or goods are generally received before deliveries.

Online marketing services

We entered into contractual agreements with certain merchants to provide various types of online marketing services on our online platforms for which we receive service fees from the merchants. We match product listings appearing in search or browser results on our online platforms and charge merchants based on impressions or clicks. We also provide display marketing services that allow the merchants to place advertisements on the platform primarily at fixed prices.

In general, the merchants need to prepay for the service and the prepayments are accounted for as customer advances and deferred revenues. Under ASC 606, revenues are primarily recognized at a point in time when consumers view or click on the merchants’ product listings or over the period during which the advertising services are provided, depending on the type of online marketing services selected by the merchants.

Transaction services

We provide transaction services, including fulfillment services to merchants, and earn related fees for sales of the products completed on our online platforms. We do not control the products provided by merchants at any point in time during the transactions. Revenues related to transaction services are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income at a point in time when our service obligation to the merchants is determined to have been completed under each sales transaction. Variable consideration is estimated and included in the transaction price to the extent that it is probable that a significant revenue reversal will not occur. Adjustments to the estimated variable consideration related to prior reporting periods were not material.

Incentives provided to the consumers

In order to promote our online platforms and attract more registered consumers who are not our customers, we at our own discretion provide various forms of incentives. These incentives, including coupons, credits and other subsidies that may or may not be specific to any merchant, can be used by the consumers to purchase merchandise provided on our online platforms at reduced prices or to redeem for cash from us.

We record the incentives as reductions of revenues if they are considered as variable consideration or when there are explicit contractual obligations to incentivize the consumers on behalf of the merchants. In the absence of such explicit obligations, we further evaluated varying features of different incentive programs to determine whether the incentives represent implicit obligations to the consumers on behalf of merchants. If so, the incentives are recorded as reduction of revenues. If we determined that incentives provided to the consumers are not considered as payments to the merchant-customers, we record these incentives as marketing expenses.

Income taxes

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* (“ASU 2023-09”), which improves income tax disclosures. The amendments require the disclosure of specific categories in the rate reconciliation and additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. The amendments also require disaggregated information about the amount of income taxes paid (net of refunds received), income (or loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (or benefit) and income tax expense (or benefit) from continuing operations. The new guidance is required to be applied either prospectively or retrospectively. This guidance is effective for the Group’s fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. Beginning January 1, 2025, we adopted ASU 2023-09 prospectively. Please refer to Note 15 for the inclusion of new disclosures required.

We follow the liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740 (“ASC 740”), Income Taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates that will be in effect in the period in which the differences are expected to reverse. We record a valuation allowance to offset deferred tax assets if based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rate is recognized in tax expense in the period that includes the enactment date of the change in tax rate.

We accounted for uncertainties in income taxes in accordance with ASC 740. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefit recognized in accordance with ASC 740 are classified in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as income tax expenses.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Item 17 of Part III, “Financial Statements—Note 2—Summary of significant accounting policies—Recent accounting pronouncements.”

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,			
	2023	2024	2025	
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
	(in thousands)			
Summary Consolidated Cash Flow Data:				
Net cash generated from operating activities	94,162,531	121,929,292	106,938,690	15,292,029
Net cash used in investing activities	(55,431,278)	(118,356,036)	(43,423,236)	(6,209,441)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(8,960,626)	1,164	(5,227,353)	(747,502)
Exchange rate effect on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(291,139)	840,096	(1,751,111)	(250,404)
Increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	29,479,488	4,414,516	56,536,990	8,084,682
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of the year	92,300,417	121,779,905	126,194,421	18,045,562
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of the year	121,779,905	126,194,421	182,731,411	26,130,244

We had net cash generated from operating activities of RMB94,162.5 million, RMB121,929.3 million and RMB106,938.7 million (US\$15,292.0 million) in 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, our cash and cash equivalents were RMB108,900.6 million (US\$15,572.6 million). Our cash and cash equivalents primarily consist of cash at banks and other highly liquid investments. As of the same date, we had restricted cash of RMB73,830.8 million (US\$10,557.7 million), mainly representing cash received from buyers and reserved in a bank supervised account for payments to merchants.

In October 2023, we offered to repurchase the 2025 Notes, as required under the terms of the notes. A total of US\$1,261,366,000 in principal amount of the 2025 Notes was validly surrendered and repurchased. The outstanding 2025 Notes matured on December 1, 2025.

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 at least the next 12 months. We may decide to enhance our liquidity position or increase our cash reserve for future investments through additional equity and debt financing. The issuance and sale of additional equity would result in further dilution to our shareholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in an increase in fixed obligations and could result in operating covenants that would restrict our operations. We cannot assure you that financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

As of December 31, 2025, we had a total of RMB214,007.0 million (US\$30,603.0 million) in cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments held in China. The VIE and its subsidiaries held a total of RMB171,199.5 million (US\$24,481.2 million) in cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments, which were denominated in Renminbi. Although we consolidate the results of the VIE and its subsidiaries, we only have access to the assets or earnings of the VIE and its subsidiaries through our contractual arrangements with the VIE and its shareholders. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure.” For restrictions and limitations on liquidity and capital resources as a result of our corporate structure, see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—B. Liquidity and Capital Resources—Holding Company Structure.”

In utilizing the proceeds we received from our initial public offerings, follow-on offerings, convertible senior notes offerings and private placements, we may make additional capital contributions to or make loans to our existing or new Chinese mainland subsidiaries, or acquire entities with operations in the Chinese mainland in transactions consummated outside of the Chinese mainland. However, most of these uses are subject to PRC regulations. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—PRC regulations on loans to and direct investment in Chinese mainland entities may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds of any financing conducted outside of the Chinese mainland to make loans or additional capital contributions to our Chinese mainland subsidiaries, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.”

A majority of our future revenues are likely to continue to be in the form of Renminbi. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, Renminbi may be converted into foreign exchange for current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and trade- and service-related foreign exchange transactions, without prior SAFE approval as long as certain routine procedural requirements are fulfilled. Therefore, our PRC wholly foreign owned enterprises are allowed to pay dividends in foreign currencies to us without prior SAFE approval by following certain routine procedural requirements. However, approval from or registration with competent government authorities is required where the Renminbi is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of the Chinese mainland to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. The PRC government may at its discretion restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions in the future.

Operating activities

Net cash generated from operating activities in 2025 was RMB106,938.7 million (US\$15,292.0 million), as compared to net income of RMB97,842.5 million (US\$13,991.3 million) in the same period. The difference was primarily due to an increase of RMB15,327.7 million (US\$2,191.8 million) in payable to merchants and an increase of RMB12,359.6 million (US\$1,767.4 million) in accrued expenses and other liabilities, partially offset by an increase of RMB12,600.0 million (US\$1,801.8 million) in short-term investments. The increases in accrued expenses and other liabilities and payable to merchants were primarily attributable to our business expansion and the increase of number of merchants on our platforms.

Net cash generated from operating activities in 2024 was RMB121,929.3 million, as compared to net income of RMB112,434.5 million in the same period. The difference was primarily due to an increase of RMB13,781.2 million in accrued expenses and other liabilities and an increase of RMB16,885.2 million in payable to merchants, partially offset by an increase of RMB21,356.7 million in short-term investments. The increases in accrued expenses and other liabilities and payable to merchants were primarily attributable to our business expansion and the increase of number of merchants on our platforms.

Net cash generated from operating activities in 2023 was RMB94,162.5 million, as compared to net income of RMB60,026.5 million in the same period. The difference was primarily due to an increase of RMB34,258.2 million in accrued expenses and other liabilities and an increase of RMB11,623.1 million in payable to merchants, partially offset by an increase of RMB13,857.0 million in short-term investments and an increase of RMB3,326.4 million in receivables from online payment platforms. The increases in accrued expenses and other liabilities and payable to merchants were primarily attributable to our business expansion and the increase of number of merchants on our platforms. The principal non-cash items affecting the difference between our net income and our net cash generated from operating activities in 2023 were RMB7,078.8 million in share-based compensation expenses.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities in 2025 was RMB43,423.2 million (US\$6,209.4 million), primarily due to purchase of short-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments of RMB209,632.3 million (US\$29,977.0 million), purchase of long-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments of RMB42,382.9 million (US\$6,060.7 million) and purchase of available-for-sale debt securities of RMB28,544.4 million (US\$4,081.8 million), partially offset by proceeds from sales of short-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments of RMB230,909.3 million (US\$33,019.6 million).

Net cash used in investing activities in 2024 was RMB118,356.0 million, primarily due to purchase of short-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments of RMB210,272.8 million, purchase of long-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments of RMB43,847.0 million and purchase of available-for-sale debt securities of RMB13,733.0 million, partially offset by proceeds from sales of short-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments of RMB147,287.7 million.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2023 was RMB55,431.3 million, primarily due to purchase of short-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments of RMB147,131.7 million, purchase of long-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments of RMB25,051.2 million and purchase of available-for-sale debt securities of RMB17,318.3 million, partially offset by proceeds from sales of short-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments of RMB130,317.2 million.

Financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities in 2025 was RMB5,227.4 million (US\$747.5 million), primarily attributable to repayment of convertible bonds of RMB5,228.7 million (US\$747.7 million).

Net cash generated from financing activities in 2024 was RMB1.2 million.

Net cash used in financing activities in 2023 was RMB8,960.6 million, primarily attributable to repurchase of convertible bonds of RMB8,968.8 million.

Material cash requirements

Our material cash requirements as of December 31, 2025 and any subsequent interim period primarily include our capital expenditures, operating lease commitments and investment commitments.

Our capital expenditures are primarily incurred for purchases of computer equipment relating to the operation of our platforms, furniture, office equipment, leasehold improvements and software. Our capital expenditures were RMB583.9 million in 2023, RMB967.1 million in 2024, and RMB1,145.1 million (US\$163.7 million) in 2025.

Our operating lease commitments mainly represent our obligations for leasing offices and warehouses, which include all future cash outflows under ASC Topic 842, Leases. Please see “Leases” under Note 7 to our audited consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2025, the aggregate amount of payments due under our operating lease commitments amounted to RMB5,624.0 million (US\$804.2 million).

Our investment commitments primarily relate to capital contributions obligation under certain arrangement which does not have contractual maturity date. As of December 31, 2025, the aggregate amount of our investment commitments amounted to RMB115.2 million (US\$16.5 million).

We intend to fund our future capital expenditures with anticipated cash flows from operations, our existing cash balance and short-term investments. We will continue to make cash commitments, including capital expenditures, to meet the expected growth of our business.

We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. We do not have any retained or contingent interests in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support such entity. We have not entered into contractual arrangements that support the credit, liquidity or market risk for transferred assets. We do not have obligations that arise or could arise from variable interests held in an unconsolidated entity, or obligations related to derivative instruments that are both indexed to and classified in our own equity, or not reflected in the statement of financial position.

Holding Company Structure

PDD Holdings Inc. is a holding company with no material operations of its own. We conduct our operations primarily through our subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries. As a result, PDD Holdings Inc.'s ability to pay dividends may depend partially upon dividends paid by our subsidiaries. If our existing subsidiaries or any newly formed ones 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 Chinese mainland 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 Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund certain statutory reserve funds until such reserve funds reach 50% of their registered capital. In addition, our Chinese mainland subsidiaries may allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to a staff welfare and bonus fund at their discretion. The statutory reserve funds and the discretionary funds are not distributable as cash dividends. Remittance of dividends by our PRC wholly foreign owned enterprises is subject to examination by the banks designated by SAFE. Our Chinese mainland subsidiaries have not paid dividends and will not be able to pay dividends until they generate accumulated profits and meet the requirements for statutory reserve funds.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Technology” and “—Intellectual Property.”

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 period since January 1, 2026 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. Critical Accounting Estimates

For our critical accounting estimates, see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—A. Operating Results—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates.”

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and Senior Management

PDD Partnership

To ensure the sustainability and governance of our company and better align them with the interests of our shareholders, our management has established an executive partnership, the PDD Partnership, to help us better manage our business and to carry out our vision, mission and value continuously. The structure of the PDD Partnership is designed to promote people with diverse skillsets but sharing the same core values and beliefs that we hold dear.

The PDD Partnership will be operated under principles, policies and procedures that evolve with our business and encompass the following major aspects:

Nomination and Election of Partners

Partners will be elected annually through a nomination process, whereby any existing partner may propose candidates to the partnership committee (the “Partnership Committee”), which reviews the nomination and proposes candidates to the entire partnership for election. Election of new partners requires the affirmative vote of at least 75% of all the partners. In order to be elected a partner, the partner candidate must meet certain quality standards including, among other things, a high standard of personal character and integrity, continued service as a director, officer or employee with our company for no less than five years (or a shorter period before our company reaches a five-year operating history), a consistent commitment to our company’s mission, vision and values as well as a track record of contribution to our business.

In order to align the interests of partners with the interests of shareholders, the Partnership Committee may require a partner to maintain a meaningful level of equity interests in our company during his or her tenure as a partner. The specific level of equity interests to be maintained shall be determined by the Partnership Committee from time to time.

The PDD Partnership's major rights and functions, such as its right to appoint the executive director to our board and CEO nomination right, will not become effective until the PDD Partnership consists of no less than five limited partners (the "Partnership Condition"). Currently, there are fewer than five limited partners in the PDD Partnership. As such, these rights and functions have yet to come into effect, and the PDD Partnership currently cannot appoint executive directors. The appointment of Mr. Lei Chen as an executive director is unrelated to the PDD Partnership's exercise of its rights and functions.

Partnership Committee

The Partnership Committee will be the primary management body of the PDD Partnership. The Partnership Committee must consist of no more than five partners, and all decisions of the Partnership Committee will be made by majority vote of the members.

Partnership Committee members serve for a term of three years and may serve multiple terms, unless terminated upon his or her death, resignation, removal or termination of his or her membership in the partnership. Prior to each election that takes place once every three years, the Partnership Committee will nominate a number of partners equal to the number of Partnership Committee members plus three additional nominees. After voting, all except the three nominees who receive the least votes from the partners are elected to the Partnership Committee.

Executive Director Appointment and CEO Nomination Right

The PDD Partnership will be entitled to appoint executive directors and nominate and recommend the chief executive officer of our company.

An executive director refers to the director of the company that is (i) neither a director who satisfies the "independence" requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules or Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the New York Stock Exchange nor a director who is affiliated with or was appointed to our board by a holder or a group of affiliated holders of preferred shares and/or Class A ordinary shares converted from preferred shares of our company prior to our initial public offering, and (ii) maintains an employment relationship with our company. Pursuant to our currently effective articles of association, our board of directors shall consist of not less than three but not more than nine directors, and shall include (i) two executive directors, if there are no more than five directors, and (ii) three executive directors, if there are more than five but no more than nine directors. The executive directors shall be nominated by the PDD Partnership for so long as certain conditions are satisfied. Our board of directors is obligated to cause the executive director candidate duly nominated by the PDD Partnership to be appointed by the board upon the delivery by the PDD Partnership of a written notice (duly executed by the general partner of the PDD Partnership) to us, and such executive director shall serve until expiry of his or her terms, unless removed by the shareholders by ordinary resolutions in accordance with our articles of association, removed by the PDD Partnership or the office is vacated upon, among other things, his or her death or resignation. Our board of directors may, by a majority of the remaining directors present and voting at a board meeting, appoint any person as a director to fill vacancy on the board upon resignation of a non-executive director member of the board. If at any time the total number of executive directors on the board nominated by the PDD Partnership is less than two or three, as applicable based on the then board composition, for any reason, the PDD Partnership shall be entitled to appoint such number of executive directors to the board as may be necessary to ensure that the board includes the number of executive directors as required pursuant to our articles of association. Such appointment of the executive directors to the board shall become effective immediately upon the delivery by the PDD Partnership of a written notice to us, without the requirement for any further resolution, vote or approval by the shareholders or the board. Mr. Lei Chen is an executive director of our company.

The chief executive officer candidate nominated by the PDD Partnership shall stand for appointment by the nominating and corporate governance committee of the board of directors. If the candidate is not appointed by the nominating and corporate governance committee in accordance with our articles of association, the PDD Partnership may nominate a replacement nominee until the nominating and corporate governance committee appoints such nominee as chief executive officer, or if the nominating and corporate governance committee fails to appoint more than three candidates nominated by the PDD Partnership consecutively, the board of directors may then nominate and appoint any person to serve as the chief executive officer of our company in accordance with our articles of association.

Any partner may propose to the Partnership Committee any qualified individual to stand for nomination for executive director or chief executive officer. The Partnership Committee shall select from the proposed individuals one or more candidates for partnership approval. Nomination by the PDD Partnership of such candidate as the executive director or chief executive officer, as applicable, shall require the affirmative votes of a majority of the partners.

Partner Termination, Retirement and Removal

Partners may elect to retire or withdraw from the PDD Partnership at any time. All partners are required to retire upon reaching the age of sixty or upon termination of their employment. Any partner may be removed upon affirmative vote of a majority of all partners, in the event that the Partnership Committee determines that such partner fails to meet any of the qualifying standards and so recommend to the partnership.

Retired partners upon meeting certain requirements may be designated as honorary partners by the Partnership Committee. Honorary partners may not act as partner, but may be entitled to allocations from the deferred portion of the bonus pool.

Amendment of Partnership Agreement

Pursuant to the partnership agreement, amendment of the partnership agreement requires the approval of 75% of the partners.

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth information regarding our directors and executive officers as of the date of this annual report.

Directors and Executive Officers	Age	Position/Title
Lei Chen	46	Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Co-Chief Executive Officer
Jiazhen Zhao	42	Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Co-Chief Executive Officer
Anthony Kam Ping Leung	65	Independent Director
Haifeng Lin	49	Director
Ivonne M.C.M. Rietjens	67	Independent Director
George Yong-Boon Yeo	71	Independent Director
Jun Liu	43	Vice President of Finance
Junyun Xiao	46	Senior Vice President of Operation
Zhenwei Zheng	42	Senior Vice President of Product Development
Mi Wang	41	Senior Vice President of Engineering
Jiong Li	33	Financial Director

Lei Chen is a founding member of our company and has served as our co-chairman of the board of directors and co-chief executive officer since December 2025. He has served as our director since July 2020, and co-chief executive officer since April 2023. Mr. Chen served as our chairman of the board of directors from March 2021 to December 2025, as our chief executive officer from July 2020 to April 2023, as our chief technology officer from 2016 to 2020 and as our director from February 2017 to July 2018. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Chen served as chief technology officer of Xinyoudi Studio since 2011. Mr. Chen's prior working experience includes internships with Google (Nasdaq: GOOG), Yahoo Inc. and IBM (NYSE: IBM) in the United States. Mr. Chen was trained as a data scientist and is a prolific publisher on the subject of data mining, and has presented his works in large international conferences, such as the ACM SIGMOD Conference, Very Large Data Bases (VLDB) Conferences and International Conference on Machine Learning. Mr. Chen received his bachelor's degree in computer science from Tsinghua University and his doctoral degree in computer science from University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Jiazhen Zhao is a founding member of our company and has served as our co-chairman of the board of directors and co-chief executive officer since December 2025. He has served as our director and co-chief executive officer since April 2023. Mr. Jiazhen Zhao served as a senior vice president from 2018 to 2023. Mr. Zhao has held several leadership roles across our company. He started our Duo Duo Grocery business and led the operations of a few key product categories in the Pinduoduo platform, including agriculture. He also led our supply chain efforts. Mr. Zhao received his bachelor's degree in e-commerce management from South China University of Technology.

Anthony Kam Ping Leung has served as our independent director and chairman of the audit committee since August 2019. Mr. Kam is also chairman of our compensation committee. Mr. Kam has more than 30 years of experience in the financial services industry in Asia. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst and a chartered accountant in Singapore. Mr. Kam also serves as an independent director of OCBC Bank Ltd. in China since September 2021. Mr. Kam served as the deputy chief executive officer and the executive director of HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (“HSBC China”) from February 2016 to April 2018 and served as the chief financial officer of HSBC China from May 2013 to February 2016. Prior to that, Mr. Kam served as the chief financial officer of HSBC Bank (Singapore) Limited (“HSBC Singapore”) from September 2005 to May 2013. In addition to financial accounting and control, management accounting and tax responsibilities, Mr. Kam had direct oversight on specific risk management functions such as treasury product control and asset & liabilities management. Mr. Kam was also a member of the asset and liabilities management meeting and a member of the risk management meeting under the executive committee of HSBC Singapore and HSBC China. Mr. Kam received bachelor of science from University of Hong Kong and his master degree in applied finance from Macquarie University.

Haifeng Lin has served as our director since June 2017. Mr. Lin is currently the head of Tencent Financial Technology and a corporate vice president of Tencent Holdings Limited (HKEx: 00700). Prior to that, he served as general manager of the merger and acquisitions department of Tencent Technology (Shenzhen) Company Limited, an affiliate of Tencent Holdings Limited. From July 2003 to November 2010, Mr. Lin served in different roles in finance, strategy and business operation at Microsoft. Prior to that, Mr. Lin worked at Nokia China from 1999 to 2001. Mr. Lin also serves as a non-executive director of Linklogis Inc. (HKEx: 09959) since October 2019. Mr. Lin received his bachelor’s degree in engineering from Zhejiang University in June 1997 and his master’s degree in business administration from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in May 2003.

Ivonne M.C.M. Rietjens has served as our independent director since August 2023. Dr. Rietjens is also a member of our audit committee and nominating and corporate governance committee. Dr. Rietjens has more than 25 years of experience in food safety. She is Emeritus Professor at Wageningen University, where she previously served as a full professor from 2001 until her retirement in December 2025. She has been an elected member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) since 2020 and served as the chairperson of the KNAW Scientific Council for Natural Sciences and Engineering from 2020 to 2023. For over 20 years, she has been a member and chairperson of the Expert Panel of the Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association (FEMA) of the United States, advising on GRAS (Generally Recognized As Safe) notifications for new food flavors, and has been an elected member of the French Academy of Agriculture since 2018. She has been a board member of Skal Biocontrole, an independent organization that supervises and certifies the organic food chain in the Netherlands, and a member of the Fonterra Global Food Safety Science Advisory Panel. Previously, she served as the chairperson of the Dutch Society for Toxicology from 1999 to 2005, as a member of the Academic Board at Wageningen University from 2012 to 2017, and as a member of the Supervisory Board of Royal Wessanen BV from 2012 to 2019. She was also an active member of several committees on food and occupational safety, including panels and working groups of the European Food Safety Authority from 2003 to 2014 and the Dutch Health Council. From 2013 to 2021, she was a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the National Institute of Public Health & Hygiene (RIVM). Dr. Rietjens received her bachelor’s and master’s degrees in molecular life sciences from Wageningen University and her Ph.D. degree in toxicology from Wageningen University. In 2024, she received the EUROTOX Merit Award.

George Yong-Boon Yeo has served as our independent director and chairman of our nominating and corporate governance committee since July 2018. Mr. Yeo is also a member of our audit committee and compensation committee. He currently serves as a Visiting Scholar at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy of the National University of Singapore, an independent non-executive director of AIA Group Limited (HKEx: 01299) and an independent non-executive director of Wilmar International (SGX: F34). Prior to that, Mr. Yeo served 23 years in the government of Singapore, and was Minister for Information and the Arts, Health, Trade & Industry, and Foreign Affairs of Singapore. Mr. Yeo is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Berggruen Institute on Governance and International Advisory Panel of Peking University, among others. Mr. Yeo studied Engineering at Cambridge University on a President’s Scholarship, graduating with a Double First in 1976, and became a Signals Officer in the Singapore Armed Forces. After graduating from the Singapore Command and Staff College in 1979, he was posted to the Republic of Singapore Air Force. Mr. Yeo graduated with an MBA (Baker Scholar) from the Harvard Business School in 1985. He was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Air Staff from 1985 to 1986 and Director of Joint Operations and Planning in the Defence Ministry from 1985 to 1988, attaining the rank of Brigadier-General.

Jun Liu has served as our vice president of finance since January 2022. Ms. Liu served as our director of finance from 2017 to 2021. Prior to joining our company, Ms. Liu served as the director of finance at xiaohongshu.com and an associate director of finance at Light-In-The-Box Limited. From 2005 to 2013, she was an associate and then manager at PricewaterhouseCoopers Consultants (Shenzhen) Limited. Ms. Liu received her bachelor’s degree in economics from Zhongnan University of Economics and Law.

Junyun Xiao is a founding member of our company and has served as our senior vice president of operation since 2016 and our director from April 2018 to July 2018. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Xiao served as operation director of Xinyoudi Studio since 2011. Prior to that, he was a member of the founding team of Ouku.com and served as operation manager from 2007 to 2010.

Zhenwei Zheng is a founding member of our company and has served as our senior vice president of product development since 2016, and our director from April 2018 to July 2018. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Zheng served as chief executive officer of Xinyoudi Studio since 2011. Prior to that, he held various positions at Baidu (Nasdaq: BIDU) from 2008 to 2010. Mr. Zheng received his bachelor's degree and master's degree in computer science from Zhejiang University.

Mi Wang has served as our senior vice president of engineering since December 2025. He joined our company in 2018 and most recently served as our vice president of research and development. Prior to 2018, Mr. Wang spent seven years at Tencent (HKEx: 00700) from 2011 to 2018 and three years at Oracle (NYSE: ORCL) from 2008 to 2011 as an engineer. Mr. Wang received both a bachelor's and a master's degree in computer engineering from Sun Yat-sen University.

Jiong Li has served as our financial director since December 2025. Mr. Li is a Certified Public Accountant. Prior to joining our company, he worked at KPMG Advisory (China) Limited. He holds a bachelor's degree in business English and international economics from Shanghai International Studies University.

B. Compensation

In the year ended December 31, 2025, we paid an aggregate of US\$2.2 million in cash to our directors and executive officers as a group. We have not set aside or accrued any amount to provide pension, retirement or other similar benefits to our executive officers and directors. Our PRC subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries are required by law to make contributions equal to certain percentages of each employee's salary for his or her medical insurance, maternity insurance, workplace injury insurance, unemployment insurance, pension benefits through a PRC government-mandated multi-employer defined contribution plan and other statutory benefits.

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 ours 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 are 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.

Amended and Restated 2015 Global Share Plan

In September 2015, our board of directors approved a 2015 global share plan, which was amended in November 2022 and further amended in August 2025 to extend the term of the plan, to attract and retain the best available personnel, provide additional incentives to employees, directors and consultants and promote the success of our business. The amended 2015 global share plan is referred to as the 2015 Plan in this annual report. The maximum aggregate number of ordinary shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2015 Plan is 581,972,860 Class A ordinary shares, subject to adjustment and amendment. As of December 31, 2025, options to purchase 136,368,140 Class A ordinary shares under the 2015 Plan had been granted and were outstanding under the 2015 plan.

The following paragraphs describe the principal terms of the 2015 Plan.

Types of awards. The 2015 Plan permits the awards of options or restricted shares.

Plan administration. Our board of directors or a committee of one or more members appointed by our board of directors will administer the 2015 Plan. Subject to the terms of the 2015 Plan and in the case of the committee, the specific duties delegated by our board of directors to the committee, the plan administrator has the authority to 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 award, among others.

Award agreement. Awards granted under the 2015 Plan are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth terms, conditions and limitations for each award, which may include the term of the award, the provisions applicable in the event that the grantee's employment or service terminates, and our authority to unilaterally or bilaterally amend, modify, suspend, cancel or rescind the award.

Eligibility. We may grant awards to our employees, directors and consultants of our company.

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

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 time as the plan administrator determines at the time of its grant. However, the maximum exercisable term is twenty years from the date of a grant.

Transfer restrictions. Awards may not be transferred in any manner by the participant other than in accordance with the exceptions provided in the 2015 Plan, such as transfers by will or the laws of descent and distribution, or as provided in the award agreement or otherwise determined by the plan administrator.

Termination and amendment of the 2015 Plan. Unless terminated earlier, the 2015 Plan has a term of twenty years. Our board of directors has the authority to terminate, amend or modify the plan. No termination, amendment or modification may adversely affect in any material way an outstanding award granted pursuant to the 2015 Plan unless mutually agreed between the participant and the plan administrator.

Amended and Restated 2018 Share Incentive Plan

In July 2018, we adopted the 2018 Share Incentive Plan, which was most recently amended in November 2022, to attract and retain the best available personnel, provide additional incentives to employees, directors and consultants and promote the success of our business. The amended 2018 Share Incentive Plan is referred to as the 2018 Plan in this annual report. The maximum aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2018 Plan was initially 363,130,400, plus an annual increase on the first day of each fiscal year of our company during the term of the 2018 Plan commencing with the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2019, by an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 1.0% of the total number of shares issued and outstanding on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, and (ii) such number of shares as may be determined by our board of directors. In March 2021, our board of directors approved an amendment to the 2018 Plan to increase the annual increase percentage from 1.0% to 3.0% effective from the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022. As of December 31, 2025, options to purchase 218,820,960 Class A ordinary shares and restricted share units representing 55,599,296 Class A ordinary shares had been granted and were outstanding under the 2018 Plan. The following paragraphs describe the principal terms of the 2018 Plan.

Types of awards. The 2018 Plan permits the awards of options, restricted shares, restricted share units or any other type of awards approved by the administration committee.

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Plan administration. Our board of directors or the administration committee will administer the 2018 Plan. The administration 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 award.

Award agreement. Awards granted under the 2018 Plan are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth terms, conditions and limitations for each award, which may include the term of the award, the provisions applicable in the event that the grantee’s employment or service terminates, and our authority to unilaterally or bilaterally amend, modify, suspend, cancel or rescind the award.

Eligibility. We may grant awards to our employees, directors and consultants of our company. 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.

Vesting schedule. In general, the administration committee determines the vesting schedule, which is specified in the award agreement.

Exercise of options. The administration committee 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 time as the administration committee determines at the time of its grant. However, the maximum exercisable term is twenty years from the date of a grant.

Transfer restrictions. Awards may not be transferred in any manner by the recipient other than in accordance with the exceptions provided in the 2018 Plan, such as transfers by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

Termination and amendment of the 2018 plan. Unless terminated earlier, the 2018 Plan has a term of ten years. Our board of directors has the authority to amend or terminate the plan. However, no such action may adversely affect in any material way any awards previously granted unless agreed by the recipient.

The following table summarizes, as of December 31, 2025, the number of Class A ordinary shares under outstanding options, restricted share units and other equity awards that we granted to our directors and executive officers, excluding awards that were forfeited or cancelled after their grant dates.

Name	Class A Ordinary Shares Underlying Equity Awards Granted	Exercise Price (US\$/Share)	Date of Grant	Date of Expiration
Lei Chen	54,320,000	Nominal	Various dates between September 1, 2016 and November 1, 2023	Various dates between August 31, 2036 and October 31, 2043
Jiazhen Zhao	6,785,124	Nominal	Various dates between September 1, 2016 and May 1, 2024	Various dates between August 31, 2036 and April 30, 2044
George Yong-Boon Yeo	25,524	Nominal	Various dates between February 1, 2022 and August 1, 2025	Not applicable
Anthony Kam Ping Leung	26,036	Nominal	Various dates between March 1, 2022 and September 1, 2025	Not applicable
Ivonne M.C.M. Rietjens	16,828	Nominal	March 1, 2024 and September 1, 2025	Not applicable
Zhenwei Zheng	4,720,000	Nominal	November 1, 2015	October 31, 2035
Mi Wang	2,449,400	Nominal	Various dates between March 1, 2019 and December 1, 2025	Various dates between February 28, 2039 and November 30, 2045
Junyun Xiao	7,524,000	Nominal	November 1, 2015 and September 1, 2016	October 31, 2035 and August 31, 2036
Jun Liu	670,000	Nominal	Various dates between September 1, 2018 and May 1, 2024	Various dates between August 31, 2038 and April 30, 2044
Jiong Li	8,520	Nominal	October 1, 2025	Not applicable
All directors and executive officers as a group	76,545,432	Nominal	Various dates between November 1, 2015 and December 1, 2025	Various dates between October 31, 2035 and November 30, 2045

As of December 31, 2025, our employees other than our directors and executive officers as a group held options to purchase 278,720,576 Class A ordinary shares, with nominal exercise prices, and restricted share units representing 55,522,388 Class A ordinary shares.

For a discussion about our accounting policies and estimates for awards granted pursuant to the 2015 Plan and 2018 Plan, see Item 17 of Part III, “Financial Statements—Note 2—Summary of significant accounting policies—(s) Share-based compensation.”

C. **Board Practices**

Board of Directors

Our board of directors consists of six directors. A director is not required to hold any shares in our company by way of qualification. A director may vote with respect to any contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction notwithstanding that he may be interested therein provided (a) such director has declared the nature of his interest at the earliest meeting of the board at which it is practicable for him to do so, either specifically or by way of a general notice and (b) if such contract or arrangement is a transaction with a related party, such transaction has been approved by the audit committee. The directors may from time to time at their discretion exercise all the powers of the company to raise or borrow money, mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital or any part thereof, to issue debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any third party. None of our non-executive directors has a service contract with us that provides for benefits upon termination of service.

Committees of the Board of Directors

As a Cayman Islands exempted company listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market, we are subject to the Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards. However, Nasdaq rules permit a foreign private issuer like us to follow the corporate governance practices of its home country. Certain corporate governance practices in the Cayman Islands, which is our home country, may differ significantly from the Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards. For example, neither the Companies Act of the Cayman Islands nor our memorandum and articles of association requires a majority of our directors to be independent, we could include non-independent directors as members of our compensation committee and nominating committee, and our independent directors would not necessarily hold regularly scheduled meetings at which only independent directors are present. However, we currently intend to comply with the rules of the Nasdaq in lieu of following home country practice.

We have established three committees under the board of directors: an audit committee, a compensation committee and a nominating and corporate governance committee. Each committee's members and functions are described below.

Audit Committee. Our audit committee consists of Mr. Anthony Kam Ping Leung, Dr. Ivonne M.C.M. Rietjens and Mr. George Yong-Boon Yeo. Mr. Anthony Kam Ping Leung is the chairman of our audit committee. We have determined that Mr. Anthony Kam Ping Leung, Dr. Ivonne M.C.M. Rietjens and Mr. George Yong-Boon Yeo each satisfies the "independence" requirements of Rule 5605(c)(2) of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules and meet the independence standards under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act, as amended. We have determined that Mr. Anthony Kam Ping Leung 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 Mr. Anthony Kam Ping Leung and Mr. George Yong-Boon Yeo. Mr. Anthony Kam Ping Leung is the chairman of our compensation committee. We have determined that Mr. Anthony Kam Ping Leung and Mr. George Yong-Boon Yeo each satisfies the “independence” requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules. The compensation committee assists the board in reviewing and approving the compensation structure relating to our directors and executive officers. Our co-chief executive officers 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 participating in the approval by the board of, the aggregate compensation for our co-chief executive officers and other executive officers;
- reviewing and recommending to the board for determination with respect to the compensation of our non-employee directors, including by reviewing and approving any proposed changes thereto;
- reviewing our incentive compensation or equity plans, programs or similar arrangements, including by reviewing and approving any proposed changes thereto; and
- selecting compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser only after taking into consideration all factors relevant to that person’s independence from management.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Our nominating and corporate governance committee consists of Mr. George Yong-Boon Yeo and Dr. Ivonne M.C.M. Rietjens. Mr. George Yong-Boon Yeo is the chairman of our nominating and corporate governance committee. Mr. George Yong-Boon Yeo and Dr. Ivonne M.C.M. Rietjens each satisfies the “independence” requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) 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 regard to characteristics such as independence, knowledge, skills, experience and diversity;
- making recommendations on the frequency and structure of board meetings and monitoring the functioning of the committees of the board; and
- advising the board periodically with regard to significant developments in the law and practice of corporate governance as well as our compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and making recommendations to the board on all matters of corporate governance and on any remedial action to be taken.

Duties of Directors

Under Cayman Islands law, our directors owe fiduciary duties to our company, including a duty to act honestly, and a duty to act in what they consider in good faith to be in our best interests. Our directors must also exercise their powers only for a proper purpose. A director must exercise the skill and care of a reasonably diligent person having both (i) the general knowledge, skill and experience that may reasonably be expected of a person in the same position (an objective test), and (ii) if greater, the general knowledge, skill and experience that that director actually possesses (a subjective test). In fulfilling their duty of care to our company, our directors must ensure compliance with our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time, and the rights vested thereunder in the holders of the shares. Our directors owe their fiduciary duties to our company and not to our company’s individual shareholders, and it is our company which has the right to seek damages if a duty owed by our directors is breached. In limited exceptional circumstances, a shareholder may have the right to seek damages in our name if a duty owed by our directors is breached.

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

- convening shareholders’ annual and extraordinary general meetings and reporting its work to shareholders at such meetings;

- declaring dividends and distributions;
- appointing officers and determining the term of office of the officers;
- exercising the borrowing powers of our company and mortgaging the property of our company; and
- approving the transfer of shares in our company, including the registration of such shares in our share register.

Terms of Directors and Officers

Our officers are elected by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors. Our directors shall serve and hold office until expiry of his or her terms or until such time as they are removed from office by ordinary resolutions of the shareholders. Pursuant to our currently effective articles of association, our board of directors shall consist of not less than three but not more than nine directors, and shall include (i) two executive directors, if there are no more than five directors, and (ii) three executive directors, if there are more than five but no more than nine directors. The executive directors shall be nominated by the PDD Partnership. Our board of directors is obligated to cause the executive director candidate duly nominated by the PDD Partnership to be appointed by the board upon the delivery by the PDD Partnership of a written notice (duly executed by the general partner of the PDD Partnership) to us. The PDD Partnership is entitled to nominate the chief executive officer of our company, subject to appointment by the nominating and corporate governance committee of our board of directors. For additional information, see “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—A. Directors and Senior Management—PDD Partnership.” The office of a director will be vacated if the director (i) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors; (ii) dies or is found to be or becomes of unsound mind; (iii) resigns his or her office by notice in writing to us; (iv) without special leave of absence from the board of directors, is absent from meetings of the board of directors for four consecutive meetings and the board of directors resolves that his office be vacated; or (v) is removed from office pursuant to the provisions of our memorandum and articles of association.

D. Employees

Employees

As of December 31, 2025, we had a total of 25,474 employees. We had a total of 17,403 and 23,465 employees as of December 31, 2023 and 2024, respectively.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our employees as of December 31, 2025 by function:

	As of December 31, 2025
Function:	
Sales, marketing and fulfillment	11,389
Product development	10,351
Platform operation	1,493
Management and administration	2,241
Total	25,474

We are dedicated to providing employees with social benefits, diversified work environment and a wide range of career development opportunities. We have invested significant resources in employee career development and training opportunities. For example, we have established training programs that cover topics such as our corporate culture, employee rights and responsibilities, team-building, professional conduct and job performance. We are committed to making continued efforts to provide better working environment and benefits to our employees.

In China, as required by regulations, we participate in various government statutory employee benefit plans, including medical insurance, maternity insurance, workplace injury insurance, unemployment insurance and pension benefits through a PRC government-mandated multi-employer defined contribution plan. We are required under PRC law to contribute 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 also make payments to other defined contribution plans for the benefit of employees employed by subsidiaries outside of China.

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We enter into standard labor contracts with our employees. We also enter into standard confidentiality and non-compete agreements with all of our senior management and employees. The non-compete restricted period typically expires two years after the termination of employment, and we may have to compensate the employee with a certain percentage of his or her pre-departure salary during the restricted period.

We believe that we maintain a good working relationship with our employees, and we have not experienced any major labor disputes.

E. Share Ownership

Except as specifically noted, the following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our Class A ordinary shares as of March 18, 2026 by:

- each of our directors and executive officers; and
- each person known to us to beneficially own more than 5% of our total outstanding ordinary shares.

The calculations in the table below are based on 5,693,585,848 Class A ordinary shares and no Class B ordinary Shares outstanding as of March 18, 2026.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we have included shares that the person has the right to acquire within 60 days, including through the exercise of any option, warrant or other right or the conversion of any other security. These shares, however, are not included in the computation of the percentage ownership of any other person.

	Class A Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned [†]	
	Number	%
Directors and Executive Officers*:		
Lei Chen	28,320,000	0.5
Jiazhen Zhao	6,160,380	0.1
Anthony Kam Ping Leung	6,132	*
Haifeng Lin	90,532	*
Ivonne M.C.M. Rietjens	2,240	*
George Yong-Boon Yeo	342,512	*
Zhenwei Zheng	5,846,956	0.1
Mi Wang	1,819,400	*
Jyun Xiao	7,524,000	0.1
Jun Liu	625,000	*
Jiong Li	—	—
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group	50,737,152	0.9
Principal Shareholders:		
Entities affiliated with Zheng Huang ⁽¹⁾	1,409,744,080	24.8
Entities affiliated with Tencent ⁽²⁾	783,468,116	13.8
Entities affiliated with PDD Partnership ⁽³⁾	370,772,220	6.5

Notes:

† Beneficial ownership information disclosed herein represents direct and indirect holdings of entities owned, controlled or otherwise affiliated with the applicable holder as determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. For the purposes of this table, we have included shares beneficially owned by our directors and executive officers that remain subject to a lock-up period applicable to such shares.

* Less than 0.1% of our total outstanding ordinary shares.

(1) Represents (i) 1,134,932,140 Class A ordinary shares directly held by Walnut Street Investment, Ltd., a business company limited by shares incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, and (ii) 274,811,940 Class A ordinary shares directly held by Walnut Street Management, Ltd., a business company limited by shares incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. Each of Walnut Street Investment, Ltd. and Walnut Street Management, Ltd. is controlled by Steam Water Limited, a business company limited by shares incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, which is beneficially owned by Mr. Zheng Huang through a trust established under the laws of the British Virgin Islands. Mr. Huang is the settlor of the trust, and Mr. Huang and his family members are the trust's beneficiaries. Walnut Street Investment, Ltd., Walnut Street Management, Ltd. and Steam Water Limited are collectively referred to as entities affiliated with Mr. Huang.

- (2) Represents (i) 754,359,876 Class A ordinary shares held by Tencent Mobility Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong, (ii) 473,956 Class A ordinary held by TPP Follow-on I Holding G Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, (iii) 27,781,280 Class A ordinary shares held by Chinese Rose Investment Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, and (iv) 853,004 Class A ordinary shares held by Distribution Pool Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in British Virgin Islands, as reported in a Schedule 13D/A jointly filed by Tencent Holdings Limited and Tencent Mobility Limited on March 24, 2021. Tencent Mobility Limited, TPP Follow-on I Holding G Limited, Chinese Rose Investment Limited and Distribution Pool Limited are investing entities either directly or beneficially owned by Tencent Holdings Limited, and are collectively referred to as entities affiliated with Tencent. Tencent Holdings Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.
- (3) Represents 370,772,220 Class A ordinary shares directly held by Quantum Dot Limited, a business company limited by shares incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. Quantum Dot Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Qubit Partners L.P., an exempted limited partnership formed under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Qubit GP Limited, an exempted company with limited liability incorporated under the law of the Cayman Islands, is the general partner of Qubit Partners L.P. Mr. Zheng Huang is the sole director of Qubit GP Limited and the sole director of Quantum Dot Limited. Quantum Dot Limited, Qubit GP Limited and Qubit Partners L.P. are collectively referred to as entities affiliated with PDD Partnership.

To our knowledge, as of March 18, 2026, a total of 3,122,029,820 Class A ordinary shares were held by one record holder in the United States, representing approximately 54.8% of our total outstanding shares. This record holder is Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, the depositary of our ADS program. The number of beneficial owners of our ADSs in the United States is likely to be much larger than the number of record holders of our ordinary shares in the United States.

We are not aware of any arrangement that may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of our company.

F. Disclosure of a Registrant’s Action to Recover Erroneously Awarded Compensation

Not applicable.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major Shareholders

Please refer to “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—E. Share Ownership.”

B. Related Party Transactions

Contractual Arrangements with the VIE and Its Shareholders

For a description of these contractual arrangements, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure.”

Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements

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

Share Incentive Plans

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

Agreement and Business Cooperation with Tencent

Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement. In February 2018, we entered into a Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement with Tencent, a provider of internet value-added services in China. Pursuant to the Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement, Tencent agreed to offer us access points on the interface of Weixin Pay enabling us to utilize traffic from Tencent’s Weixin Pay. In addition, we and Tencent have agreed to cooperate in a number of areas, including payment solutions, cloud services and user engagement, and to explore and pursue additional opportunities for potential cooperation. Tencent agreed to provide us with Weixin payment services and charge the payment processing fee corresponding to each transaction payment through Weixin Wallet on the Pinduoduo platform at a rate no higher than the normal rate of its payment solutions charged to third parties. Tencent also agreed to share technical and administrative resources with us and make reasonable efforts to provide support in a variety of professional areas, such as talent recruiting, training and technical resources. The Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement had a term of five years. In 2023, we entered into agreements with Tencent, pursuant to which Tencent will continue to offer us access points on its Weixin platform.

Business Cooperation with Tencent. Tencent has been a principal shareholder of ours since February 2017. In 2023, 2024 and 2025, we purchased from Tencent certain services, including payment processing, advertising and cloud services, in the total amount of RMB7,182.5 million, RMB6,772.2 million and RMB6,476.2 million (US\$926.1 million), respectively. As of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, we had a receivable balance from Tencent in the amount of RMB3,516.2 million, RMB3,427.8 million and RMB3,826.9 million (US\$547.2 million), respectively, and a payable balance to Tencent in the amount of RMB1,112.6 million, RMB669.6 million and RMB976.8 million (US\$139.7 million), respectively.

Loan to Ningbo Hexin and Business Cooperation Agreement with Shanghai Fufeitong

We currently rely on commercial banks and third-party payment service providers for payment processing and escrow services. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We currently rely on commercial banks and third-party payment service providers for payment processing and escrow services. If these payment services are restricted or curtailed in any way, are offered to us on less favorable terms, or become unavailable to us or our buyers for any reason, our business may be materially and adversely affected.” To mitigate risk and impact on our business operations in the event of disruption or discontinuance of our relationship with commercial banks and third-party payment service providers, we facilitated Mr. Lei Chen and Mr. Zhenwei Zheng, our executive officers, to acquire the controlling equity interests in Shanghai Fufeitong, a licensed payment service company, by providing interest-free loans in the aggregate amount of RMB910.6 million (US\$130.2 million) to Ningbo Hexin Equity Investment Partnership, or Ningbo Hexin, a limited partnership controlled by Mr. Lei Chen and Mr. Zhenwei Zheng.

Ningbo Hexin beneficially owns 93.84% of the equity interests in Shanghai Fufeitong. Subject to compliance with applicable laws and regulations and approval by the regulatory authorities, Hangzhou Aimi may (i) require Ningbo Hexin to repay the loans we have extended to it at any time, and (ii) use the proceeds from the repayment of the loan to acquire all of the limited partnership interests of Ningbo Hexin. As of December 31, 2025, the loans were still outstanding.

In April 2020, Shanghai Xunmeng entered into a business cooperation agreement with Shanghai Fufeitong, pursuant to which both parties agreed to conduct comprehensive business cooperation in payment services, technical resources and other related professional areas. As of December 31, 2025, we had a receivable balance from Shanghai Fufeitong and its affiliates of RMB5,467.6 million (US\$781.9 million), and a payable balance to Shanghai Fufeitong and its affiliates of RMB109.8 million (US\$15.7 million).

See also “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We do not control Shanghai Fufeitong and the majority of its equity interests is indirectly controlled by our executive officers. If any conflict arises between us and Shanghai Fufeitong and cannot be resolved in our favor, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.”

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

We have appended consolidated financial statements filed as part of this annual report.

Legal Proceedings

We are involved in claims, proceedings, and litigation on an ongoing basis. The outcomes of the legal proceedings to which we are a party are inherently unpredictable, subject to significant uncertainties, and could be material to our business, financial condition, results of operations, and/or cash flows. Additionally, many of the legal actions and proceedings to which we are a party remain in their preliminary stages, and we cannot predict the timetable, progress or outcome of these actions, and there is insufficient basis to reasonably conclude at this point whether we will prevail in such actions or whether we will be subject to any liability for damages. To the best of our knowledge and judgment as of the date of this annual report, we cannot make an estimate for the reasonably possible loss or a range of reasonably possible losses arising from any legal actions or proceedings as of December 31, 2025. If the final resolution of ongoing actions or proceedings is adverse to us, we may experience a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

As our business expands globally, we have faced, and expect to face an increase in the number and types of legal and regulatory challenges across the jurisdictions in which we operate, including with respect to intellectual property, privacy and data protection, merchandise safety and consumer protection, environmental protection, advertising and marketing, labor and employment, supply chain compliance, competition and antitrust, commercial disputes, taxation, registration and licensing, and other matters.

Governmental proceedings and inquiries

Each jurisdiction in which we operate has its own laws and regulations governing internet companies. We have been subject to inquiries, investigations, lawsuits and/or enforcement actions from regulatory bodies across the jurisdictions in which we operate.

In June 2024, the Attorney General of Arkansas filed a complaint in the Circuit Court of Cleburne County, Arkansas, alleging that we violated the Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, the Arkansas Personal Information Protection Act and Arkansas common law. In October 2024, we filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. In May 2025, the Attorney General of Arkansas filed an amended complaint, dropping the claim under the Arkansas Personal Information Protection Act. In July 2025, we filed a motion to dismiss this amended complaint. We dispute the allegations of wrongdoing and are defending ourselves vigorously.

In October 2024, the European Commission initiated a formal investigation into the Temu platform to assess potential violations of the Digital Services Act related to the alleged sale of illegal products by merchants on Temu, the design of the Temu user interface and Temu's recommendation systems. In July 2025, the European Commission preliminarily found the Temu platform to be in breach of the obligation under the DSA to properly assess the risks of illegal products being disseminated on its marketplace. We are engaging constructively with the European Commission in respect of those preliminary findings and the other open matters within its ongoing investigation in accordance with the applicable process. If the Commission's preliminary views were to be ultimately confirmed, the Commission would adopt a non-compliance decision finding that Temu is in breach of Article 34 of the DSA. Such a decision could entail fines of up to 6% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the provider and order the provider to take measures to address the breach. A non-compliance decision may also trigger an enhanced supervision period to ensure compliance with the measures the provider intends to take to remedy the breach. In November 2024, the Consumer Protection Cooperation (CPC) Network and the European Commission notified us of a number of practices on the Temu platform that allegedly infringe EU consumer laws. The CPC Network directed Temu to bring those practices in line with EU consumer laws and initiated an investigation requesting Temu to provide further information. We have responded to the European Commission and the CPC Network. As of the date of this annual report, the European Commission and CPC Network investigations remain ongoing.

In December 2024, Vietnamese authorities suspended the operations of several e-commerce platforms, including the Temu platform, in Vietnam, pending the completion of their e-commerce service registration with the relevant authorities. Similarly, in March 2025, Uzbekistani authorities suspended the Temu platform due to matters relating to tax compliance and local entity registration. As of the date of this annual report, our operations of the Temu platform in Vietnam and Uzbekistan have not resumed.

In June 2025, the Attorney General of the State of Nebraska filed a complaint in the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, alleging that we violated the Nebraska Consumer Protection Act and the Nebraska Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act. In September 2025, we filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. The motion to dismiss was denied on April 9, 2026. We continue to dispute the allegations of wrongdoing and are defending ourselves vigorously.

In July 2025, the Attorney General of the State of Kentucky filed a complaint in the Woodford Circuit Court, Kentucky, alleging that we violated the Kentucky Consumer Protection Act and Kentucky common law. In October 2025, we filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. We dispute the allegations of wrongdoing and are defending ourselves vigorously.

In September 2025, the U.S. Department of Justice, on referral from the Federal Trade Commission, filed a complaint and a proposed consent order alleging that Temu violated the INFORM Consumers Act of 2023. Without admitting or denying the allegations, Temu entered into a consent order with the Federal Trade Commission resolving the matter. Under the terms of the order, Temu paid a civil penalty of \$2 million and agreed to certain ongoing compliance obligations.

In December 2025, the Attorney General of the State of Arizona filed a complaint in the Superior Court of Arizona in Maricopa County, Arizona, alleging that we violated the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act. We dispute the allegations of wrongdoing and are defending ourselves vigorously.

In February 2026, the Attorney General of the State of Texas filed a complaint in the District Court of Collin County, Texas, alleging that we violated the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act. We dispute the allegations of wrongdoing and are defending ourselves vigorously.

In April 2026, the SAMR fined seven platform operators a total of approximately RMB3.6 billion, including approximately RMB1.5 billion against the operator of the Pinduoduo platform, for violations of the E-Commerce Law and PRC food safety laws that included failing to properly verify food business licenses and failing to take measures against cake vendors on the platform transferring consumers' orders to other vendors without notifying the consumers. As part of the same regulatory action, the SAMR imposed a nine-month suspension on the onboarding of new cake (except pre-packaged cake) vendors on the Pinduoduo platform. We have accepted the penalty and intend to strictly comply with the SAMR's requirements.

We are also subject to multiple investigations, inquiries, and other proceedings involving law enforcement and regulatory agencies globally, including in the U.S., France, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, and South Korea, among others. These actions cover various aspects of our business operations, including privacy and data protection, merchandise safety and consumer protection, environmental protection, pricing and product information displays, marketing and advertising practices, delivery service, and seller information disclosures, among others. A number of such instances have resulted in the assessment of fines and penalties against us. In addition, inquiries from law enforcement and other regulatory agencies may lead to investigations, other forms of regulatory response, or even legal actions against us. The result of such litigation, investigations, inquiries and other proceedings could subject us to substantial monetary remedies and costs, interrupt or require us to change our business practices, divert resources and the attention of management from our business, or subject us to other structural or behavioral remedies that adversely affect our business.

Securities Class Action Lawsuits

The trading price of our ADSs has been, and may continue to be volatile and could fluctuate significantly due to factors beyond our control. Shareholders of public companies listed in the U.S. have often brought putative securities class action lawsuits against companies that experience periods of instability in the market price of their securities. Public companies listed in the U.S. that have significant operations in China have also been the subject of short seller reports, which can lead to volatility in the price of their securities. We have been and likely will be in the future the target of such putative securities class action lawsuits and short seller reports.

In 2024, several putative securities class actions were filed against us and several of our current and former officers in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. In October 2024, these cases were consolidated and, in November 2024, a lead plaintiff was appointed by the court. This lead plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint on March 4, 2025, alleging violations of the Securities Exchange Act against PDD Holdings Inc., Lei Chen, Jing Ma, Jun Liu and Jiazhen Zhao for allegedly making false and misleading statements concerning the Company's data security practices and compliance with the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. On September 26, 2025, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint, which is fully briefed and remains pending. We dispute the allegations and are defending ourselves vigorously.

Other Legal Proceedings

We have also been involved in legal proceedings arising from our ordinary course of business, both filed by us and against us. For instance, in December 2023, to protect Temu's intellectual property and defend Temu against further harm from unfair competitive practices, Temu filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia against entities doing business as SHEIN. In September 2025, the court partially granted SHEIN's motion to dismiss, allowing claims for violations of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, copyright infringement, trade dress infringement, and unfair competition to proceed while dismissing other claims. This matter, as of the date of this annual report, remains ongoing. In August 2024, SHEIN initiated a separate lawsuit against us in the same court, asserting claims of copyright and trademark infringement, unfair competition and false advertising, among other things. In January 2026, the court partially granted our motion to dismiss, dismissed PDD Holdings Inc. from the action for lack of personal jurisdiction and dismissed certain of SHEIN's other claims. Temu disputes the remaining allegations and is defending itself vigorously in this matter.

In the area of privacy and data protection, we have been named as defendants in putative class actions with claims largely based on a short seller report alleging, among other things, that consumers were misled about how Temu uses their data. We do not believe that these claims are meritorious and are vigorously defending ourselves against them.

Aside from the above examples, we are also subject to various other legal proceedings, claims, and regulatory inquiries and investigations that arose in the ordinary course of business and have not yet been fully resolved. The outcome of any claims, litigation, government investigation and other proceedings is inherently uncertain. If these matters are not resolved in our favor, they could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

For risks and uncertainties relating to lawsuits against us, please see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We and certain of our directors and officers have been named as defendants in several lawsuits, and we may be the target of future claims, litigation, government investigations or other proceedings, all of which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operation, cash flows and reputation,” “—Marketing, advertising, trade and commercial practices on our platforms may subject us to regulatory scrutiny, which may affect our business and results of operations,” “—Our business is subject to a large number of laws across many jurisdictions, many of which are evolving,” “—Our business is subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations regarding privacy and data protection in the countries and regions where we have operations. These laws and regulations can be complex and stringent, and many are subject to change and evolving interpretation, which may result in claims, changes to our data and other business practices, regulatory investigations, penalties, or otherwise affect our business,” and “—We may incur liability for counterfeit, unauthorized, illegal, or infringing products sold or misleading information available on our platforms.” See also Item 17 of Part III, “Financial Statements—Note 20—Commitments and Contingencies—(c) Contingencies.”

Dividend Policy

Our board of directors has complete discretion on whether to distribute dividends, subject to our memorandum and articles of association and certain requirements of Cayman Islands law. In addition, our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our board of directors. 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.

We do not have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. The primary use of our capital continues to be to invest for the long-term growth of our business.

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. We may rely on distributions and advances from our subsidiaries in the Chinese mainland for our cash requirements, including any payment of dividends to our shareholders. PRC regulations may restrict the ability of our Chinese mainland subsidiaries to pay dividends to us. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulations in the PRC—Regulations Relating to Dividend Distributions.”

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

B. Significant Changes

Except as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we have not experienced any significant changes since the date of our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offering and Listing Details

Our ADSs, each representing four Class A ordinary shares, have been listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market since July 26, 2018. Our ADSs trade under the symbol “PDD.”

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ADSs, each representing four Class A ordinary shares, have been listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market since July 26, 2018. Our ADSs trade under the symbol “PDD.”

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

The following are summaries of material provisions of our currently effective memorandum and articles of association and of the Companies Act, insofar as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares.

Objects of Our Company. Under our memorandum and articles of association, the objects of our company are unrestricted and we have the full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the law of the Cayman Islands.

Ordinary Shares. Our ordinary shares are divided into Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Holders of our Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares will have the same rights except for voting and conversion rights. Each Class A ordinary share shall entitle the holder thereof to one (1) vote on all matters subject to vote at our general meetings, and each Class B ordinary share shall entitle the holder thereof to ten (10) votes on all matters subject to vote at our general meetings. Our ordinary shares are issued in registered form and are issued when registered in our register of members.

Conversion. Each Class B ordinary share is convertible into one Class A ordinary share at any time by the holder thereof. Class A ordinary shares are not convertible into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. Upon any sale, transfer, assignment or disposition of any Class B ordinary shares by a holder thereof to any person other than Mr. Zheng Huang or any entity which is not ultimately controlled by Mr. Zheng Huang, such Class B ordinary shares shall be automatically and immediately converted into the same number of Class A ordinary shares.

Dividends. The holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by our board of directors. Under the laws of the Cayman Islands, our company may declare and pay a dividend out of either profit or share premium account, provided that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in our company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

Voting Rights. Our Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders, except as may otherwise be required by law or provided for in our memorandum and articles of association. In respect of matters requiring shareholders' vote, each Class A ordinary share is entitled to one vote, and each Class B ordinary share is entitled to ten votes. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded by the chairman or any shareholder present in person or by proxy.

A quorum required for a meeting of shareholders consists of one or more shareholders holding not less than a majority of all votes attaching to all of our shares in issue and entitled to vote present in person or by proxy or, if a corporation or other non-natural person, by its duly authorized representative. Advance notice of at least ten calendar days is required for the convening of our annual general meeting and other shareholders meetings.

An ordinary resolution to be passed at a meeting by the shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes attaching to the ordinary shares cast at a meeting. A special resolution requires the affirmative vote of no less than two-thirds of the votes cast attaching to the outstanding shares at a meeting. Our articles of association provide that a special resolution shall be required, and that for the purposes of any such special resolution, the affirmative vote of no less than 95% of votes cast by the shareholders entitled to vote who are present in person or by proxy at a general meeting shall be required to approve any amendments to any provisions of our articles of association that relate to or have an impact upon: (i) the right of the PDD Partnership to appoint executive directors and nominate the chief executive officer candidate of our company as described under “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—A. Directors and Senior Management—PDD Partnership—Executive Director Appointment and CEO Nomination Right,” and (ii) the procedures regarding the election, appointment and removal of directors or size of the board. Both ordinary resolutions and special resolutions may also be passed by a unanimous written resolution signed by all the shareholders of our company, as permitted by the Companies Act and our memorandum and articles of association. A special resolution will be required for important matters such as a change of name or making changes to our articles of association.

General Meetings of Shareholders. As a Cayman Islands exempted company, we are not obliged by the Companies Act to call shareholders’ annual general meetings. Our articles of association provide that we may (but are not obliged to) in each year hold a general meeting as our annual general meeting in which case we shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it, and the annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by our directors.

Shareholders’ general meetings may be convened by the chairman or a majority of our board of directors. Advance notice of at least ten (10) calendar days is required for the convening of our annual general shareholders’ meeting (if any) and any other general meeting of our shareholders. A quorum required for any general meeting of shareholders consists of one or more shareholders present or by proxy, representing not less than a majority of all votes attaching to all of our shares in issue and entitled to vote.

The Companies Act does not provide shareholders with any right to put any proposal before a general meeting. However, these rights may be provided in a company’s articles of association. Our memorandum and articles of association provide that upon the requisition of shareholders representing in aggregate not less than one-third of all votes attaching to all issued and outstanding shares of our company that as at the date of the deposit carry the right to vote at general meetings of our company, our board of directors will convene an extraordinary general meeting and put the resolutions so requisitioned to a vote at such meeting. However, our memorandum and articles of association do not provide our shareholders with any right to put any proposals before annual general meetings or extraordinary general meetings not called by such shareholders.

Transfer of Ordinary Shares. Subject to the restrictions set out below, any of our shareholders may transfer all or any of his or her ordinary shares by an instrument of transfer in writing, and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor, and if in respect of a nil or partly paid up share, or the directors so require, shall also be executed by the transferee.

Our board of directors may, in its absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share which is not fully paid up or on which we have a lien. Our board of directors may also decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share unless:

- the instrument of transfer is lodged with us, accompanied by the certificate for the ordinary shares to which it relates and such other evidence as our board of directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of ordinary shares;
- the instrument of transfer is properly stamped, if required;
- in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the ordinary share is to be transferred does not exceed four; and
- a fee of such maximum sum as the Nasdaq Global Select Market may determine to be payable or such lesser sum as our directors may from time to time require is paid to us in respect thereof.

If our directors refuse to register a transfer they shall, within three calendar months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal.

The registration of transfers may, after compliance with any notice required of the Nasdaq Stock Market, be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as our board of directors may from time to time determine, provided, however, that the registration of transfers shall not be suspended nor the register closed for more than 30 calendar days in any calendar year as our board may determine.

Liquidation. On the winding up of our company, if the assets available for distribution amongst our shareholders shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the share capital at the commencement of the winding up, the surplus shall be distributed amongst our shareholders in proportion to the par value of the shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up, subject to a deduction from those shares in respect of which there are monies due, of all monies payable to our company for unpaid calls or otherwise. If our assets available for distribution are insufficient to repay all of the paid-in share capital, the assets will be distributed so that the losses are borne by our shareholders in proportion to the par value of the shares held by them.

Calls on Shares and Forfeiture of Shares. Our board of directors may from time to time make calls upon shareholders for any amounts unpaid on their shares in a notice served to such shareholders at least 14 calendar days prior to the specified time of payment. The shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid are subject to forfeiture.

Redemption, Repurchase and Surrender of Shares. We may issue shares on terms that such shares are subject to redemption, at our option or at the option of the holders of these shares, on such terms and in such manner as may be determined by our board of directors, or by the shareholders by special resolutions. Our company may also repurchase any of our shares on such terms and in such manner as have been approved by our board of directors or by an ordinary resolution of our shareholders. Under the Companies Act, the redemption or repurchase of any share may be paid out of our company's profits, out of the share premium account, or out of the proceeds of a new issue of shares made for the purpose of such redemption or repurchase, or out of capital if our company can, immediately following such payment, pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. In addition, under the Companies Act no such share may be redeemed or repurchased (a) unless it is fully paid up, (b) if such redemption or repurchase would result in there being no shares outstanding or (c) if our company has commenced liquidation. In addition, our company may accept the surrender of any fully paid share for no consideration.

Variations of Rights of Shares. If at any time, our share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class of shares may only be materially and adversely varied with the consent in writing of the holders of two-thirds of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of the class by the holders of two-thirds of the issued shares of that class. The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued 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* with such existing class of shares.

Issuance of Additional Shares. Our memorandum and articles of association authorizes our board of directors to issue additional ordinary shares from time to time as our board of directors shall determine, to the extent of available authorized but unissued shares.

Our memorandum of association also authorizes our board of directors to establish from time to time one or more series of preference shares and to determine, with respect to any series of preference shares, the terms and rights of that series, including:

- the designation of the series;
- the number of shares of the series;
- the dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights; and
- the rights and terms of redemption and liquidation preferences.

Our board of directors may issue preference shares without action by our shareholders to the extent authorized but unissued. Issuance of these shares may dilute the voting power of holders of ordinary shares.

Inspection of Books and Records. Holders of our ordinary shares will have no general right under Cayman Islands law to inspect or obtain copies of our list of shareholders or our corporate records. However, we will provide our shareholders with annual audited financial statements.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. Some provisions of our memorandum and articles of association may discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or management that shareholders may consider favorable, including provisions that:

- authorize our board of directors to issue preference shares in one or more series and to designate the price, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of such preference shares without any further vote or action by our shareholders; and
- enable shareholders to requisition and convene general meetings of shareholders.

However, under Cayman Islands law, our directors may only exercise the rights and powers granted to them under our memorandum and articles of association for a proper purpose and for what they believe in good faith to be in the best interests of our company.

Exempted Company. We are an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Act. The Companies Act distinguishes between ordinary resident companies and exempted companies. Any company that is registered in the Cayman Islands but conducts business mainly outside of the Cayman Islands may apply to be registered as an exempted company. The requirements for an exempted company are essentially the same as for an ordinary company except that an exempted company:

- does not have to file an annual return of its shareholders with the Registrar of Companies;
- is not required to open its register of members for inspection;
- does not have to hold an annual general meeting;
- may issue shares with no par value;
- may obtain an undertaking against the imposition of any future taxation (such undertakings given for a period of up to 30 years);
- may register by way of continuation in another jurisdiction and be deregistered in the Cayman Islands;
- may register as an exempted limited duration company;
- may register as a segregated portfolio company; and
- may apply to be registered as a special economic zone company.

“Limited liability” means that the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount unpaid by the shareholder on the shares of the company.

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” and “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions” or elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F.

D. Exchange Controls

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

E. Taxation

The following summary of the material Cayman Islands, PRC and U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares is based upon laws and interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this annual report, all of which are subject to change. This summary does not deal with all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares, such as the tax consequences under U.S. state and local tax laws or under the tax laws of jurisdictions other than the Cayman Islands, China and the United States.

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 holders of our ADSs or ordinary shares levied by the government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties which may be applicable on instruments executed in, or brought within the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties that are applicable to any payments made to or by our company. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

Payments of dividends and capital in respect of our ordinary shares and ADSs will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands, and no withholding will be required on the payment of a dividend or capital to any holder of our ordinary shares or ADSs, nor will gains derived from the disposal of our ordinary shares or ADSs be subject to Cayman Islands income or corporation tax.

No stamp duty is payable in respect of the issue of the shares or on an instrument of transfer in respect of shares in Cayman Islands exempted companies, except for those companies which hold interests in land in the Cayman Islands or if the relevant instrument is brought into the Cayman Islands.

Chinese Mainland Taxation

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, an enterprise established outside of the Chinese mainland with a “de facto management body” within the Chinese mainland is considered a resident enterprise. The implementation rules define the term “de facto management body” as the body that exercises full and substantial control and overall management over the business, productions, personnel, accounts and properties of an enterprise. In April 2009, the State Administration of Taxation issued a circular, known as SAT Circular 82, which provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a Chinese mainland-controlled enterprise is located in the Chinese mainland. Although this circular only applies to enterprises incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland that are controlled by Chinese mainland enterprises or enterprise groups, not those controlled by individuals, the criteria set forth in the circular may reflect the State Administration of Taxation’s general position on how the “de facto management body” concept should be applied in determining the tax resident status of all enterprises incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland. According to SAT Circular 82, an enterprise incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland that is controlled by a Chinese mainland enterprise or enterprise group will be regarded as a tax resident of the Chinese mainland by virtue of having its “de facto management body” in the Chinese mainland only if all of the following conditions are met: (i) the primary location of the day-to-day operational management is in the Chinese mainland; (ii) decisions relating to the enterprise’s financial and human resource matters are made or are subject to approval by organizations or personnel in the Chinese mainland; (iii) the enterprise’s primary assets, accounting books and records, company seals, and board and shareholder resolutions, are located or maintained in the Chinese mainland; and (iv) at least 50% of the enterprise’s voting board members or senior executives habitually reside in the Chinese mainland.

We believe that PDD Holdings Inc. is not a Chinese mainland resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes. PDD Holdings Inc. is not controlled by a Chinese mainland enterprise or enterprise group and we do not believe that PDD Holdings Inc. meets all of the conditions above. PDD Holdings Inc. is a company incorporated outside of the Chinese mainland. As a holding company, its key assets are its ownership interests in its subsidiaries, and its records (including the resolutions of its board of directors and the resolutions of its shareholders) are maintained, outside of the Chinese mainland. In addition, we are not aware of any holding companies with a similar corporate structure as ours ever having been deemed a “resident enterprise” of the Chinese mainland by the PRC tax authorities. However, the tax resident status of an enterprise is subject to determination by the PRC tax authorities and uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation of the term “de facto management body.”

If the PRC tax authorities determine that PDD Holdings Inc. is a Chinese mainland resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, we may be required to withhold a 10% withholding tax from dividends we pay to our shareholders that are non-resident enterprises, including the holders of our ADSs. In addition, non-resident enterprise shareholders (including our ADS holders) may be subject to a 10% PRC tax on gains realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares, if such income is treated as sourced from within the Chinese mainland. It is unclear whether our non-Chinese mainland individual shareholders (including our ADS holders) would be subject to any PRC tax on dividends or gains obtained by such non-Chinese mainland individual shareholders in the event we are determined to be a Chinese mainland resident enterprise. If any PRC tax were to apply to such dividends or gains, it would generally apply at a rate of 20% unless a reduced rate is available under an applicable tax treaty. However, it is also unclear whether non-Chinese mainland shareholders of PDD Holdings Inc. would be able to claim the benefits of any tax treaties between their country of tax residence and the PRC in the event that PDD Holdings Inc. is treated as a Chinese mainland resident enterprise. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—If we are classified as a Chinese mainland resident enterprise for PRC income tax purposes, such classification could result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-Chinese mainland shareholders or ADS holders.”

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares by a U.S. holder (as defined below) that holds our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares as “capital assets” for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, property held for investment). This discussion is based on applicable provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder (the “Treasury Regulations”), and pertinent judicial decisions and interpretive rulings of the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), all of which are subject to differing interpretations and may be changed, possibly with retroactive effect. There can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will not take a contrary position. This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to particular investors in light of their individual circumstances, including investors subject to special tax rules, such as:

- banks and certain financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- pension plans;
- cooperatives;
- broker-dealers;
- traders in securities that have elected the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities;
- partnerships and their partners;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- certain former U.S. citizens or long-term residents;
- persons liable for minimum tax;
- tax-exempt organizations (including private foundations);
- investors who are not U.S. holders,
- investors who own (directly, indirectly, or constructively) 10% or more of our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares (by vote or value);
- investors that will hold our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale, or other integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes; or
- investors that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar,

all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below.

In addition, this discussion does not discuss any non-U.S., minimum tax, state, or local tax or any non-income tax (such as the U.S. federal gift or estate tax) considerations, or the Medicare tax on net investment income. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal, state, local, and non-U.S. income and other tax considerations of an investment in our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares.

General

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) of our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created in, or organized under the laws of, the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court and all substantial decisions of which are subject to the control one or more U.S. persons or (B) that has in effect a valid election to be treated as a “United States person” under the Code or applicable Treasury Regulations.

If a partnership (or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, the U.S. federal income 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 Class A ordinary shares and partners in such partnerships should consult their tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences to them of an investment in our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a U.S. holder of ADSs will generally 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 as the beneficial owner of the underlying shares represented by the ADSs. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of Class A ordinary shares for ADSs will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

A non-U.S. corporation, such as our company, will be a PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes for a 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 (generally determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income generally includes, among other things, dividends, interest, rents, royalties, and gains from the disposition of passive assets. Passive assets are those that give rise to passive income and include assets held for investment, as well as cash, assets readily convertible into cash, and (subject to certain limited exceptions) working capital. Goodwill and other unbooked intangibles will generally be taken into account in determining asset value.

We will be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets and earning a proportionate share of the income of any corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, 25% or more (by value) of the stock. Although the law in this regard is unclear, we intend to treat the VIE (including its subsidiaries) as being owned by us for U.S. federal income tax purposes because we control the activities of such entity and are entitled to substantially all of its economic benefits, and, as a result, we consolidate its results of operations in our consolidated financial statements. Assuming that we are the owner of the VIE (including its subsidiaries) for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and based upon our current income and assets and the value of our ADSs, it is possible that we were a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2025, and it is possible that we may be a PFIC for the current taxable year and for future taxable years.

The determination of whether we are or will become a PFIC will depend, in part, upon the value of our goodwill and other unbooked intangibles, which will depend upon the market price of our ADSs from time-to-time, which may be volatile. The market price of our ADSs may continue to fluctuate considerably and, consequently, we cannot assure you of our PFIC status for any taxable year. If our market capitalization is less than anticipated or subsequently declines, we may be or become a PFIC for the current or future taxable years.

The determination of our PFIC status will also depend, in part, on the composition and nature of our income and assets, which may be affected by how, and how quickly, we use our liquid assets. If we determine not to deploy significant amounts of cash for active purposes or if we were treated as not owning the VIE for U.S. federal income tax purposes, our risk of being a PFIC may substantially increase. Because our PFIC status for any taxable year is a factual determination that can be made only after the close of a taxable year and is subject to uncertainty in several respects, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the current taxable year or any future taxable year. If we are a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. holder holds our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, we will generally continue to be a PFIC with respect to such U.S. holder for all succeeding years during which such U.S. holder holds our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares.

The discussion below under “Dividends” and “Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Class A Ordinary Shares” is written on the basis that we are not a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The U.S. federal income tax rules that will apply if we are a PFIC for the current taxable year or any subsequent taxable year are discussed below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules.”

Dividends

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, any cash distributions paid on our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares (including the amount of any tax withheld) out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes, will generally be includible in the gross income of a U.S. holder as dividend income on the day actually or constructively received by the U.S. holder, in the case of Class A ordinary shares, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs. Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we will generally report any distribution paid as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends received on our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations.

Individuals and other non-corporate U.S. holders will generally be subject to tax at the lower capital gains tax rate applicable to “qualified dividend income,” provided that certain conditions are satisfied, including that (1) our ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, or, in the event that we are deemed to be a Chinese mainland resident enterprise under the PRC tax law, we are eligible for the benefit of the United States-PRC income tax treaty (the “Treaty”), (2) we are neither a PFIC nor treated as such with respect to a U.S. holder (as discussed below) for the taxable year in which the dividend was paid or the preceding taxable year, and (3) certain holding period requirements are met. Our ADSs (but not our Class A ordinary shares) are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market and are considered readily tradeable on an established securities market in the United States. There can be no assurance that our ADSs will continue to be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in subsequent years. Because we do not expect that our Class A ordinary shares to be listed on any established securities market, we do not believe that dividends that we pay on our Class A ordinary shares that are not backed by ADSs currently meet the conditions required for the reduced tax rate. However, in the event we are deemed to be a resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, we may be eligible for the benefits of the Treaty (which the U.S. Treasury Department has determined is satisfactory for this purpose), and in that case, we would be treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid on our Class A ordinary shares and our ADSs. Each non-corporate U.S. holder should consult its tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income for any dividends we pay with respect to our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares.

Dividends on our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares will generally be treated as income from foreign sources for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes and will generally constitute passive category income. In the event that we are deemed to be a “resident enterprise” of the Chinese mainland under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, a U.S. holder may be subject to PRC withholding taxes on dividends paid on our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. See “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—Chinese Mainland Taxation.” In that case, a U.S. holder may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of any foreign withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. A U.S. holder that does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign tax withheld may instead claim a U.S. federal income tax deduction in respect of such withholdings, but only for a year in which such U.S. holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit or a deduction in lieu thereof under their particular circumstances.

Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Class A Ordinary Shares

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, a U.S. holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the disposition and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in such ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. Any such capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder's holding period in such ADSs or Class A ordinary shares exceeds one year at the time of disposition and will generally be U.S. source gain or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Long-term capital gains of individuals and other non-corporate U.S. holders are generally eligible for a reduced rate of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

In the event that we are treated as a "resident enterprise" of the Chinese mainland under the Enterprise Income Tax Law and gain from the disposition of the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares is subject to tax in the PRC, a U.S. holder that is eligible for the benefits of the Treaty may elect to treat the gain as PRC source income. However, if a U.S. holder is not eligible for the benefits of the Treaty or does not elect to apply the Treaty, then such holder may not be able to claim a foreign tax credit arising from any PRC tax imposed on the disposition of ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. The rules regarding foreign tax credits and the deduction of foreign taxes are complex. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of a foreign tax credit or deduction in light of their particular circumstances, including their eligibility for benefits under the Treaty.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. holder holds our ADSs or Class A 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 for subsequent taxable years, with respect to (i) any excess distribution that we make to the U.S. holder (which generally means any distribution paid during a taxable year to a U.S. holder that is greater than 125% of the average annual distributions paid in the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, the U.S. holder's holding period for the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares), and (ii) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition, including, under certain circumstances, a pledge, of our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. Under the PFIC rules:

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

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. holder holds our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares and any of our non-U.S. 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 should 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" (i.e., stock that is traded in other than de minimis quantities on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter ("regularly traded") on a qualified exchange or other market as defined in applicable Treasury Regulations) in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election with respect to such stock. Our ADSs, but not our Class A ordinary shares, are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, which is a qualified exchange for these purposes. We anticipate that our ADSs should qualify as being regularly traded, but no assurances may be given in this regard. Because a mark-to-market election technically cannot be made for any lower-tier PFICs that a PFIC may own, a U.S. holder that makes a mark-to-market election with respect to our ADSs will generally 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 equity interests in a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If a U.S. holder makes a mark-to-market election with respect to our ADSs, such 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 our ADSs held by such U.S. holder 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 such ADSs over the fair market value of such ADSs held at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. Such 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. Further, in each year that we are a PFIC any gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of the ADSs will be treated as ordinary income and any losses will be treated as ordinary losses, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. If a U.S. holder makes a mark-to-market election, it will be effective for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years unless the ADSs are no longer regularly traded on a qualified exchange or the IRS consents to the revocation of the election. Our ADSs, and not our Class A ordinary shares, are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. Consequently, if a U.S. holder holds Class A ordinary shares that are not represented by ADSs, such holder will generally not be eligible to make a mark-to-market election if we are or were to become a PFIC.

A U.S. holder that makes a mark-to-market election in respect of a PFIC will not be required to take into account the mark-to-market gain or loss described above for any period during which the corporation is not a PFIC.

We do not intend to provide information necessary for U.S. holders to make qualified electing fund elections, which, if available, would result in tax treatment different from (and generally less adverse than) the general tax treatment for PFICs described above.

If a U.S. holder owns our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares during any taxable year for which we are a PFIC, such holder would generally be required to file an annual IRS Form 8621. Each U.S. holder should consult its tax advisor regarding the application of the PFIC rules if we are or become a PFIC, including the possibility of making a mark-to-market election and the inability to make a qualified electing fund election.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We are subject to periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act as applicable to foreign private issuers, and are required to file reports and other information with the SEC. Specifically, we are required to file an annual report on Form 20-F within four months after the end of each fiscal year, which is December 31. All information filed with the SEC can be obtained over the internet on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. 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 depositary 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 depositary will make such notices, reports and communications available to holders of ADSs and, upon our request, will mail to all record holders of ADSs the information contained in any notice of a shareholders' meeting received by the depositary from us.

In accordance with Nasdaq Stock Market Rule 5250(d), we will post this annual report on Form 20-F on our website at <http://investor.pddholdings.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.

J. Annual Report to Security Holders

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Foreign exchange risk

A significant portion of our revenues and expenses are denominated in Renminbi. The value of your investment in our ADSs will be affected by the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and Renminbi.

For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into Renminbi for our operations, appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the RMB amount we receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert Renminbi into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Renminbi would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amounts available to us.

The conversion of Renminbi into other currencies, including U.S. dollars, is based on rates set by the People's Bank of China. The Renminbi has fluctuated against the U.S. dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between Renminbi and the U.S. dollar in the future.

In addition, certain of our businesses are denominated in local currencies. Fluctuations in the exchange rates of these currencies against our reporting currency Renminbi may also have a material effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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, restricted cash and debt securities. Interest-earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. We have not been exposed to material risks due to changes in interest rates, and we have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest risk exposure.

Inflation

To date, inflation has not materially impacted our results of operations. Although we have not been materially affected by inflation in the past, we can provide no assurance that we will not be affected by higher rates of inflation in the future.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

Fees and Expenses Our ADS Holders May Have to Pay

As an ADS holder, you will be required to pay the following service fees to the depositary bank and certain taxes and governmental charges (in addition to any applicable fees, expenses, taxes and other governmental charges payable on the deposited securities represented by any of your ADSs):

<u>Service</u>	<u>Fees</u>
• 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
• Distribution of cash dividends	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS cancelled
• Distribution of cash entitlements (other than cash dividends) and/or cash 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

As an ADS holder, you will also be responsible to pay certain fees and expenses incurred by the depositary bank and certain taxes and governmental charges (in addition to any applicable fees, expenses, taxes and other governmental charges payable on the deposited securities represented by any of your ADSs) such as:

- Fees for the transfer and registration of Class A ordinary shares charged by the registrar and transfer agent for the Class A ordinary shares in the Cayman Islands (i.e., upon deposit and withdrawal of Class A ordinary shares).
- Expenses incurred for converting foreign currency into U.S. dollars.
- Expenses for cable, telex and fax transmissions and for delivery of securities.
- Taxes and duties upon the transfer of securities, including any applicable stamp duties, any stock transfer charges or withholding taxes (i.e., when Class A ordinary shares are deposited or withdrawn from deposit).
- Fees and expenses incurred in connection with the delivery or servicing of Class A ordinary shares on deposit.
- Fees and expenses incurred in connection with complying with exchange control regulations and other regulatory requirements applicable to Class A ordinary shares, deposited securities, ADSs and American depositary receipts that evidence our ADSs.
- Any applicable fees and penalties thereon.

The depositary fees payable upon the issuance and cancellation of ADSs are typically paid to the depositary bank by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) receiving the newly issued ADSs from the depositary bank and by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) delivering the ADSs to the depositary bank for cancellation. The brokers in turn charge these fees to their clients. Depositary fees payable in connection with distributions of cash or securities to ADS holders and the depositary services fee are charged by the depositary bank to the holders of record of ADSs as of the applicable ADS record date.

The depositary fees payable for cash distributions are generally deducted from the cash being distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. In the case of distributions other than cash (i.e., share dividends, rights), the depositary bank charges the applicable fee to the ADS record date holders concurrent with the distribution. In the case of ADSs registered in the name of the investor (whether certificated or uncertificated in direct registration), the depositary bank sends invoices to the applicable record date ADS holders. In the case of ADSs held in brokerage and custodian accounts (via DTC), the depositary bank generally collects its fees through the systems provided by DTC (whose nominee is the registered holder of the ADSs held in DTC) from the brokers and custodians holding ADSs in their DTC accounts. The brokers and custodians who hold their clients' ADSs in DTC accounts in turn charge their clients' accounts the amount of the fees paid to the depositary banks.

In the event of refusal to pay the depositary fees, the depositary bank may, under the terms of the deposit agreement, refuse the requested service until payment is received or may set off the amount of the depositary fees from any distribution to be made to the ADS holder.

Fees and Other Payments Made by the Depositary to Us

The depositary has agreed to make payments to us and reimburse us for certain costs and expenses upon such rates and terms as agreed between the depositary and us. Pursuant to such agreement, we received from the depositary a net payment of US\$21.4 million, after deduction of applicable U.S. taxes, in the year ended December 31 2025.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

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

None.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our co-chief executive officer and our vice president of finance, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, which is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act, as of December 31, 2025. Based upon that evaluation, our management, with the participation of our co-chief executive officer and vice president of finance, has concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is 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 co-chief executive officer and our vice president of finance, 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 Rules 13a-15 (f) under the Exchange Act. Our management, with the participation of our co-chief executive officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting 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, 2025.

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 and procedures may deteriorate.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young, has audited the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, as stated in its report, which appears on page F-4 of this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this annual report on Form 20-F that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Anthony Kam Ping Leung, an independent director (under the standards set forth in Nasdaq Stock Market Rule 5605(a)(2) and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act) and member of our audit committee, is an audit committee financial expert.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

Our board of directors adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to our directors, officers and employees in June 2018. We have posted a copy of our code of business conduct and ethics on our website at <http://investor.pddholdings.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 our principal external auditors, including any of their associated or affiliated organizations or entities, for the periods indicated. On July 23, 2025, we appointed Ernst & Young, located in Hong Kong, as our independent registered public accounting firm for the audits of our financial statements and internal control over financial reporting for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, to be filed with the SEC. Previously, our independent registered public accounting firm was Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
	US\$	US\$
	(in thousands)	
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	5,311	7,364
Tax fees ⁽²⁾	198	356
All other fees ⁽³⁾	35	891

(1) "Audit fees" represents the aggregate fees billed or to be billed for each of the fiscal years listed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for the audit of our annual financial statements, as well as assistance with and review of documents filed with the SEC and other statutory and regulatory filings.

(2) "Tax fees" represents the aggregate fees billed or to be billed in each of the fiscal years listed for professional tax services rendered by our principal auditors.

(3) "All other fees" represents the aggregate fees billed or to be billed in each of the fiscal years listed for services rendered by our principal auditors other than services reported under "Audit fees" and "Tax fees."

The policy of our audit committee is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by our independent registered public accounting firms, including audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other 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

Not applicable.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant’s Certifying Accountant

On July 23, 2025, with the approval of the audit committee of our board of directors, we appointed Ernst & Young, located in Hong Kong, as our independent registered public accounting firm for the audits of our financial statements and internal control over financial reporting for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, to be filed with the SEC. As a result of the appointment, our previous independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, was dismissed as our independent registered public accounting firm on the same date.

The reports of Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP on our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 did not contain an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principle.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 and the subsequent interim period through July 23, 2025, there were no (i) disagreements between us and Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or audit scope or procedure, which disagreements if not resolved to the satisfaction of Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP would have caused them to make reference thereto in their reports on the consolidated financial statements for such years, or (ii) reportable events as defined in Item 16F(a)(1)(v) of the instructions to Form 20-F.

We have provided Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP with a copy of the disclosures required under this Item 16F of Form 20-F and have requested from Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP a letter addressed to the SEC indicating whether it agrees with such disclosures. A copy of Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP’s letter is attached as Exhibit 16.1.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024, and the subsequent interim period through July 23, 2025, neither we nor anyone on behalf of us has consulted with Ernst & Young regarding (i) the application of accounting principles to a specific transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our consolidated financial statements, and neither a written report nor oral advice was provided to us that Ernst & Young concluded was an important factor considered by us in reaching a decision as to any accounting, audit, or financial reporting issue, (ii) any matter that was the subject of a disagreement pursuant to Item 16F(a)(1)(iv) of the instructions to Form 20-F, or (iii) any reportable event pursuant to Item 16F(a)(1)(v) of the instructions to Form 20-F.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

As a Cayman Islands exempted company listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market, we are subject to the Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards. However, Nasdaq rules permit a foreign private issuer like us to follow the corporate governance practices of its home country. Certain corporate governance practices in the Cayman Islands, which is our home country, may differ significantly from the Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards. For example, under Cayman Islands law, we are not required to (i) have a majority of independent directors in our board of directors, or (ii) obtain shareholders’ approval for material amendment to any share incentive plan. We may also opt to rely on additional home country practice exemptions in the future. As a result, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they would otherwise enjoy under the Nasdaq Stock Market corporate governance listing standards applicable to U.S. domestic issuers. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our ADSs—As an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, we are permitted to adopt certain home country practices in relation to corporate governance matters that differ significantly from the Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards; these practices may afford less protection to shareholders than they would enjoy if we complied fully with the Nasdaq corporate governance listing standards.”

Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 16I. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions That Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

Item 16J. Insider Trading Policies

Our board of directors has established insider trading policies and procedures to provide guidance on the purchases, sales, and other dispositions of our securities by our directors, officers, employees, and consultants, with the goal of promoting compliance with applicable insider trading laws, rules, and regulations.

The Amended and Restated Statement of Policies Governing Material Non-Public Information and the Prevention of Insider Trading, adopted by our board of directors on November 28, 2023, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 11.2 to this annual report on Form 20-F.

Item 16K. Cybersecurity

We have implemented procedures for identifying, assessing and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats as part of our overall risk management framework, which is overseen by our board of directors.

Our cybersecurity risk management is led by our senior management team, including our co-chief executive officers. Our senior management team is required to notify our board of directors of any material cybersecurity threats, material cybersecurity incidents or other associated risks, and they are also required to discuss with our board of directors with respect to any potential disclosure of any material cybersecurity threat or incident, if any. At each quarterly board meeting, our senior management team is required to provide confirmation to our board of directors as to whether there have been any material cybersecurity threats, material cybersecurity incidents or other associated risks identified during the relevant period.

We have a dedicated data security department responsible for monitoring, preventing and mitigating cybersecurity risks. The data security department monitors the data environment to identify anomalies, indicators of compromise, and other potentially adverse events and suspicious activities, such as unusual network traffic, suspicious phishing emails or messages and malware infections, to detect potential threats. Once any material cybersecurity threat or incident is detected, it will be reported to our co-chief executive officers, who will assume responsibility for managing the risks from that material cybersecurity threat or incident and for monitoring the relevant prevention, mitigation and remediation measures. Personnel from various functions, including data security, legal, risk control and information technology, will form a case-specific project team to address the issue.

In the last three fiscal years, we have not experienced any material cybersecurity threats, whether as a result of any previous cybersecurity incidents or otherwise, that materially affected or were reasonably likely to materially affect our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. However, despite the cybersecurity procedures and measures that we have adopted, we cannot guarantee that any such procedures and measures will be effective against the increasingly sophisticated cybersecurity threats, which could materially affect us. For more information on our cybersecurity related risks, see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Our business generates and processes a large amount of data, and we are required to comply with laws relating to privacy and cybersecurity. The improper use or disclosure of data could have a material and adverse effect on our business and prospects.”

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 PDD Holdings Inc., its subsidiaries and its consolidated variable interest entity are included at the end of this annual report.

Item 19. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
1.1	Tenth Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the current report on Form 6-K furnished with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 9, 2023 (File No. 001-38591))
2.1	Registrant’s Specimen American Depositary Receipt (incorporated herein by reference to the Rule 424(b)(3) registration statement on Form F-6 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 10, 2023 (File No. 333-226185))
2.2	Registrant’s Specimen Certificate for Class A Ordinary Shares (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the annual report on Form 20-F filed on April 26, 2023 (File No. 001-38591))
2.3	Deposit Agreement by and among the Registrant, the depository and the holders and beneficial owners of the American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder dated July 25, 2018 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 5, 2019 (File No. 333-229523))
2.4	Indenture dated as of November 20, 2020, between the Registrant and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.6 to the annual report on Form 20-F filed on April 30, 2021 (File No. 001-38591))
2.5	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of November 20, 2020, between the Registrant and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, supplementing the Indenture dated as of November 20, 2020, between PDD Holdings Inc. (formerly known as Pinduoduo Inc.) and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.7 to the annual report on Form 20-F filed on April 30, 2021 (File No. 001-38591))
2.6	Description of Securities (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.6 to the annual report on Form 20 - F filed on April 28, 2025 (File No. 001 - 38591))
2.8	Description of the Registrant’s US\$2,000,000,000 0.00% Convertible Senior Notes Due 2025 (incorporated herein by reference to (i) the section titled “Description of Debt Securities” in the Registrants’ registration statement on Form F-3 (File No. 333-250117) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2020, and (ii) the section titled “Description of the Notes” in the prospectus supplement, in the form filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 19, 2020, pursuant to Rule 424(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended)
4.1	Amended and Restated 2015 Global Share Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the annual report on Form 20-F filed on April 26, 2023 (File No. 001-38591))
4.2	Amended and Restated 2018 Share Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the annual report on Form 20-F filed on April 26, 2023 (File No. 001-38591))
4.3	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its directors and executive officers (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2018 (File No. 333-226014))
4.4	Form of Employment Agreement between the Registrant and its executive officers (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2018 (File No. 333-226014))
4.5	English translation of the Seventh Amended and Restated Shareholders’ Voting Rights Proxy Agreement among Hangzhou Weimi, Hangzhou Aimi and the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi dated January 3, 2025 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the annual report on Form 20 - F filed on April 28, 2025 (File No. 001 - 38591))
4.6	English translation of the Seventh Amended and Restated Equity Pledge Agreement among Hangzhou Weimi, Hangzhou Aimi and the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi dated January 3, 2025 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the annual report on Form 20 - F filed on April 28, 2025 (File No. 001 - 38591))
4.7	English translation of the Exclusive Consulting and Services Agreement between Hangzhou Weimi and Hangzhou Aimi dated June 5, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2018 (File No. 333-226014))

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.8	English translation of the Seventh Amended and Restated Exclusive Option Agreement among Hangzhou Weimi, Hangzhou Aimi and the shareholders of Hangzhou Aimi dated January 3, 2025 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the annual report on Form 20 - F filed on April 28, 2025 (File No. 001 - 38591))
4.9	English translation of the Spousal Consent Letter issued by the spouse of Mr. Lei Chen dated January 1, 2025 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the annual report on Form 20 - F filed on April 28, 2025 (File No. 001 - 38591))
4.10	English translation of the Spousal Consent Letter issued by the spouse of Mr. Jiazhen Zhao dated January 3, 2025 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the annual report on Form 20 - F filed on April 28, 2025 (File No. 001 - 38591))
8.1*	List of Principal Subsidiaries and Consolidated Variable Interest Entity of the Registrant
11.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the registration statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2018 (File No. 333-226014))
11.2	Amended and Restated Statement of Policies Governing Material Non-Public Information and the Prevention of Insider Trading of the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 11.2 to the annual report on Form 20 - F filed on April 28, 2025 (File No. 001 - 38591))
12.1*	Co-CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
12.2*	Co-CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
12.3*	CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.1**	Co-CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2**	Co-CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.3**	CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
15.1*	Consent of King & Wood
15.2*	Consent of Ernst & Young, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
15.3*	Consent of Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
16.1*	Letter from Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP to the Securities and Exchange Commission, dated April 29, 2026
97.1	Clawback Policy of the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the annual report on Form 20-F filed on April 25, 2024 (File No. 001-38591))
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Scheme Document
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)

* Filed with this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

** Furnished with this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

PDD Holdings Inc.

By: /s/ Lei Chen

Name: Lei Chen

Title: Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Co-Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Jiazhen Zhao

Name: Jiazhen Zhao

Title: Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Co-Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 29, 2026

PDD HOLDINGS INC.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of PDD Holdings Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of PDD Holdings Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2025, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated April 29, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Classification of Incentives Provided to the Consumers

Description of the Matter

As described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company at its own discretion provides various forms of incentives, to consumers who are not customers of the Company to promote its online platforms and attract more registered consumers. Certain incentives, including coupons and other subsidies that are not specific to any merchants, can be used by the consumers to purchase merchandise provided on the Company's online platforms at reduced prices. Despite the absence of any explicit contractual obligations to incentivize the consumers on behalf of the merchants, the Company further evaluated the varying features of different incentive programs to determine whether the incentives represent implicit obligations to consumers on behalf of merchants. Based on that evaluation, the Company determined whether the incentives provided to the consumers are considered payments to the merchant-customers.

Auditing the classification of the Company's incentives provided to consumers was complex due to judgement involved in analyzing the varying features in the different incentive programs. This included evaluating the Company's determination of whether the incentives provided represent implicit obligations to the consumers on behalf of the merchants and if so, the incentives should be considered as payments to customers. Such determination is used in the process of evaluating the classification of the costs associated with the incentives as sales and marketing expenses or net of revenues.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Company's classification of the incentives. For example, we tested the controls over the management's review of the analysis of the varying features in the incentive programs for the appropriate classification of the incentives.

To audit the classification of incentives provided to the consumers, we assessed and compared the incentive classification in the consolidated financial statements for consistency with the Company's accounting policies and underlying documentation. We also evaluated management's judgement applied in determining whether the terms and conditions underlying the incentive programs create any implicit obligations of the Company to incentivize the consumers on behalf of the merchants. In addition, we assessed the adequacy of the Company's disclosures included in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements regarding the classification of incentives provided to the consumers.

/s/ Ernst & Young

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2025.

Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China

April 29, 2026

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of PDD Holdings Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited PDD Holdings Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, PDD Holdings Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2025, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes and our report dated April 29, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young

Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China

April 29, 2026

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of PDD Holdings Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of PDD Holdings Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2024, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP

We served as the Company's auditor from 2018 to 2025.

Shanghai, the People's Republic of China

April 28, 2025

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

	Notes	As of December 31,		
		2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		57,768,053	108,900,587	15,572,577
Restricted cash		68,426,368	73,830,824	10,557,667
Receivables from online payment platforms		3,679,309	5,109,129	730,596
Short-term investments	4	273,791,856	313,407,682	44,816,702
Amounts due from related parties	16	7,569,180	10,205,128	1,459,314
Prepayments and other current assets	5	4,413,466	7,526,542	1,076,280
Total current assets		415,648,232	518,979,892	74,213,136
Non-current assets				
Property, equipment and software, net	6	879,327	1,306,044	186,762
Intangible assets		19,170	15,387	2,200
Right-of-use assets	7	5,064,351	4,863,332	695,447
Deferred tax assets	15	15,998	171,959	24,590
Other non-current assets	8	83,407,238	104,707,713	14,973,004
Total non-current assets		89,386,084	111,064,435	15,882,003
Total Assets		505,034,316	630,044,327	90,095,139
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current liabilities (including amounts of the VIE and its subsidiaries without recourse to the primary beneficiary of RMB99,001,888 and RMB108,493,208 (US\$15,514,323) as of December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively)				
Amounts due to related parties	16	801,859	1,086,540	155,373
Customer advances and deferred revenues		2,947,041	3,378,789	483,160
Payable to merchants		91,655,947	107,407,160	15,359,020
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	9	69,141,831	81,657,839	11,676,915
Merchant deposits		16,460,600	17,708,197	2,532,238
Convertible bonds, current portion	10	5,309,597	—	—
Lease liabilities	7	2,105,978	2,498,643	357,301
Total current liabilities		188,422,853	213,737,168	30,564,007
Non-current liabilities (including amounts of the VIE and its subsidiaries without recourse to the primary beneficiary of RMB443,132 and RMB520,081 (US\$74,371) as of December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively)				
Lease liabilities	7	3,191,565	2,880,152	411,856
Deferred tax liabilities	15	106,774	41,851	5,985
Total non-current liabilities		3,298,339	2,922,003	417,841
Total liabilities		191,721,192	216,659,171	30,981,848
Commitments and contingencies	20			

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

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

	Notes	As of December 31,		
		2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Shareholders' equity				
Class A ordinary shares (US\$0.000005 par value; 77,300,000,000 shares authorized, 5,568,585,848 and 5,693,585,848 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively)				
		180	182	26
Additional paid-in capital		117,829,308	125,767,661	17,984,536
Statutory reserves		237,680	1,338,261	191,369
Accumulated other comprehensive income	12	7,824,545	2,115,683	302,539
Retained earnings		187,421,411	284,163,369	40,634,821
Total shareholders' equity		313,313,124	413,385,156	59,113,291
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		505,034,316	630,044,327	90,095,139

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

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31,			
		2023 RMB	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Revenues (including services provided to a related party of RMB4,272, nil and nil for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively)	13	247,639,205	393,836,097	431,845,713	61,753,116
Costs of revenues (including services received from related parties of RMB6,031,719, RMB6,292,953 and RMB6,118,953 (US\$874,999) for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively)		(91,723,577)	(153,900,374)	(188,801,753)	(26,998,292)
Sales and marketing expenses (including services received from related parties of RMB1,795,959, RMB1,302,234 and RMB1,005,637 (US\$143,804) for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively)		(82,188,870)	(111,300,533)	(125,287,932)	(17,915,936)
General and administrative expenses		(4,075,622)	(7,552,967)	(8,157,733)	(1,166,540)
Research and development expenses (including services received from related parties of RMB194,803, RMB79,242 and RMB162,606 (US\$23,252) for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively)		(10,952,374)	(12,659,361)	(16,496,164)	(2,358,920)
Total operating expenses		(97,216,866)	(131,512,861)	(149,941,829)	(21,441,396)
Operating profit		58,698,762	108,422,862	93,102,131	13,313,428
Interest and investment income, net		10,238,080	20,553,493	25,583,848	3,658,442
Interest expenses		(43,987)	—	—	—
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		35,721	587,866	(1,966,622)	(281,223)
Other income, net		2,952,579	3,119,847	2,726,933	389,946
Profit before income tax and share of results of equity investees		71,881,155	132,684,068	119,446,290	17,080,593
Income tax expenses	15	(11,849,904)	(20,266,781)	(21,732,756)	(3,107,743)
Share of results of equity investees		(4,707)	17,225	129,005	18,447
Net income		60,026,544	112,434,512	97,842,539	13,991,297
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders		60,026,544	112,434,512	97,842,539	13,991,297
Earnings per share:	17				
Basic		11.08	20.31	17.50	2.50
Diluted		10.29	19.00	16.50	2.36
Shares used in earnings per share computation (in thousands):					
Basic		5,416,106	5,536,049	5,590,930	5,590,930
Diluted		5,839,630	5,916,592	5,929,576	5,929,576
Other comprehensive income	12				
Foreign currency translation difference, net of tax of nil		1,332,984	2,605,982	(5,476,543)	(783,135)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on available-for-sale debt securities, net of tax		68,538	494,803	(232,319)	(33,221)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		1,401,522	3,100,785	(5,708,862)	(816,356)
Comprehensive income		61,428,066	115,535,297	92,133,677	13,174,941

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

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

	Notes	Number of ordinary shares	Ordinary shares RMB	Additional paid-in capital RMB	Statutory reserves RMB	Accumulated other comprehensive income RMB	Retained earnings RMB	Total shareholders' equity RMB
Balance as of January 1, 2023		5,278,348,396	170	99,250,468	5,000	3,322,238	15,193,035	117,770,911
Net income		—	—	—	—	—	60,026,544	60,026,544
Foreign currency translation difference	12	—	—	—	—	1,332,984	—	1,332,984
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale debt securities	12	—	—	—	—	68,538	—	68,538
Conversion of the convertible bonds into ordinary shares		12,642,752	—	955,647	—	—	—	955,647
Shares issued to depository bank	17	212,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercise of share-based awards		209,106,852	7	8,182	—	—	—	8,189
Settlement of share-based compensation with shares held by depository bank		(209,106,852)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	14	—	—	7,078,794	—	—	—	7,078,794
Appropriation to statutory reserves		—	—	—	100,982	—	(100,982)	—
Balance as of December 31, 2023		5,503,491,148	177	107,293,091	105,982	4,723,760	75,118,597	187,241,607

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

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

	Notes	Number of ordinary shares	Ordinary shares RMB	Additional paid-in capital RMB	Statutory reserves RMB	Accumulated other comprehensive income RMB	Retained earnings RMB	Total shareholders' equity RMB
Balance as of January 1, 2024		5,503,491,148	177	107,293,091	105,982	4,723,760	75,118,597	187,241,607
Net income		—	—	—	—	—	112,434,512	112,434,512
Foreign currency translation difference	12	—	—	—	—	2,605,982	—	2,605,982
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale debt securities	12	—	—	—	—	494,803	—	494,803
Conversion of the convertible bonds into ordinary shares		8,594,700	1	651,392	—	—	—	651,393
Shares issued to depository bank	17	56,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercise of share-based awards		55,964,908	2	1,261	—	—	—	1,263
Settlement of share-based compensation with shares held by depository bank		(55,964,908)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	14	—	—	9,883,564	—	—	—	9,883,564
Appropriation to statutory reserves		—	—	—	131,698	—	(131,698)	—
Balance as of December 31, 2024		<u>5,568,585,848</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>117,829,308</u>	<u>237,680</u>	<u>7,824,545</u>	<u>187,421,411</u>	<u>313,313,124</u>

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

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

	Notes	Number of ordinary shares	Ordinary shares RMB	Additional paid-in capital RMB	Statutory reserves RMB	Accumulated other comprehensive income RMB	Retained earnings RMB	Total shareholders' equity RMB
Balance as of January 1, 2025		5,568,585,848	180	117,829,308	237,680	7,824,545	187,421,411	313,313,124
Net income		—	—	—	—	—	97,842,539	97,842,539
Foreign currency translation difference	12	—	—	—	—	(5,476,543)	—	(5,476,543)
Net change in unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities	12	—	—	—	—	(232,319)	—	(232,319)
Shares issued to depository bank	17	125,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercise of share-based awards		52,856,440	2	1,382	—	—	—	1,384
Settlement of share-based compensation with shares held by depository bank		(52,856,440)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	14	—	—	7,936,971	—	—	—	7,936,971
Appropriation to statutory reserves		—	—	—	1,100,581	—	(1,100,581)	—
Balance as of December 31, 2025		<u>5,693,585,848</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>125,767,661</u>	<u>1,338,261</u>	<u>2,115,683</u>	<u>284,163,369</u>	<u>413,385,156</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2025 (US\$)			<u>26</u>	<u>17,984,536</u>	<u>191,369</u>	<u>302,539</u>	<u>40,634,821</u>	<u>59,113,291</u>

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

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023 RMB	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income	60,026,544	112,434,512	97,842,539	13,991,297
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Interest expenses	43,987	—	—	—
Allowance for credit losses	265,159	329,902	313,084	44,770
Depreciation and amortization	786,235	708,763	601,483	86,011
Deferred income tax, net	801,100	222,176	(181,928)	(26,015)
Amortization of right-of-use assets	1,101,970	1,932,124	2,398,881	343,035
Interest and investment gain, net	(1,354,785)	(2,827,453)	(774,225)	(110,713)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	1,755	3,858	3,062	438
Share-based compensation	7,078,794	9,883,564	7,936,971	1,134,972
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(35,721)	(587,866)	1,966,622	281,223
Share of results of equity investees	4,707	(17,225)	(129,005)	(18,447)
Fair value change of investments	(1,013,475)	(6,816,454)	(10,405,890)	(1,488,022)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Receivables from online payment platforms	(3,326,421)	48,814	(1,523,543)	(217,864)
Amounts due from related parties	(1,096,240)	(141,110)	(2,435,948)	(348,336)
Prepayments and other current assets	(2,121,308)	(782,012)	(3,654,188)	(522,542)
Customer advances and deferred revenues	754,955	802,431	431,748	61,739
Amounts due to related parties	(437,615)	(436,917)	284,681	40,709
Payable to merchants	11,623,138	16,885,188	15,327,685	2,191,830
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	34,258,159	13,781,239	12,359,644	1,767,405
Merchant deposits	1,820,517	(418,146)	1,247,597	178,404
Lease liabilities	(977,788)	(1,879,851)	(2,116,609)	(302,671)
Short-term investments	(13,856,982)	(21,356,654)	(12,600,028)	(1,801,780)
Other non-current assets	(184,154)	160,409	46,057	6,586
Net cash generated from operating activities	94,162,531	121,929,292	106,938,690	15,292,029
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of short-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments	(147,131,673)	(210,272,769)	(209,632,316)	(29,977,021)
Proceeds from sales of short-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments	130,317,231	147,287,723	230,909,306	33,019,591
Purchase of available-for-sale debt securities	(17,318,333)	(13,732,957)	(28,544,366)	(4,081,790)
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale debt securities	4,206,359	1,140,417	6,862,682	981,350
Purchase of long-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments	(25,051,222)	(43,847,005)	(42,382,910)	(6,060,676)
Proceeds from sales of long-term time deposits, held to maturities and other investments	—	2,000,000	709,199	101,414
Purchase of property, equipment and software and intangible assets	(583,879)	(967,137)	(1,145,077)	(163,744)
Loans to a related party	(13,000)	—	(200,000)	(28,600)
Others	143,239	35,692	246	35
Net cash used in investing activities	(55,431,278)	(118,356,036)	(43,423,236)	(6,209,441)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment or repurchase of convertible bonds	(8,968,817)	(91)	(5,228,716)	(747,696)
Others	8,191	1,255	1,363	194
Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities	(8,960,626)	1,164	(5,227,353)	(747,502)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(291,139)	840,096	(1,751,111)	(250,404)
Increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	29,479,488	4,414,516	56,536,990	8,084,682
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of the year	92,300,417	121,779,905	126,194,421	18,045,562
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of the year	121,779,905	126,194,421	182,731,411	26,130,244
Supplement disclosure of cash flow information:				
Interest received	7,273,373	9,429,226	12,323,119	1,762,183
Income taxes paid ⁽ⁱ⁾	5,764,435	17,492,828	21,602,615	3,089,132
Supplement disclosure of non-cash operating activities:				
Recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	3,918,460	2,968,352	2,279,851	326,014
Supplement disclosure of non-cash investing activities:				
Purchase of property, equipment and software included in accrued expenses and other liabilities	257,211	43,725	84,074	12,022
Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash:				
Cash and cash equivalents	59,794,469	57,768,053	108,900,587	15,572,577
Restricted cash	61,985,436	68,426,368	73,830,824	10,557,667
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash in the statements of cash flows	121,779,905	126,194,421	182,731,411	26,130,244

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2025, income taxes paid amounted to RMB21.2 billion (US\$3.0 billion) in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC" or "China"), and RMB366 million (US\$52 million) in jurisdictions outside the PRC.

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

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. Organization

PDD Holdings Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on April 20, 2015 under the Cayman Islands Companies Law as an exempted company with limited liability. The Company through its consolidated subsidiaries, variable interest entity (the “VIE”) and the subsidiaries of the VIE (collectively, the “Group”) are engaged in the provision of online platforms to help merchants leverage the power of the internet to engage with their customers.

The VIE agreements

The laws and regulations of the PRC currently place certain restrictions on foreign ownership of companies that engage in internet content and other restricted businesses. To comply with PRC laws and regulations, the Group conducts its business in which foreign investment is restricted in China through the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE. Despite the lack of technical majority ownership, the Company directs the activities of the VIE through a series of contractual arrangements (the “Contractual Agreements”). The equity interests of the VIE are legally held by PRC individuals (the “Nominee Shareholders”). Through the Contractual Agreements, the Nominee Shareholders of the VIE effectively assigned all of their voting rights underlying their equity interests in the VIE to the Company, via Hangzhou Weimi Network Technology Co., Ltd. (“Hangzhou Weimi”), one of the Company’s PRC subsidiaries, and therefore, the Company has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact its economic performance. The Company also has the right to receive economic benefits and obligations to absorb losses from the VIE, via Hangzhou Weimi, that potentially could be significant to the VIE. Based on the above, the Company consolidates the VIE in accordance with SEC Regulation SX-3A-02 and ASC810-10, *Consolidation: Overall*.

The following is a summary of the Contractual Agreements:

Exclusive Option Agreements Pursuant to the Exclusive Option Agreements entered into among the Nominee Shareholders, the VIE and Hangzhou Weimi, Nominee Shareholders irrevocably granted Hangzhou Weimi an exclusive call option to purchase, or have its designated person(s) to purchase their equity interests in the VIE. Hangzhou Weimi has the sole discretion as to when to exercise the options, whether in part or full. The exercise price of the options to purchase all or part of the equity interests in the VIE will be all or part of the VIE’s assets at the book value of such assets, or the minimum amount of consideration permitted by the applicable PRC laws, whichever is higher. Any proceeds received by the Nominee Shareholders from the exercise of the options shall be remitted to Hangzhou Weimi or its designated party, to the extent permitted under PRC laws. The Exclusive Option Agreements will remain in effect until all the equity interests in VIE held by Nominee Shareholders are transferred to Hangzhou Weimi or its designated party. Hangzhou Weimi may terminate the Exclusive Option Agreements at its sole discretion, whereas under no circumstances may the VIE or the Nominee Shareholders terminate the agreements.

Equity Pledge Agreement Pursuant to the Equity Pledge Agreement entered into among Hangzhou Weimi (the “Pledge Agreement”), the Nominee Shareholders and the VIE, the Nominee Shareholders pledged all of their equity interests in the VIE to Hangzhou Weimi as collateral to secure their obligations under the Contractual Agreements. The Nominee Shareholders further undertake that they will remit any distributions in connection with such shareholders’ equity interests in the VIE to Hangzhou Weimi, to the extent permitted by PRC laws. If the VIE or any of their Nominee Shareholders breach any of their respective contractual obligations under the above agreements, Hangzhou Weimi, as the pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights, including the right to sell, transfer or dispose of the pledged equity interest. The Nominee Shareholders of the VIE agree not to create any encumbrance on or otherwise transfer or dispose of their respective equity interest in the VIE, without the prior consent of Hangzhou Weimi. The Equity Pledge Agreement will be valid until the VIE and the shareholders fulfill all the contractual obligations under the Contractual Agreements in full and the pledged equity interests have been transferred to Hangzhou Weimi and/or its designee.

Shareholders’ Voting Rights Proxy Agreement Pursuant to the Shareholders’ Voting Rights Proxy Agreement entered into among the Nominee Shareholders, the VIE and Hangzhou Weimi (the “Proxy Agreement”), the Nominee Shareholders authorized Hangzhou Weimi or its designated party to (1) act on behalf of the Nominee Shareholders as exclusive agent and attorney with all respect to all matters concerning the shareholding including but not limited to attend shareholders’ meetings of the VIE; (2) exercise all the shareholders’ rights, including voting rights; and (3) designate and appoint on behalf of each shareholder and the senior management members of the VIE. The proxy remains irrevocable and continuously valid from the date of execution so long as each Nominee Shareholder remains as a shareholder of the VIE.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. Organization (Continued)

The VIE agreements (Continued)

Exclusive Consulting and Services Agreement Pursuant to the Exclusive Consulting and Services Agreement (the “Consulting and Services Agreement”), dated June 5, 2015, Hangzhou Weimi retains exclusive right to provide to the VIE the technical support and consulting services, including but not limited to, technology development and maintenance service, marketing consulting service and administrative consulting service. Hangzhou Weimi owns the intellectual property rights developed in the performance of the agreement. In exchange for these services, Hangzhou Weimi is entitled to charge the VIE annual service fees which typically amount to what would be substantially all of the VIE’s pre-tax profits, resulting in a transfer of substantially all of the profits from the VIE to Hangzhou Weimi. The term of the agreement is 10 years, which will be automatically renewed every ten-year thereafter if Hangzhou Weimi does not provide notice of termination to the Nominee Shareholders three months prior to expiration. The agreement has been renewed for another term until June 5, 2035.

In the opinion of the Company’s management and PRC counsel, (i) the ownership structure of the Group, including its subsidiaries, the VIE and the subsidiaries of the VIE, is not in violation with any applicable PRC laws and (ii) each of the VIE agreements is legal, valid, binding and enforceable to each party of such agreements in accordance with its terms and applicable PRC Laws.

The Proxy Agreement was assigned by Hangzhou Weimi to the Company. The Company and the VIE entered into a financial support undertaking letter pursuant to which, the Company is obligated and hereby undertakes to provide unlimited financial support to the VIE, to the extent permissible under the applicable PRC laws and regulations, whether or not any such operational loss is actually incurred.

Uncertainties in the PRC legal system could cause the relevant regulatory authorities to find the current Contractual Agreements and businesses to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws or regulations. If the Company, Hangzhou Weimi or any of its current or future VIE are found in violation of any existing or future laws or regulations, or fail to obtain or maintain any of the required permits or approvals, the relevant PRC regulatory authorities would have discretion in dealing with such violations, which may include, but not limited to, revocation of business and operating licenses, being required to discontinue or restrict its business operations, restriction of the Group’s right to collect revenues, being required to restructure its operations, imposition of additional conditions or requirements with which the Group may not be able to comply, or other regulatory or enforcement actions against the Group that could be harmful to its business. The imposition of any of these or other penalties may result in a material and adverse effect on the Group’s ability to conduct its business. In addition, if the imposition of any of these penalties causes the Company to lose the rights to direct the activities of the VIE or the right to receive their economic benefits, the Company would no longer be able to consolidate the VIE.

In addition, if the VIE or the Nominee Shareholders fail to perform their obligations under the Contractual Agreements, the Group may have to incur substantial costs and expend resources to enforce the primary beneficiary’s rights under the contracts. The Group may have to rely on legal remedies under PRC laws, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief and claiming damages, which may not be effective. All of the Contractual Agreements are governed by PRC laws and provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration in the PRC. Accordingly, these contracts would be interpreted in accordance with PRC laws and any disputes would be resolved in accordance with PRC legal procedures. Uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit the Group’s ability to enforce these contractual arrangements. Under PRC laws, rulings by arbitrators are final, parties cannot appeal the arbitration results in courts, and prevailing parties may only enforce the arbitration awards in PRC courts through arbitration award recognition proceedings, which would incur additional expenses and delay. In the event the Group is unable to enforce the Contractual Agreements, the primary beneficiary may not be able to direct the activities of its VIE, and the Group’s ability to conduct its business may be negatively affected.

The VIE and its subsidiaries contributed to 45.7%, 22.5% and 13.1% of the Group’s consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the VIE and its subsidiaries accounted for an aggregate of 35.1% and 38.5%, respectively of the consolidated total assets, and 51.9% and 50.3%, respectively of the consolidated total liabilities.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 (Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. Organization (Continued)

The VIE agreements (Continued)

The following tables represent the financial information for the VIE and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2025 and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 before eliminating the inter-company balances and transactions between the VIE, the subsidiaries of the VIE and other entities within the Group:

	As of December 31,		
	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Total assets	217,009,461	293,479,167	41,966,962
Total liabilities	124,142,846	180,151,655	25,761,345

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023 RMB	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Total revenues	131,868,973	121,108,780	113,748,348	16,265,797
Net income	23,398,906	22,921,391	20,687,326	2,958,248

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023 RMB	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Net cash generated from operating activities	49,705,625	15,819,139	24,682,511	3,529,552
Net cash used in investing activities	(43,637,362)	(36,090,803)	(62,690,562)	(8,964,631)
Net cash generated from financing activities	3,390,438	20,020,807	45,135,333	6,454,267
Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	9,458,701	(250,857)	7,127,282	1,019,188

As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the total assets of the VIE and its subsidiaries excluding the intra-company balances and transactions within the Group were RMB177,374,893 and RMB242,454,097 (US\$34,670,476), respectively, which were consisting of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term investments, receivables from online payment platforms, amounts due from related parties, prepayments and other current assets, property, equipment and software, net, intangible assets, right-of-use assets, deferred tax assets and other non-current assets. As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the total liabilities of the VIE and its subsidiaries after eliminating the intra-company balances and transactions within the Group were RMB99,445,020 and RMB109,013,289 (US\$15,588,694), respectively, which were consisting of amounts due to related parties, customer advances and deferred revenues, lease liabilities, merchant deposits, payable to merchants, accrued expenses and other liabilities and deferred tax liabilities.

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the total revenues of the VIE and its subsidiaries were RMB113,113,671, RMB88,762,725 and RMB56,770,921 (US\$8,118,134), respectively, which have been reflected in the Group's consolidated financial statements with the intra-company transactions within the Group eliminated.

As of December 31, 2025, there are no consolidated VIE's assets that are pledged or collateralized for the VIE's obligations and which can only be used to settle the VIE's obligations, except for registered capital and the statutory reserves, which were RMB121,000 (US\$17,303) and RMB5,889 (US\$842), respectively. Relevant PRC laws and regulations restrict the VIE from transferring a portion of its net assets, equivalent to the balance of their statutory reserves 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 the restricted net assets. As the VIE is incorporated as a limited liability company under the PRC Company Law, creditors of the VIE do not have recourse to the general credit of the Company for any of the liabilities of the VIE. There were no other significant pledges or collateralization of the VIE's assets.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of presentation

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

(b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries, the VIE and the subsidiaries of the VIE. All significant inter-company transactions and balances among the Company, its subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE have been eliminated upon consolidation.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet dates and revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant accounting estimates reflected in the Group’s consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to allowance for doubtful accounts arising from expected credit losses, economic lives and impairment of long-lived assets, commitments and contingencies, valuation of short-term and long-term investments, valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, uncertain tax position, valuation for share-based compensation and incremental borrowing rates for operating lease liabilities. Changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and as such, differences may be material to the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Company is the US\$. The Company’s subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE determined their functional currencies based on the criteria of ASC 830, *Foreign Currency Matters*. The Group uses the RMB as its reporting currency.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are re-measured into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-measured at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are re-measured using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Exchange gains and losses are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Company uses the average exchange rate for the year and the exchange rate at the balance sheet date to translate the operating results and financial position, respectively. Translation differences are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders’ equity.

(e) Convenience translation

Amounts in US\$ are presented for the convenience of the reader and are translated at the noon buying rate of US\$1.00 to RMB6.9931 on December 31, 2025, the last business day in December 2025, as published on the website of the United States Federal Reserve Board. No representation is made that the RMB amounts could have been, or could be, converted into US\$ at such rate.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(g) Restricted cash

Restricted cash mainly represents cash received from consumers and reserved in a bank supervised account for payments to merchants.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Investments

The Group's short-term and long-term investments included in other non-current assets primarily consist of time deposits, held-to-maturity debt securities, equity securities, available-for-sale debt securities, equity method investments and other debt investments. The classification of an investment is determined based on the Group's ability and intent to hold the investment, the nature of the investment, and the degree to which the Group may exercise influence over the investee. All highly liquid investments with original maturities of greater than three months but less than twelve months, and investments that are expected to be realized in cash during the next twelve months are classified as short-term investments, otherwise, as long-term investments included in other non-current assets.

Investments in debt securities that the Group has positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are categorized as "held to maturity". Equity securities with readily determinable fair value that are not accounted for under the equity method are measured at fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses and interest income from the investments are recorded in "Interest and investment income, net" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Group accounts for available-for-sale debt securities in accordance with ASC Topic 320, *Investments-Debt Securities*. Available-for-sale debt securities are stated at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported in other comprehensive income. The net carrying value of debt securities classified as available-for-sale is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Such amortization is computed using the effective interest method and included in interest income. Any realized gains or losses on the sale of the available-for-sale debt securities are determined on a specific identification method and are reflected in earnings during the period in which gains or losses are realized.

The Group's investments in common stock or in-substance common stock in entities in which it can exercise significant influence but does not own a majority equity interest or control are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and classified as "equity method investments" in accordance with ASC Subtopics 323-10 ("ASC 323-10"), *Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures: Overall*. The Group applies the equity method of accounting that is consistent with ASC 323-10 in limited partnerships which the Group has significant influence. After the date of investment, the Group subsequently adjusts the carrying amount of the investments to recognize the Group's proportionate share of each equity investees' profits or loss into earnings. The Group evaluates the equity method investments for impairment under ASC 323-10. An impairment loss on the equity method investments is recognized in earnings when the decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary.

Other debt investments primarily consist of loan investments, which are accounted for at amortized cost. Interest income on loan investments is recognized over the life of the loan and is recorded on an accrual basis in "Interest and investment income, net" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Group enters into lending agreements with certain financial institutions, under which it lends certain securities to the counterparty. The Group accounts for these transactions in accordance with ASC Topic 860, *Transfers and Servicing* ("ASC 860"). Since the criteria for sale accounting under ASC 860 are not met, the assets remain on the consolidated balance sheets, and interest income arising from the lending agreements is recorded in "Interest and investment income, net" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, certain time deposits, held-to-maturity debt securities and available-for-sale debt securities, with the net carrying amount of RMB3,670,176 and RMB3,872,460 (US\$553,754), respectively, were pledged mainly for the issuance of letters of guarantee.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) *Property, equipment and software, net*

Property, equipment and software are stated at cost and are depreciated and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Category	Estimated useful life
Computer equipment	1-3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Purchased software	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of lease terms or the estimated useful lives of the assets

Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred, whereas the costs of renewals and betterments that extend the useful lives of property, equipment and software are capitalized as additions to the related assets. Retirements, sales and disposals of assets are recorded by removing the cost and accumulated depreciation from the asset and accumulated depreciation accounts with any resulting gain or loss reflected in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(j) *Impairment of long-lived assets other than goodwill*

The Group evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances, such as a significant adverse change to market conditions that will impact the future use of the assets, indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. When these events occur, the Group evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets by comparing the carrying amounts of the assets to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amounts of the assets, the Group recognizes an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amounts of the assets over their fair value. Fair value is generally determined by discounting the cash flows expected to be generated by the assets, when the market prices are not readily available.

For all periods presented, there were no impairment of any of the Group's long-lived assets.

(k) *Fair value of financial instruments*

The Group's financial instruments primarily include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, receivables from online payment platforms, amounts due from/to related parties, merchant deposits, payable to merchants, short-term investments, long-term debt investments included in other non-current assets and convertible bonds. For the aforementioned financial instruments included in current assets and liabilities, except for those measured at fair value, their carrying amount approximate their respective fair values because of the general short maturities. The carrying amounts of long-term time deposits and held-to-maturity debt securities approximate to fair values as the related interest rates currently offered by financial institutions for similar debt instruments of comparable maturities. The fair value of convertible bonds, which are not reported at fair value, is disclosed in Note 11.

The Group applies ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC 820"). ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 requires disclosures to be provided on fair value measurement.

ASC 820 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 — Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 — Other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(l) Revenue recognition

ASC 820 describes three main approaches to measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities: (1) market approach; (2) income approach; and (3) cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated from market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present value amount. The measurement is based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. The cost approach is based on the amount that would currently be required to replace an asset.

Revenues are principally generated from online platform services. Revenues from online platform services primarily consist of online marketing services revenues and transaction services fees. Revenues represent the amount of consideration that the Company is entitled to in exchange for the transfer of promised goods or services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities and is recorded net of indirect taxes. Consistent with the criteria of ASC Topic 606 ("ASC 606"), *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the Group recognizes revenue when the performance obligation in a contract is satisfied by transferring the control of a promised good or service to a customer. The Group also evaluates whether it is appropriate to report revenue at the gross amounts of goods and services sold and the related costs, or the net amounts. Payments for services or goods are generally received before deliveries.

Online marketing services

The Group enters into contractual agreements with certain merchants to provide various types of online marketing services on the Group's online platforms for which it receives service fees from the merchants. The Group matches product listings appearing in search or browser results on its online platforms and charges merchants based on impressions or clicks. The Group also provides display marketing services that allow the merchants to place advertisements on the platform primarily at fixed prices.

In general, the merchants need to prepay for the service and the prepayments are accounted for as customer advances and deferred revenues. Under ASC 606, revenues are primarily recognized at a point in time when consumers view or click on the merchants' product listings or over the period during which the advertising services are provided, depending on the type of online marketing services selected by the merchants.

Transaction services

The Group provides transaction services, including fulfillment services to merchants, and earns related fees for sales of the products completed on the Group's online platforms. The Group does not control the products provided by merchants at any point in time during the transactions. Revenues related to transaction services are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income at a point in time when the Group's service obligation to the merchants is determined to have been completed under each sales transaction completed. Variable consideration is estimated and included in the transaction price to the extent that it is probable that a significant revenue reversal will not occur. Adjustments to the estimated variable consideration related to prior reporting periods were not material.

Incentives provided to the consumers

In order to promote its online platforms and attract more registered consumers who are not customers of the Group, the Group at its own discretion provides various forms of incentives. These incentives, including coupons, credits and other subsidies that may or may not be specific to any merchants, can be used by the consumers to purchase merchandise provided on the Group's online platforms at reduced prices or to redeem for cash from the Group.

The Group records the incentives as reduction of revenues if they are considered as variable consideration or when there are explicit contractual obligations to incentivize the consumers on behalf of the merchants. In the absence of such explicit obligations, the Group further evaluated varying features of different incentive programs to determine whether the incentives represent implicit obligations to the consumers on behalf of merchants. If so, the incentives are recorded as reduction of revenues. If the Group determined that incentives provided to the consumers are not considered as payments to the merchant-customers, the Group records these incentives as "sales and marketing expenses".

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Costs of revenues

Costs of revenues consist primarily of payment processing fees paid to third-party online payment platforms, costs associated with the operation of the platforms and others, such as costs and expenses attributable to fulfillment fees, merchant support services, bandwidth and server costs, amortization, depreciation and maintenance costs, payroll, employee benefits and share-based compensation expenses, call center, surcharges and other expenses directly attributable to the online platform services.

(n) Advertising expenditures and incentive programs

Advertising expenditures are expensed when incurred and are included in sales and marketing expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the advertising expenditures were RMB56,415,274, RMB68,474,437 and RMB74,925,712 (US\$10,714,234), and incentive programs recognized in sales and marketing expenses were RMB20,013,537, RMB35,843,202 and RMB42,348,670 (US\$6,055,779), respectively.

(o) Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses include payroll, employee benefits, and other operating expenses associated with research and platform development. Research and development expenses also include bandwidth and server costs, rent, depreciation and other related expenses. To date, expenditures incurred between when the application has reached the development stage and when it is substantially complete and ready for its intended use have been inconsequential and, as a result, the Group did not capitalize any software development costs in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(p) Credit loss

The Group follows Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. The Group's allowance for credit losses as of December 31, 2024 and 2025 reflects the best estimate of the expected future losses for its financial instruments measured at amortized cost, based on the current economic conditions; however, as a result of the uncertainty caused by other factors, these estimates may change and future actual losses may differ from the estimates. The Group will continue to monitor economic conditions and will revise the estimates of the expected future losses for financial instruments measured at amortized cost as necessary.

(q) Leases

The Group as the lessee determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Leases are classified as operating or finance leases in accordance with the recognition criteria in ASC 842-20-25. The Group's lease portfolio consisted entirely of operating leases as of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025. The Group's leases do not contain any residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants. The Group also elected the practical expedient of the short-term lease exemption for contracts with lease terms of 12 months or less.

At the commencement date of an operating lease, the Group records a right-of-use ("ROU") asset and lease liability based on the present value of the lease payments over the lease term. Variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate are excluded from the ROU asset and lease liability calculations and are recognized in expense in the period which the obligation for those payments is incurred. As the rate implicit in the Group's lease is not typically readily available, the Group uses an incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the lease commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. This incremental borrowing rate reflects the fixed rate at which the Group could borrow on a collateralized basis the amount of the lease payments in the same currency, for a similar term, in a similar economic environment. ROU assets include any lease prepayments and are reduced by lease incentives. Operating lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease terms are based on the non-cancelable term of the lease and may contain options to extend the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Group will exercise that option. The Group accounts for lease and non-lease components separately.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Income taxes

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* (“ASU 2023-09”), which improves income tax disclosures. The amendments require the disclosure of specific categories in the rate reconciliation and additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. The amendments also require disaggregated information about the amount of income taxes paid (net of refunds received), income (or loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (or benefit) and income tax expense (or benefit) from continuing operations. The new guidance is required to be applied either prospectively or retrospectively. This guidance is effective for the Group’s fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. Beginning January 1, 2025, the Group adopted ASU 2023-09 prospectively. Please refer to Note 15 for the inclusion of new disclosures required.

The Group follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates that will be in effect in the period in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Group records a valuation allowance to offset deferred tax assets if based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rate is recognized in income tax expense in the period that includes the enactment date of the change in tax rate.

The Group accounted for uncertainties in income taxes in accordance with ASC 740. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefit are classified in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as income tax expenses.

(s) Share-based compensation

The Group applies ASC 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation* (“ASC 718”), to account for its employee share-based payments. In accordance with ASC 718, the Group determines whether an award should be classified and accounted for as a liability award or an equity award. All of the Group’s share-based awards to employees were classified as equity awards. The Group measures the employee share-based compensation based on the fair value of the award at the grant date. Expense is recognized using accelerated method over the requisite service period. The fair value of share options at the time of grant is determined using the binomial-lattice option pricing model. In accordance with ASU No. 2016-09, *Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvement to Employee Share-based Payment Accounting*, the Group elected to account for forfeitures as they occur.

(t) Employee benefit expenses

As stipulated by the regulations of Chinese mainland, full-time employees of the Group are entitled to various government statutory employee benefit plans, including medical insurance, maternity insurance, workplace injury insurance, unemployment insurance and pension benefits through a PRC government-mandated multi-employer defined contribution plan. The Group is required to make contributions to the plan and accrues for these benefits based on certain percentages of the qualified employees’ salaries. The Group also makes payments to other defined contribution plans for the benefit of employees employed by subsidiaries outside of Chinese mainland.

(u) Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity of the Group during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances excluding transactions resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Among other disclosures, ASC 220, *Comprehensive Income*, requires that all items that are required to be recognized under current accounting standards as components of comprehensive income be reported in a financial statement displayed with the same prominence as other financial statements. For each of the periods presented, the Group’s comprehensive income includes net income, foreign currency translation differences and unrealized holding gains or losses associated with available-for-sale debt securities and is presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(v) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary and dilutive ordinary equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Ordinary equivalent shares consist of unvested restricted share units (“RSUs”) and shares issuable upon the exercise of share options using the treasury stock method, and conversion of convertible bonds using the if-converted method. Ordinary equivalent shares are not included in the denominator of the diluted earnings per share calculation when inclusion of such shares would be anti-dilutive.

(w) Segment reporting

The Group operates and manages its business as a single segment and has one operating and reportable segment, the provision of e-commerce services. The Group’s Co-Chief Executive Officers are the chief operating decision-makers (“CODMs”). When making decisions about allocating resources and assessing the performance of the Group as a whole, the CODMs review operating metrics and consolidated financial statements.

The Group concluded that consolidated net income reported in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income is the measure of segment profitability, and consolidated total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheets is the measure of segment assets. The CODMs refer to consolidated operating results and financial condition when addressing strategic and operational matters and allocating resources. Significant expense categories regularly provided to and reviewed by the CODMs are those presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. As substantially all of the Group’s long-lived assets are located in the PRC, and substantially all of the Group’s revenues are derived from within the PRC, no geographical segments are presented.

(x) Recent accounting pronouncements

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures* (Subtopic 220-40): *Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses* (“ASU 2024-03”). The amended guidance requires disaggregation of certain expense captions into specified natural expense categories in the disclosures within the notes to the financial statements. In addition, the guidance requires disclosure of selling expenses and its definition. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The guidance can be applied either prospectively or retrospectively. The Group is evaluating the disclosure impact of adopting ASU 2024-03.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets* (“ASU 2025-05”), which provide a practical expedient permitting an entity to assume that conditions at the balance sheet date remain unchanged over the life of the asset when estimating expected credit losses for current classified accounts receivable and contract assets. ASU 2025-05 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2025, and interim reporting periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. This ASU should be applied prospectively. The Group is evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2025-05.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, *Intangibles: Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software* (“ASU 2025-06”). The guidance modernizes the accounting for software costs and enhances the transparency about an entity’s software costs. The guidance is effective for the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027 and for interim periods within those fiscal years. This ASU can be applied prospectively, retrospectively, or under a modified transition approach. The Group is evaluating the disclosure impact of adopting ASU 2025-06.

(y) Comparatives

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

3. Concentration of Risks

(a) Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that may potentially subject the Group to significant concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, receivables from online payment platforms, amounts due from related parties, short-term investments, and long-term debt investments included in other non-current assets. As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, a majority of the Group's cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term investments and long-term debt investments were held at reputable financial institutions with high-credit ratings. In the event of bankruptcy of one of these financial institutions, the Group may not be able to claim its cash and demand deposits back in full. The Group continues to monitor the financial strength of the financial institutions. There has been no recent history of default in relation to these financial institutions. Receivables from online payment platforms and amounts due from related parties (Note 16) are unsecured and derived from transactions on the Group's online platforms to consumers, which are exposed to credit risk. The risk is mitigated by credit evaluations the Group performs on the selected online payment platforms that are highly reputable and market leaders. There has been no default of payments from these online payment platforms.

(b) Business, customer, political, social and economic risks

The Group participates in a dynamic and competitive high technology industry and believes that changes in any of the following areas could have a material adverse effect on the Group's future financial position, results of operations or cash flows: changes in the overall demand for services; changes in competitive landscape including potential new entrants; advances and new trends in new technology; strategic relationships or customer relationships; regulatory considerations; and risks associated with the Group's ability to attract and retain employees necessary to support its growth.

(i) Business supplier risk – there were no related parties whose purchase individually represent greater than 10% of the total purchases of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025.

(ii) Customer risk - there were no customers whose revenues individually represent greater than 10% of the total revenues of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025.

(iii) Economic risk - the Group's operations could be adversely affected by significant political, economic and social changes.

(c) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk, which mainly affects the monetary assets denominated in the currencies other than the functional currencies of the respective entities. From July 21, 2005, the RMB is permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. The appreciation/(depreciation) of the US\$ against RMB was approximately 1.7%, 1.5% and (2.2)% for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. The functional currency and the reporting currency of the Company are the US\$ and the RMB, respectively. Most of the Group's revenues and costs are denominated in RMB, while a portion of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term debt investments, are denominated in US\$. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or United States government policy may impact the exchange rate between the RMB and the US\$ in the future.

(d) Currency convertibility risk

The Group transacts most of its business in RMB, which is not freely convertible into foreign currencies. All foreign exchange transactions continue to take place either through the People's Bank of China (the "PBOC") or other banks authorized to buy and sell foreign currencies at the exchange rates quoted by the PBOC. Approval of foreign currency payments by the PBOC or other institutions requires submitting a payment application form together with suppliers' invoices, shipping documents and signed contracts.

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4. Short-term Investments

Classification of short-term investments as of December 31, 2024 and 2025 were shown as below:

	As of December 31,		
	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Time deposits and held-to-maturity debt securities	210,368,027	220,422,862	31,520,049
Equity securities	44,479,404	66,033,596	9,442,679
Available-for-sale debt securities	6,319,014	19,599,692	2,802,719
Other debt investments	12,625,411	7,351,532	1,051,255
	273,791,856	313,407,682	44,816,702

The gross unrecognized holding gains or losses on the time deposits and held-to-maturity debt securities were nil as of December 31, 2024 and 2025.

The costs of equity securities were RMB35,737,847 and RMB47,244,735 (US\$6,755,908), with net unrealized gains of RMB8,741,557 and RMB18,788,861 (US\$2,686,771) as of December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, interest income related to time deposits and held-to-maturity debt securities were RMB5,750,934, RMB7,314,780 and RMB7,913,608 (US\$1,131,631), respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, available-for-sale debt securities include government bonds purchased from financial institutions with maturities within one year. The following table summarizes the details of available-for-sale debt securities:

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value (Net Carrying Amount)
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Due in 1 year	6,289,405	29,613	(4)	6,319,014

	As of December 31, 2025				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value (Net Carrying Amount)	Fair Value (Net Carrying Amount)
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Due in 1 year	19,544,915	55,198	(421)	19,599,692	2,802,719

Other debt investments mainly include loan investments, as of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the carrying amounts for the loan investments, net of allowance for credit losses, were RMB12,119,285 and RMB6,856,643 (US\$980,487).

The Group enters into lending agreements with certain financial institutions, under which it lends certain held-to-maturity debt securities to the counterparty. As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the carrying amount of the securities lent was nil and RMB14,649,111 (US\$2,094,795), respectively, with collateral received amounted nil and RMB155,635 (US\$22,256), respectively.

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5. Prepayments and Other Current Assets

The components of prepayments and other current assets are as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Prepayments	1,357,173	1,672,528	239,168
Taxes receivables	699,033	3,024,945	432,561
Interest receivables	205,041	191,568	27,394
Rental and other deposits	552,878	1,150,725	164,551
Others	1,599,341	1,486,776	212,606
	4,413,466	7,526,542	1,076,280

6. Property, Equipment and Software, Net

	As of December 31,		
	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
At cost:			
Computer equipment, office equipment and purchased software	4,675,976	5,599,823	800,763
Leasehold improvements	128,743	200,676	28,696
	4,804,719	5,800,499	829,459
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3,925,392)	(4,494,455)	(642,697)
	879,327	1,306,044	186,762

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the Group recorded depreciation expenses of RMB672,020, RMB705,069 and RMB597,684 (US\$85,468), respectively.

7. Leases

The Group has operating leases mainly for offices and warehouses. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, operating lease costs were RMB1,200,344, RMB2,095,867 and RMB2,590,320 (US\$370,411), respectively; and short-term lease costs were RMB178,288, RMB118,554 and RMB140,766 (US\$20,129), respectively. There were no leasing costs other than the operating lease costs and short-term lease costs for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025.

A maturity analysis of the Company's operating lease liabilities and reconciliation of the undiscounted cash flows to the operating lease liabilities recognized in the consolidated balance sheets was as below:

	As of December 31, 2025	
	RMB	US\$
2026	2,626,765	375,622
2027	1,523,265	217,824
2028	814,349	116,450
2029	515,815	73,761
2030 and after	143,762	20,558
Total undiscounted cash flows	5,623,956	804,215
Less: imputed interest	(245,161)	(35,058)
Present value of lease liabilities	5,378,795	769,157

As of December 31, 2025, the Company did not have any significant operating leases that had not yet commenced.

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7. Leases (Continued)

As of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the weighted average remaining lease term was 3.07 years, 3.09 years and 2.89 years, respectively, and the weighted average discount rate was 3.44%, 3.42% and 3.14% for the Company's operating leases, respectively.

Other supplemental information related to leases is summarized below:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023 RMB	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Cash payments for operating leases	1,075,598	2,041,347	2,302,946	329,317
ROU assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	3,918,460	2,968,352	2,279,851	326,014

8. Other Non-current Assets

Other non-current assets mainly include time deposits, held-to-maturity debt securities, available-for-sale debt securities, and equity method investments.

Time deposits and held-to-maturity debt securities represent the time deposits made in financial institutions and debt securities that the Group has positive intent and ability to hold to maturity with maturities of more than one year. As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the carrying amounts for the investments, net of allowance for credit losses, were RMB57,309,555 and RMB70,296,260 (US\$10,052,231), respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the allowance for credit losses was RMB42,902 and RMB42,384 (US\$6,061), respectively. The gross unrecognized holding gains or losses on the investments were nil as of December 31, 2024 and 2025. Interest income recorded on these time deposits and held-to-maturity debt securities in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income were RMB336,789, RMB1,676,942 and RMB1,933,895 (US\$276,543) for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

The following table summarizes the net carrying amount of long-term time deposits and held-to-maturity debt securities with stated contractual dates, classified by the contractual maturity dates of the investments:

	As of December 31,		
	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Due in 1 year through 2 years	40,641,146	49,741,549	7,112,947
Due in 2 years through 3 years	16,668,409	20,554,711	2,939,284
	<u>57,309,555</u>	<u>70,296,260</u>	<u>10,052,231</u>

As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, available-for-sale debt securities include government bonds purchased from financial institutions, with maturities of greater than twelve months. The following table summarizes the details of available-for-sale debt securities with stated contractual dates, classified by the contractual maturity dates of the investments:

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Amortized Cost RMB	Gross Unrealized Gains RMB	Gross Unrealized Losses RMB	Fair Value (Net Carrying Amount) RMB
Due in 1 year through 5 years	20,635,590	396,362	—	21,031,952
Due in 5 years through 10 years	2,607,675	215,569	—	2,823,244
	<u>23,243,265</u>	<u>611,931</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>23,855,196</u>

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 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
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8. Other Non-current Assets (Continued)

	As of December 31, 2025				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value (Net Carrying Amount)	Fair Value (Net Carrying Amount)
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Due in 1 year through 5 years	29,229,334	137,680	(1,810)	29,365,204	4,199,168
Due in 5 years through 10 years	2,607,255	177,666	—	2,784,921	398,239
	<u>31,836,589</u>	<u>315,346</u>	<u>(1,810)</u>	<u>32,150,125</u>	<u>4,597,407</u>

For available-for-sale debt securities where the fair value is below the amortized cost basis of its investments, the Group does not intend to sell these debt securities and considers the decline in fair value below the amortized cost basis is not the result of a credit loss as of December 31, 2024 and 2025. Hence, no allowance for credit loss was recorded as of December 31, 2024 and 2025.

Equity method investments consist of the Group's investments as a limited partner in certain limited partnership funds to make strategic investments. As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the carrying amount for the investments was RMB1,809,260 and RMB1,870,268 (US\$267,445), respectively. No equity method investments were considered, individually or in aggregate, material as of December 31, 2024 and 2025. There was no impairment on these investments during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025.

9. Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities

The components of accrued expenses and other liabilities are as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2024	2025	2025
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Accrued advertising and marketing expenses	11,070,464	10,733,946	1,534,934
Taxes payable	22,805,311	27,637,234	3,952,072
Payroll payable	4,026,851	4,890,448	699,325
Accounts payable	28,280,328	32,662,965	4,670,742
Others	2,958,877	5,733,246	819,842
	<u>69,141,831</u>	<u>81,657,839</u>	<u>11,676,915</u>

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10. Convertible Bonds

2025 Convertible Bonds

In November 2020, the Company issued US\$2,000,000 principal amount 0.00% convertible senior notes including US\$250,000 sold upon the exercise of the over-allotment option (the “2025 Notes”). The 2025 Notes matured on December 1, 2025.

Holder had the right to convert their 2025 Notes at their option prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding June 1, 2025 only under the following circumstances: (1) during any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ending on March 31, 2021 (and only during such calendar quarter), if the last reported sale price of the Company’s ADS, par value US\$0.000005 per share, for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter was greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price on each applicable trading day; (2) during the five-business-day period after any ten-consecutive-trading-day period (the “measurement period”) in which the “trading price” (as defined below) per US\$1,000 principal amount of 2025 Notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of the ADSs and the conversion rate on each such trading day; (3) if the Company called the 2025 Notes for a tax redemption; (4) if the Company called the 2025 Notes for redemption at its option or (5) upon the occurrence of specified corporate events. On or after June 1, 2025 until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders could convert their 2025 Notes at any time, regardless of the foregoing circumstances. Upon conversion, the Company paid or delivered, as the case may be, cash, ADSs, or a combination of cash and ADSs, at its election.

The initial conversion rate of the 2025 Notes was 5.2459 ADSs per US\$1,000 principal amount of 2025 Notes (which was equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately US\$190.63 per ADS). The conversion rate was subject to adjustment in some events but was not adjusted for any accrued and unpaid special interest, if any. In addition, following certain corporate events that occurred prior to the maturity date or following the Company’s delivery of a notice of a tax or optional redemption, the Company would, in certain circumstances, increase the conversion rate for a holder who elected to convert their 2025 Notes in connection with such a corporate event or such notice of tax or optional redemption, as the case may be.

The Company could not redeem the 2025 Notes prior to December 6, 2023 unless certain tax-related events occurred. On or after December 6, 2023, the Company could redeem for cash all or part of the 2025 Notes, at its option, if the last reported sale price of its ADSs had been at least 130% of the conversion price then in effect on (i) each of at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any 30 consecutive trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately prior to the date the Company provided notice of redemption and (ii) the trading day immediately preceding the date the Company sent such notice. Holders of the 2025 Notes had the right to require the Company to repurchase all or part of their 2025 Notes in cash on December 1, 2023 (the “Repurchase Date”) or in the event of certain fundamental changes. No sinking fund was provided for the 2025 Notes.

The Group accounts for convertible debt instruments in accordance with ASC 470-20, *Debt with Conversion and Other Options*, which requires convertible debt instruments to be classified as a single liability measured at amortized cost, with no separate recognition of an equity conversion option. The Group accretes the discount on convertible bonds (including issuance costs) using the effective interest method over the period from the issuance date to the Repurchase Date, and recognizes interest expense based on the effective interest rate. The effective rate of the 2025 Notes was 0.34%. As of December 31, 2025, all of the Group’s outstanding convertible bonds had matured.

The gross proceeds from the issuance of 2025 Notes US\$2,000,000, and debt issuance costs including underwriting commissions and offering expenses were approximately US\$20,607.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the principal amount of the 2025 Notes was US\$738,634 and nil, debt discount was fully amortized, and net carrying amount of the 2025 Notes were RMB5,309,597 and nil, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the amounts of interest cost recognized relating to the amortization of the discount on the 2025 Notes were RMB43,987, nil and nil, respectively. The amounts repayable within the next twelve months were classified as “Convertible bonds, current portion” in the consolidated balance sheets.

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11. Fair Value Measurement

In accordance with ASC 820, the Company measures investments in money market funds, available-for-sale debt securities, convertible bonds and equity securities on a recurring basis. The following tables set forth the financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	Fair Value Measurement		
	Quoted Price in Active Market for Identical Assets (Level 1) RMB	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) RMB	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) RMB
<i>Recurring</i>			
As of December 31, 2024:			
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	31,335,350	—	—
Short-term investments:			
Equity securities	44,479,404	—	—
Available-for-sale debt securities	—	6,319,014	—
Investments in convertible bonds	—	—	506,126
Other non-current assets:			
Available-for-sale debt securities	—	23,855,196	—
	<u>75,814,754</u>	<u>30,174,210</u>	<u>506,126</u>

	Fair Value Measurement		
	Quoted Price in Active Market for Identical Assets (Level 1) RMB	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) RMB	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) RMB
<i>Recurring</i>			
As of December 31, 2025:			
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	72,681,599	—	—
Short-term investments:			
Equity securities	66,033,596	—	—
Available-for-sale debt securities	—	19,599,692	—
Investments in convertible bonds	—	—	494,889
Other non-current assets:			
Available-for-sale debt securities	—	32,150,125	—
	<u>138,715,195</u>	<u>51,749,817</u>	<u>494,889</u>

Investments in convertible bonds are classified under Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, with the fair value estimated based on the third-party appraisal report using the expected credit loss model. Key inputs and parameters include probability of default which is the likelihood that a borrower will default on a credit obligation over a specific time horizon, and loss given default which is an estimate of the loss from a transaction given that a default occurs.

Available-for-sale debt securities are classified under Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy, with the fair value determined primarily based on quoted prices of similar assets.

The Group values its money market funds and certain equity securities using quoted prices for the underlying securities in active markets, and accordingly, the Group classifies the valuation techniques that use these inputs as Level 1.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the Group did not have any assets or liabilities that were measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and no impairment charge was recorded.

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11. Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

The followings are financial instruments not measured at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets, but for which the fair value is estimated for disclosure purposes. The fair values of time deposits and held-to-maturity debt investments and loan investments are estimated using prevailing interest rates. The fair values of the convertible bonds are based on broker quotes:

	Fair Value disclosure		
	Quoted Price in Active Market for Identical Assets (Level 1) RMB	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) RMB	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) RMB
As of December 31, 2024:			
Short-term investments:			
Time deposits and held-to-maturity debt securities	—	210,368,027	—
Loan investments	—	12,119,285	—
Convertible bonds, current portion	—	5,099,337	—
Other non-current assets:			
Time deposits and held-to-maturity debt securities	—	57,309,555	—
As of December 31, 2025:			
Short-term investments:			
Time deposits and held-to-maturity debt securities	—	220,422,862	—
Loan investments	—	6,856,643	—
Other non-current assets:			
Time deposits and held-to-maturity debt securities	—	70,296,260	—

12. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

	Foreign currency translation difference	Net change in unrealized (losses)/gains on available-for- sale debt securities	Total
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Balances as of December 31, 2022	3,340,404	(18,166)	3,322,238
Other comprehensive income	1,332,984	68,538	1,401,522
Balances as of December 31, 2023	4,673,388	50,372	4,723,760
Other comprehensive income	2,605,982	494,803	3,100,785
Balances as of December 31, 2024	7,279,370	545,175	7,824,545
Other comprehensive loss	(5,476,543)	(232,319)	(5,708,862)
Balances as of December 31, 2025	1,802,827	312,856	2,115,683
Balances as of December 31, 2025 (US\$)	257,801	44,738	302,539

The income tax effects related to the accumulated other comprehensive income were insignificant for all periods presented.

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13. Revenues

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023 RMB	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Online marketing services and others	153,540,553	197,934,192	217,783,028	31,142,559
Transaction services	94,098,652	195,901,905	214,062,685	30,610,557
	<u>247,639,205</u>	<u>393,836,097</u>	<u>431,845,713</u>	<u>61,753,116</u>

Contract liabilities were mainly related to considerations received in advance for online platform services, for which control of the services occur at a later point in time. Balances of contract liabilities were RMB8,633,670 and RMB10,728,065 (US\$1,534,093) as of December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively, which were included in “Customer advances and deferred revenues” and “Payable to merchants” in the consolidated balance sheets.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, revenues of RMB7,798,170 (US\$1,115,123) were recognized from the carrying value of contract liabilities as of December 31, 2024. During the year ended December 31, 2024, revenues of RMB5,426,188 were recognized from the carrying value of contract liabilities as of December 31, 2023.

14. Share-Based Compensation

In order to provide additional incentives to employees and to promote the success of the Group’s business, the Group adopted a share incentive plan in 2015 (the “2015 Plan”). The 2015 Plan allows the Group to grant options to employees, directors or consultants. Under the 2015 Plan, the maximum aggregate number of shares that may be issued shall not exceed 581,972,860. The terms of the options shall not exceed twenty years from the date of grant.

In July 2018, the Group adopted the 2018 Share Incentive Plan (the “2018 Plan”). The 2018 Plan allows the Group to grant options and RSUs to employees, directors or consultants. Under the 2018 Plan, the maximum aggregate number of shares that may be issued pursuant to all awards is initially 363,130,400, plus an annual increase on the first day of each fiscal year of the Company during the term of the 2018 Plan commencing with the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2019, by an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 1.0% of the total number of shares issued and outstanding on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, and (ii) such number of shares as may be determined by our board of directors. In March 2021, our board of directors approved an amendment to the 2018 Plan to increase the annual increase percentage from 1.0% to 3.0% effective from the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022.

For the share options granted under the 2015 Plan and the 2018 Plan, in addition to the explicit service periods of four years, with 25% of the options vesting annually, Class A ordinary shares acquired from the exercise of vested options cannot be sold or transferred by the employees without the prior written consents of the Company within the first three years of vested (“Restricted Shares”). In the event that employment relationship is terminated with the Company, voluntarily or involuntarily, within the three-year lock-up periods, the Company may, at its sole discretion, repurchase the Restricted Shares at the employee’s exercise price. The Group determined the substance of the lock up periods to be additional implicit service periods of three years, thereby extending the vesting terms of the options to be seven years in total.

The RSUs granted under the 2018 Plan vest over a period of four years with 25% vesting on each anniversary from the date of grant, or with 50% of the RSUs vesting on the second anniversary and 25% on each of the third and fourth anniversary from the date of grant.

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14. Share-Based Compensation (Continued)

(a) Share options:

The following table summarize the Group's option activities under the 2015 Plan and the 2018 Plan:

	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price US\$	Weighted average grant date fair value US\$	Aggregate intrinsic value US\$	Weighted average remaining contractual term Years
Outstanding as of December 31, 2024	390,422,524	0.0065	11.4851	9,464,232	14.93
Granted	3,501,400	0.0065	28.4508	—	—
Forfeited	(8,743,700)	0.0065	15.7685	—	—
Exercised	(29,991,124)	0.0065	6.1302	—	—
Outstanding as of December 31, 2025	355,189,100	0.0065	11.9991	10,066,414	14.06
Vested and expected to vest as of December 31, 2025	355,189,100	0.0065	11.9991	10,066,414	14.06
Exercisable as of December 31, 2025	291,003,700	0.0065	9.1819	8,247,336	13.24

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the awards and the fair value of the underlying ordinary shares at each reporting date, for those awards that had exercise price below the estimated fair value of the relevant ordinary shares.

Total intrinsic value of options exercised for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 was RMB24,817,686, RMB6,053,177 and RMB6,374,494 (US\$911,541), respectively. The total fair value of vested options for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 was RMB3,285,026, RMB6,609,570, and RMB6,280,381 (US\$898,083), respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 was US\$24.5402, US\$30.9747 and US\$28.4508, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, total unrecognized share-based compensation expenses relating to unvested awards was RMB12,813,052 (US\$1,832,242), which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.93 years.

The Group calculated the estimated fair value of the options on the respective grant dates using the binomial-lattice option valuation model with the following assumptions for each applicable period which took into account variables such as volatility, dividend yield, and risk-free interest rates:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
Risk-free interest rates	3.81%-5.13%	4.14%-4.85%	4.56%-4.93%
Expected volatility	50.31%-50.55%	50.22%-50.39%	50.10%-50.29%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Exercise multiple	2.80	2.80	2.80
Post-vesting forfeit rate	0%	0%	0%
Fair value of underlying ordinary shares	\$17.1475-\$36.3175	\$24.0275-\$36.4100	\$24.1275-\$33.7175
Fair value of share option	\$17.1425-\$36.3127	\$24.0226-\$36.4051	\$24.1228-\$33.7127

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 (Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

14. Share-Based Compensation (Continued)

(b) RSUs:

The following table summarize the Group's RSU activities under the 2018 Plan:

	<u>Number of RSUs</u>	<u>Weighted average grant date fair value US\$</u>
Outstanding as of December 31, 2024	67,741,348	21.1730
Granted	13,703,508	29.9743
Vested	(22,865,316)	19.1880
Forfeited	(2,980,244)	25.9896
Outstanding as of December 31, 2025	<u>55,599,296</u>	<u>23.9004</u>

The total fair value of the RSUs vested during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 was RMB2,765,817, RMB3,797,104, and RMB3,133,340 (US\$448,062), respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value of the RSUs granted during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025 was US\$23.3860, US\$30.6378 and US\$29.9743, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, RMB3,597,971 (US\$514,503) of unrecognized share-based compensation expenses related to RSUs is expected to be recognized over a weighted average vesting period of 1.84 years using the accelerated method. Total unrecognized share-based compensation expenses may be adjusted for future changes when actual forfeitures incurred.

(c) Share-based compensation expenses by function:

The Group recognized share-based compensation expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 as follows:

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>			
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>	<u>RMB</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Costs of revenues	132,470	412,721	248,210	35,494
Sales and marketing expenses	2,354,097	2,216,792	2,000,790	286,109
General and administrative expenses	2,289,272	4,742,816	3,430,903	490,613
Research and development expenses	2,302,955	2,511,235	2,257,068	322,756
	<u>7,078,794</u>	<u>9,883,564</u>	<u>7,936,971</u>	<u>1,134,972</u>

15. Income Taxes

Cayman Islands

Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, the Company is not subject to tax on income or capital gain arising in Cayman Islands. Additionally, Cayman Islands does not levy withholding tax on dividends by the Company to its shareholders.

Hong Kong

Subsidiaries incorporated in Hong Kong are subject to Hong Kong profits tax at the rate of 16.5% on its activities conducted in Hong Kong and it may be exempted from income tax on its foreign-derived income. Additionally, Hong Kong does not levy withholding tax on dividends.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

15. Income Taxes (Continued)***Chinese mainland***

The Company's subsidiaries and VIE and VIE's subsidiaries in Chinese mainland are subject to the statutory rate of 25%, in accordance with the Enterprise Income Tax law (the "EIT Law"), which has been effective since January 1, 2008, except for certain entities eligible for preferential tax rates.

Shanghai Xunmeng Information Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of VIE, was recognized as a high and new technology enterprise ("HNTE") eligible for a preferential tax rate of 15% from 2018 to 2026. Walnut Street (Shanghai) Information Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, was recognized as a HNTE eligible for a preferential tax rate of 15% from 2021 to 2026.

Dividends, interests, rent or royalties payable by the Company's Chinese mainland subsidiaries, to non-Chinese mainland resident enterprises, and proceeds from any such non-resident enterprise investor's disposition of assets (after deducting the net value of such assets) are subject to 10% withholding tax, unless the respective non-mainland Chinese resident enterprise's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty or arrangements with Chinese mainland that provides for a reduced withholding tax rate or an exemption from withholding tax.

The Group's profit before income taxes consisted of:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023	2024	2025	2025
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Non-PRC	(1,495,542)	6,375,022	(6,121,113)	(875,308)
PRC	73,371,990	126,326,271	125,696,408	17,974,348
	71,876,448	132,701,293	119,575,295	17,099,040

For the year ended December 31, 2025, income tax expenses amounted to RMB21,430 million (US\$3,064 million) in the PRC, and income tax expenses amounted to RMB303 million (US\$44 million) in jurisdictions outside the PRC.

The Group's income taxes consisted of:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023	2024	2025	2025
	RMB	RMB	RMB	US\$
Current income tax	11,048,804	20,044,605	21,914,684	3,133,758
Deferred income tax expense/(benefit)	801,100	222,176	(181,928)	(26,015)
	11,849,904	20,266,781	21,732,756	3,107,743

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

15. Income Taxes (Continued)

Reconciliation of difference between the Chinese mainland statutory income tax rate and the Group's effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2024
Statutory income tax rate	25.0%	25.0%
Tax effect of different tax rates in different jurisdictions	(4.4)%	(6.6)%
Tax effect of preferential tax rates	(4.2)%	(2.7)%
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	0.4%	0.1%
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(0.0)%	(0.1)%
Tax effect of tax rate changes on deferred taxes	0.2%	0.2%
Tax effect of additional deduction of research and development expenses	(1.0)%	(0.5)%
Change in valuation allowance	0.5%	(0.1)%
Effective tax rate	16.5%	15.3%

	For the year ended December 31, 2025		
	RMB	US\$	percent
Income tax computed at the statutory income tax rate	29,893,824	4,274,760	25.0%
Foreign tax effects			
--Cayman			
Statutory tax rate difference	1,984,409	283,767	1.7%
--Other foreign jurisdictions	(151,369)	(21,645)	(0.1)%
Preferential tax rate	(9,598,681)	(1,372,593)	(8.0)%
Non-deductible expenses	421,856	60,325	0.4%
Non-taxable income			
--Interest and investment income, net	(3,308,795)	(473,152)	(2.8)%
Others	662,187	94,691	0.5%
Change in valuation allowance	1,829,325	261,590	1.5%
Income tax expenses	21,732,756	3,107,743	18.2%

The significant components of the Group's deferred tax balances were as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Deferred tax assets			
Tax losses carried forward	677,299	571,051	81,659
Accrued expenses	—	1,991,217	284,740
Others	196,342	304,707	43,573
Less: valuation allowance	(715,258)	(2,545,501)	(364,002)
Total deferred tax assets	158,383	321,474	45,970
Total deferred tax liabilities	(249,159)	(191,366)	(27,365)

In assessing the ability to realize the deferred tax assets, the Group has considered whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Group evaluates the potential realization of deferred tax assets on an entity-by-entity basis. As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, management recorded full valuation allowance against deferred tax assets in entities that were in a cumulative loss with no forecast profits in the foreseeable future.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 (Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

15. Income Taxes (Continued)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the Group had tax losses of RMB2,211,586 and RMB1,872,808 (US\$267,808) derived from entities in Chinese mainland, which, generally, can be carried forward for five years to offset future taxable profit. The Chinese mainland tax losses will expire from December 31, 2026 to 2030 if not utilized. The tax losses in Hong Kong can be carried forward with no expiration date.

The Group plans to indefinitely reinvest a majority of its undistributed earnings. As of December 31, 2025, the total amount of temporary differences related to foreign undistributed earnings amounted to RMB150,575,935 (US\$21,532,072) and the determination of the associated deferred tax liabilities was not practicable.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the Group did not have significant unrecognized tax benefits. It is possible the amount of unrecognized benefits will change in the next 12 months; however, an estimate of the range of the possible change is not determinable.

As of December 31, 2025, the tax years ended December 31, 2020 through period ended as of the reporting dates for Chinese mainland subsidiaries remain open to examination by the PRC tax authorities.

16. Related Party Transactions

(a) Related parties

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
Tencent and its affiliates (“Tencent Group”)	A shareholder of the Company
Ningbo Hexin Equity Investment Partnership	Company controlled by one of the executive officers of the Company
Shanghai Fufeitong Payment Service Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Shanghai Fufeitong Information Service Co., Ltd.) and its affiliates (“Fufeitong Group”)	Company controlled by one of the executive officers of the Company

(b) Other than disclosed elsewhere, the Group had the following significant related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023 RMB	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Services provided to:				
Fufeitong Group	4,272	—	—	—
Services received from:				
Tencent Group	7,182,496	6,772,163	6,476,166	926,079
Fufeitong Group	839,985	902,266	811,030	115,976

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

16. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

(c) The Group had the following significant related party balances as of December 31, 2024 and 2025:

	As of December 31,		
	2024	2025	2025
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Amounts due from related parties:			
Current:			
Tencent Group*	3,427,778	3,826,908	547,240
Ningbo Hexin Equity Investment Partnership **	710,632	910,632	130,219
Fufeitong Group***	3,430,770	5,467,588	781,855
Amounts due to related parties:			
Current:			
Tencent Group	669,635	976,780	139,678
Fufeitong Group	132,224	109,760	15,695

* The balance primarily represents receivables due from the online payment platform operated by Tencent Group.

** The balance represents loans to Ningbo Hexin Equity Investment Partnership, an entity controlled by one of the executive officers of the Company.

*** The balance primarily represents receivables due from the online payment platform operated by Fufeitong Group.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

17. Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the following periods:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023 RMB	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
Numerator:				
Net income	60,026,544	112,434,512	97,842,539	13,991,297
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders – basic	60,026,544	112,434,512	97,842,539	13,991,297
Dilution effect arising from convertible bonds	43,987	—	—	—
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders – diluted	60,070,531	112,434,512	97,842,539	13,991,297
Denominator (in thousands of shares):				
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding – basic	5,416,106	5,536,049	5,590,930	5,590,930
Adjustments for dilutive RSUs and share options	387,224	364,270	338,646	338,646
Conversion of convertible bonds to Class A ordinary shares	36,300	16,273	—	—
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding – diluted	5,839,630	5,916,592	5,929,576	5,929,576
Earnings per share – basic	11.08	20.31	17.50	2.50
Earnings per share – diluted	10.29	19.00	16.50	2.36

During the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the Company issued 212,500,000, 56,500,000 and 125,000,000 ordinary shares to its share depository bank, respectively. No consideration was received by the Company for the issuance. As of December 31, 2025, 588,978,024 out of the total 667,455,720 ordinary shares were used to settle share-based compensation. The remaining 78,477,696 ordinary shares are legally issued and outstanding but are treated as escrowed shares for accounting purposes and therefore, have been excluded from the computation of earnings per share.

18. Restricted Net Assets

The Company's ability to pay dividends is primarily dependent on the Company receiving distributions of funds from its subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE. Relevant PRC statutory laws and regulations permit payments of dividends by the Company's Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. The results of operations reflected in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP differ from those reflected in the statutory financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE.

In accordance with the PRC Regulations on Enterprises with Foreign Investment and the articles of association of the Company's Chinese mainland subsidiaries, a foreign-invested enterprise established in Chinese mainland is required to provide certain statutory reserves, namely general reserve fund, the enterprise expansion fund and staff welfare and bonus fund which are appropriated from net profit as reported in the enterprise's PRC statutory accounts. A foreign-invested enterprise is required to allocate at least 10% of its annual after-tax profit to the general reserve fund until such reserve has reached 50% of its respective registered capital based on the enterprise's PRC statutory accounts. Appropriations to the enterprise expansion fund and staff welfare and bonus fund are at the discretion of the board of directors for all foreign-invested enterprises. The aforementioned reserves can only be used for specific purposes and are not distributable as cash dividends. The wholly foreign-owned subsidiaries in the Chinese mainland are treated as foreign-invested enterprises and, therefore, are subject to the above mandated restrictions on distributable profits.

Foreign exchange and other regulations in Chinese mainland may further restrict the Company's VIE from transferring funds to the Company in the form of dividends, loans and advances. Amounts restricted include paid-in capital and statutory reserves of the Company's Chinese mainland subsidiaries and the equity of the VIE, as determined pursuant to PRC generally accepted accounting principles. As of December 31, 2025, restricted net assets of the Company's Chinese mainland subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE were RMB125,917,402 (US\$18,005,949).

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

19. Employee Contribution Plan

As stipulated by the regulations of Chinese mainland, full-time employees of the Group are entitled to various government statutory employee benefit plans, including medical insurance, maternity insurance, workplace injury insurance, unemployment insurance and pension benefits through a government-mandated multi-employer defined contribution plan. The Group is required to make contributions to the plan based on certain percentages of employees' salaries. Besides, the Group makes payments to other defined contribution plans for the benefit of employees employed by subsidiaries outside of the Chinese mainland. The total expenses the Group incurred for these contribution plans were RMB1,546,308, RMB1,895,048 and RMB2,367,186 (US\$338,503) for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

20. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Operating lease commitments

The Company leases offices and warehouses for operation under operating leases. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases with initial terms in excess of one year is included in Note 7.

(b) Investment commitments

The Group's investment commitments primarily relate to capital contributions obligation under certain arrangements which do not have a contractual maturity date. As of December 31, 2025, the total investment commitments contracted but not yet reflected in the financial statements amounted to approximately RMB115,152 (US\$16,467).

(c) Contingencies

The Group is involved in claims, proceedings, and litigation on an ongoing basis. The outcomes of legal proceedings to which the Group is a party and other contingencies are inherently unpredictable, subject to significant uncertainties, and could be material to the Group's operating results and cash flows for a particular period. The Group evaluates, on a regular basis, developments in legal proceedings it is subject to and other contingencies that could affect the amount of liability. To the best knowledge and judgment of management to date, an estimate for the reasonably possible loss or a range of reasonably possible losses cannot be made as of December 31, 2025.

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

21. Condensed Financial Information of the Company

The following is the condensed financial information of the Company on a parent company only basis:

	As of December 31,		
	2024 RMB	2025 RMB	2025 US\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	10,242	45,987	6,576
Others	73	93	13
Total current assets	10,315	46,080	6,589
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE	318,641,783	413,387,814	59,113,671
Total non-current assets	318,641,783	413,387,814	59,113,671
Total assets	318,652,098	413,433,894	59,120,260
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Convertible bonds, current portion	5,309,597	—	—
Others	29,377	48,738	6,969
Total current liabilities	5,338,974	48,738	6,969
Non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities	—	—	—
Total liabilities	5,338,974	48,738	6,969
Shareholders' equity			
Class A ordinary shares (US\$0.000005 par value; 77,300,000,000 shares authorized; 5,568,585,848 and 5,693,585,848 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively)	180	182	26
Additional paid-in capital	117,829,308	125,767,661	17,984,536
Statutory reserves	237,680	1,338,261	191,369
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7,824,545	2,115,683	302,539
Retained earnings	187,421,411	284,163,369	40,634,821
Total shareholders' equity	313,313,124	413,385,156	59,113,291
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	318,652,098	413,433,894	59,120,260

PDD HOLDINGS INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of RMB and US\$, except for number of shares and per share data)

21. Condensed Financial Information of the Company (Continued)

Basis of presentation

Condensed financial information is used for the presentation of the Company, or the parent company. The condensed financial information of the parent company has been prepared using the same accounting policies as set out in the Company's consolidated financial statements except that the parent company used the equity method to account for investments in its subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE.

The parent company records its investments in its subsidiaries, the VIE and its subsidiaries under the equity method of accounting as prescribed in ASC 323, *Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures*. Such investments are presented on the condensed balance sheets as "Investments in subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE" and their respective income as "Share of results from subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE" on the condensed statements of comprehensive income. Equity method accounting ceases when the carrying amount of the investment, including any additional financial support, in subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE is reduced to zero unless the parent company has guaranteed obligations of the subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE or is otherwise committed to provide further financial support. If the subsidiaries, the VIE and subsidiaries of the VIE subsequently reports net income, the parent company shall resume applying the equity method only after its share of that net income equals the share of net income/(loss) not recognized during the period the equity method was suspended.

The parent company's condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements.

List of Principal Subsidiaries and Consolidated Variable Interest Entity

Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation
HongKong Walnut Street Limited	Hong Kong
Hangzhou Weimi Network Technology Co., Ltd.	The Chinese Mainland
Shenzhen Qianhai Xinzhijiang Information Technology Co., Ltd.	The Chinese Mainland
Radiance Sea Investment Limited	British Virgin Islands
Radiance Sea Group Limited	Cayman Islands
Radiance Sea Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong
Pinduoduo Investment Limited*	British Virgin Islands
Pinduoduo (Shanghai) Network Technology Co.,Ltd.	The Chinese Mainland
Shanghai Yucan Information Technology Co., Ltd.	The Chinese Mainland
Elementary Technology Limited	British Virgin Islands
Elementary Innovation Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
Whaleco Technology Limited	Ireland
Whaleco Inc.	Delaware

Consolidated Variable Interest Entity	Place of Incorporation
Hangzhou Aimi Network Technology Co., Ltd.	The Chinese Mainland

Subsidiary of Consolidated Variable Interest Entity	Place of Incorporation
Shanghai Xunmeng Information Technology Co., Ltd.	The Chinese Mainland

* Pinduoduo Investment Limited is the immediate parent company of 9 wholly owned subsidiaries, whose names have been omitted in reliance on Instruction 8 of the exhibit requirements set forth in Form 20-F. Pinduoduo Investment Limited and its subsidiaries are engaged in investment activities outside the United States.

**Certification by the Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Lei Chen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of PDD Holdings 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(s) 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(s) 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 29, 2026

By: /s/ Lei Chen

Name: Lei Chen

Title: Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Co-Chief Executive Officer

**Certification by the Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Jiazhen Zhao, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of PDD Holdings 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(s) 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(s) 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 29, 2026

By: /s/ Jiazhen Zhao

Name: Jiazhen Zhao

Title: Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Co-Chief Executive Officer

**Certification by the Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Jun Liu, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of PDD Holdings 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(s) 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(s) 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 29, 2026

By: /s/ Jun Liu

Name: Jun Liu

Title: Vice President of Finance

**Certification by the Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of PDD Holdings Inc. (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Lei Chen, Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby 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 29, 2026

By: /s/ Lei Chen

Name: Lei Chen

Title: Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Co-Chief Executive 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 PDD Holdings Inc. (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jiazhen Zhao, Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby 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 29, 2026

By: /s/ Jiazhen Zhao

Name: Jiazhen Zhao

Title: Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Co-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 PDD Holdings Inc. (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jun Liu, Vice President of Finance of the Company, hereby 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 29, 2026

By: /s/ Jun Liu

Name: Jun Liu

Title: Vice President of Finance

April 29, 2026

PDD Holdings Inc.
First Floor, 25 St Stephen's Green
Dublin 2, D02 XF99
Ireland

Dear Sirs,

Re: Consent of People's Republic of China Counsel

We consent to the reference to our firm under the headings "Item 3. KEY INFORMATION" and "Item 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY" in the annual report of PDD Holdings Inc. on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2025 (the "**Annual Report**"), which is filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof.

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.

Very truly yours,

/s/ King & Wood

King & Wood

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-233897) pertaining to the 2015 Global Share Plan and the 2018 Share Incentive Plan of PDD Holdings Inc. of our reports dated April 29, 2026, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of PDD Holdings Inc., and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of PDD Holdings Inc. included in this Annual Report (Form 20-F) for the year ended December 31, 2025.

/s/ Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China

April 29, 2026

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-233897) pertaining to the 2015 Global Share Plan and the 2018 Share Incentive Plan of PDD Holdings Inc. of our report dated April 28, 2025, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of PDD Holdings Inc. included in this Annual Report (Form 20-F) for the year ended December 31, 2025.

/s/ Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP

Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP

Shanghai, the People's Republic of China

April 29, 2026

April 29, 2026

Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street N.E.
Washington, DC 20549

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have read Item 16F of Form 20-F dated April 29, 2026 of PDD Holdings Inc. and are in agreement with the statements contained in the second sentence of the first paragraph, the second, third and fourth paragraphs therein. We have no basis to agree or disagree with other statements of the registrant contained therein.

/s/ Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP
Shanghai, the People's Republic of China
