

The9 LTD
Form 20-F
March 27, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

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

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

OR

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

Commission file number: 001-34238

THE9 LIMITED

(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)

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Zhang Jiang Hi-Tech Park

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People's Republic of China

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing one ordinary shares, par value \$0.01 per share	Nasdaq Global Market

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.

28,783,929 ordinary shares, par value \$0.01 per share, as of December 31, 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

US GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued

Other

by the International Accounting Standards Board

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

Item 17

Item 18

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

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

In this annual report, unless otherwise indicated, (1) the terms we, us, our company, our and The9 refer to The9 Limited and, as the context may require, its subsidiaries and our affiliated entities, (2) the terms affiliated entities refer to our affiliated PRC entities, namely Shanghai The9 Information Technology Co., Ltd., or Shanghai IT, Shanghai Huopu Cloud Computing Terminal Technology Co., Ltd., or Huopu Cloud, Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement, Shanghai Jiushi Interactive Network Technology Co., Ltd., or Jiushi, Shanghai The9 Education Software Technology Co., Ltd. or Shanghai Fire Wing Information Technology Co., Ltd., or Fire Wing, (3) the terms shares and ordinary shares refer to our ordinary shares, and ADSs refers to our American Depositary Shares, each of which represents one ordinary share, and ADRs refers to the American Depositary Receipts, which evidence our ADSs, (4) China and PRC refer to the People's Republic of China, and solely for the purpose of this annual report, excluding Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau, (5) all references to RMB and Renminbi are to the legal currency of China and all references to U.S. dollars, dollars, US\$ and \$ are to the legal currency of the United States, (6) all discrepancies in any table between the amounts identified as total amounts and the sum of the amounts listed therein are due to rounding, and (7) all translations from RMB to U.S. dollars and from U.S. dollars to RMB in this annual report were made at a rate of RMB6.0537 to US\$1.00, based on the H.10 weekly statistical release of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as of December 31, 2013. Such translations have been provided for the convenience of the reader only and should not be construed as representations that the RMB amounts represent, or have been or could be converted into, United States dollars at that or any other rate.

We and certain selling shareholders of our company completed the initial public offering of 6,075,000 ADSs, each representing one ordinary share, par value US\$0.01 per share, on December 20, 2004. On December 15, 2004, we listed our ADSs on the Nasdaq Global Market, or Nasdaq, under the ticker symbol NCTY.

Table of Contents**PART I****Item 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS**

Not Applicable.

Item 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not Applicable.

Item 3. KEY INFORMATION**A. Selected Financial Data**

The following table presents selected consolidated financial information for our company. You should read the following information in conjunction with Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects below. The selected consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2012 and 2013 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with those statements, which are included in this annual report beginning on page F-1. The selected consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are not included in this annual report. The consolidated financial statements were prepared and presented in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP

	Year Ended December 31,					US\$(¹)
	2009 RMB	2010 RMB	2011 RMB	2012 RMB	2013 RMB	
<i>(in thousands, except for share and per ADS)</i>						
Consolidated Statement of Operation Data						
Revenues	802,629	108,514	112,466	163,581	106,627	17,614
Sales taxes	(42,113)	(5,676)	(6,089)	(9,147)	(1,851)	(306)
Net revenues	760,516	102,838	106,377	154,434	104,776	17,308
Cost of services	(712,473)	(103,257)	(39,118)	(69,416)	(107,803)	(17,808)
Gross profit (loss)	48,043	(419)	67,259	85,018	(3,027)	(500)
Operating expenses	(530,884)	(353,365)	(477,284)	(677,529)	(527,341)	(87,111)
Other operating income			25,993	120	120	20
Profit (loss) from operations	(482,841)	(353,784)	(384,032)	(592,391)	(530,248)	(87,591)
Impairment on available-for-sale investment					(6,269)	(1,036)
Interest income, net	30,501	23,183	30,416	21,786	8,376	1,384
Other income (expense), net	61,840	19,259	(653)	4,644	9,302	1,537

Income (loss) before income tax (expense) benefit, gain on investment disposal, impairment loss on investments and share of loss in equity investments	(390,500)	(311,342)	(354,269)	(565,961)	(518,839)	(85,706)
Income tax (expense) benefit	5,536	(7,368)				
Income (loss) before gain on investment disposal, impairment loss on investments and share of loss in equity investments	(384,964)	(318,710)	(354,269)	(565,961)	(518,839)	(85,706)
Gain on investment disposal		6,828	44,435	15,726		

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	Year Ended December 31,					US\$(¹)
	2009 RMB	2010 RMB	2011 RMB	2012 RMB	2013 RMB	
	<i>(in thousands, except for share and per ADS)</i>					
Impairment loss on investments	(22,412)	(196,116)		(3,244)	(41,702)	(6,889)
Share of loss in equity investments	(2,556)	(10,713)	(3,342)	(6,347)	(2,376)	(392)
Net income (loss)	(409,932)	(518,711)	(313,176)	(559,826)	(562,917)	(92,987)
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(4,780)	(19,099)	(28,846)	(45,824)	(36,655)	(6,055)
Net income (loss) attributable to holders of ordinary shares	(405,152)	(499,612)	(284,330)	(514,002)	(526,262)	(86,932)
Net income (loss) attributable to holders of ordinary shares per share						
Basic	(15.94)	(19.89)	(11.39)	(20.98)	(22.71)	(3.75)
Diluted	(15.94)	(19.89)	(11.39)	(20.98)	(22.71)	(3.75)
Net income (loss) attributable to holders of ordinary shares per ADS(²)						
Basic	(15.94)	(19.89)	(11.39)	(20.98)	(22.71)	(3.75)
Diluted	(15.94)	(19.89)	(11.39)	(20.98)	(22.71)	(3.75)

	Year Ended December 31,					US\$(¹)
	2009 RMB	2010 RMB	2011 RMB	2012 RMB	2013 RMB	
	<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,675,081	1,416,189	1,071,726	554,279	156,987	25,932
Non-current assets	522,161	295,886	460,228	447,730	328,617	54,284
Total assets	2,324,958	1,857,339	1,628,894	1,112,345	546,679	90,305
Total current liabilities	311,508	316,319	311,525	317,713	330,092	54,527
Total equity	2,013,450	1,535,217	1,251,831	749,212	190,133	31,408
Total liabilities and equity	2,324,958	1,857,339	1,628,894	1,112,345	546,679	90,305

(1) Translation from RMB amounts into U.S. dollars was made at a rate of RMB6.0537 to US\$1.00 for the convenience of the reader only. See Exchange Rate Information.

(2) Each ADS represents one ordinary share.

Exchange Rate Information

Our business is primarily conducted in China and a significant portion of our revenues are denominated in RMB. This annual report contains translations of RMB amounts into U.S. dollars based on the exchange rate set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. For the convenience of the readers only, this annual report contains translations of some RMB or U.S. dollar amounts for 2013 at US\$1.00 to RMB6.0537, which was the noon buying rate in effect as of December 31, 2013. The prevailing rate on March 14, 2014 was US\$1.00 to RMB6.1500. We make no representation that any RMB or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or RMB, as the case may be, at any particular rate, the rates stated below, or at all. See

Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Future movements in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the RMB may adversely affect the value of our ADSs.

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The following table sets forth information concerning exchange rates between the RMB and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated. These rates are provided solely for your convenience and are not necessarily the exchange rates that we used in this annual report or will use in the preparation of our other periodic reports or any other information to be provided to you.

Period	Period end	Noon Buying Rate		
		Average⁽¹⁾	Low	High
2009	6.8259	6.8295	6.8470	6.8176
2010	6.6000	6.7603	6.8330	6.6000
2011	6.2939	6.4475	6.6364	6.2939
2012	6.2301	6.2990	6.3879	6.2221
2013	6.0537	6.1412	6.2438	6.0537
September	6.1200	6.1198	6.1213	6.1178
October	6.0943	6.1032	6.1209	6.0815
November	6.0922	6.0929	6.0993	6.0903
December	6.0537	6.0738	6.0927	6.0537
2014				
January	6.0590	6.0509	6.0600	6.0402
February	6.1448	6.0816	6.1448	6.0591
March (through March 14, 2014)	6.1500	6.1370	6.1500	6.1183

(1) Annual averages are calculated from month-end rates. Monthly averages are calculated using the average of the daily rates during the relevant period.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not Applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not Applicable.

D. Risk Factors**Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry**

We may continue to incur losses, negative cash flows from operating activities and net current liabilities in the future and may not return to profitability.

We incurred a net loss of RMB313.2 million, RMB559.8 million and RMB562.9 million (US\$93.0 million) in the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively, as we continue to incur product development, sales and marketing expenses for our new products while we have not generated material revenue from the new games we are

currently developing or about to launch. We expect our operating expenses to increase as we continue to explore various opportunities of new product development and business expansion. Our ability to achieve profitability depends on the competitiveness of our products and services as well as our ability to control costs and to provide new products and services to meet the market demands and attract new customers. Due to the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with our business, we may not be able to achieve profitability in the short-term or long-term.

In addition, our cash and cash equivalent decreased from RMB1,071.7 million as of December 31, 2011 to RMB554.3 million as of December 31, 2012, and further decreased to RMB157.0 million (US\$25.9 million) as of December 31, 2013, primarily due to the cash outflow from operating activities associated with the product development and sales and marketing efforts for our new games. As of December 31, 2013, we recorded net current liabilities of RMB112.0 million (US\$18.5 million), while we recorded net current assets of RMB346.9 million and RMB857.1 million as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our net current liabilities position as of December 31, 2013 was primarily due to the continuous decrease in our cash and cash equivalent in connection with our product development and sales and marketing activities. The new games we are currently developing have not begun to generate any significant revenue yet. See Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects A. Operating Results Results of Operations.

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We may continue to incur losses, negative cash flows from operating activities and net current liabilities, and our business, prospects, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our business is intensely competitive and hit driven. If we do not deliver new hit products to the market, or if consumers prefer our competitors products or services over those we provide, our operating results will suffer.

We operate in a highly competitive and dynamic market, and our future success depends not only on the popularity of our existing online games but also, in large part, on our ability to develop and introduce new games that are attractive to our customers. To achieve this, we will need to anticipate and effectively adapt to rapidly changing consumer tastes and preferences and technological advances. The development of new games can be very difficult and requires high levels of innovation. We do not have a proven track record of developing proprietary massively multiplayer online role playing games, or MMORPGs, massively multiplayer online first-person shooter game, or MMOFPSs, web games, social games or mobile games. While new products are regularly introduced, only a small number of hit titles account for a significant portion of total revenue in our industry. There is no assurance that any new game, proprietary, licensed or otherwise, to be introduced by us from time to time, including those named in Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Products and Services, could become hit products and widely accepted by the customers and the market. We may continue to incur loss, experience net cash outflow from operating activities and decrease in cash and cash equivalent balance and current asset balance if we fail to introduce hit games or products which gains substantial market acceptance. In addition, hit products offered by our competitors may take a larger share of the market than we anticipate, which could cause revenues generated by our products to fall below expectations. Our competitors may develop more successful products, or offer similar products at lower price points or pursuant to payment models viewed as offering a better value than we do. Any such negative development may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Also, in order to maintain the life span of our new online games, which we believe is typically four to five years for successful online games or two to three years for most other online games, we need to continue to develop and release upgrades to our new online games. We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify appropriate games or enter into arrangements with those game developers to offer these games in China on terms acceptable to us or at all, or that we can maintain the expected life span of our new online games. If we are not able to license, develop or acquire additional, attractive online games with lasting appeal to users, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to recover our market share and profitability as we operate in a highly competitive industry and compete against many companies.

There are a large number of online game operators in China. We expect that, given the relatively low barriers to entry, more companies will enter the online game industry in China and a wider range of online games will be introduced to the Chinese market. Our competitors vary in size and include large companies, many of which have significantly greater financial, marketing and game development resources and name recognition than we have, such as Tencent Inc., Shanda Games Limited, Netease.com, Inc., Perfect World Co., Ltd., Changyou.com Limited and Giant Interactive Group. As a result, we may not be able to devote adequate resources to designing, developing or acquiring new games, undertaking extensive marketing campaigns, adopting aggressive pricing policies, paying high compensation to game developers or compensating independent game developers to the same degree as certain of our competitors do. Our competitors may introduce new business methods from time to time. If these new business methods are more attractive to customers than the business methods we currently use, our customers may switch to our competitors games, and we may lose market share. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against new or existing competitors, or against new business methods implemented by them. In addition, the increasing competition we anticipate in the online game industry may also reduce the number of our users or the

growth rate of our user base or reduce the game points spending for in-game premiums. All of these competitive factors could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and prevent us from recovering market share and profitability.

Table of Contents***We may not be able to successfully implement our growth strategies.***

We are primarily focusing on developing proprietary games and obtaining licenses to games to grow our business. We plan to further enhance our game development capability and the diversity of our game portfolio and pipeline through selective game studio acquisitions primarily in the U.S. and in China. For example, Red 5 Studios, Inc., or Red 5, a subsidiary which we acquired in 2010, has developed Firefall, a massively multiplayer online first-person shooter game, or MMOFPS game, for which we launched limited beta testing in 2013 and expect to formally launch in 2014. Since 2010, we have invested in developing our mobile game business. We have primarily used licensed mobile social gaming platform software and licensed mobile games from other developers. We have relied on OpenFeint Inc., or OpenFeint, for the license of our mobile social gaming platform software, and our business partners include mobile game developers, telecom carriers and cell phone manufacturers. Our business strategies may involve the development and marketing of new services and products for which there are no established markets in China or in which we lack experience and expertise. As a result, we cannot assure you that we will be able to deliver new products or services on a commercially viable basis or in a timely manner, or at all, or that we will be able to implement our other growth strategies. If any of these occur, our competitiveness may be harmed and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to obtain additional financing to support our business and operations, and our equity or debt financings may have an adverse effect on our business operations and share price.

We may continue to experience material decrease in cash and cash equivalent balance and we may require additional cash resources to fund our working capital and expenditure needs, such as product developments expenses, sales and marketing activities, investment or acquisition transactions. We expect to incur more product development costs to develop our proprietary online games, mobile games and web and social games. If our internal financial resources are insufficient to satisfy our cash requirements, we may seek additional financing through the issuance of equity securities or through debt financing. Such financing may result in dilution to our existing shareholders' interests or an increase in our debt service obligations. Incurrence of additional indebtedness could also result in operating and financing covenants restricting our business operations. In addition, we cannot assure you that any such future financing will be available to us in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

If we are unable to maintain a satisfactory relationship with the online game developers that have licensed games to us or establish new relationships with online game developers, our future results of operations and profitability may be materially impacted.

Despite our effort to develop our own proprietary games, we also rely on and will continue to rely on our relationships with game licensors such as Sony Online Entertainment LLC for our licensed games such as Planetside 2 which we operate in China. The licenses of the games we now operate generally have terms ranging from three to five years, and may or may not be renewed upon expiration. For example, in December 2010, we entered into an agreement with EA Swiss Sàrl to terminate the EA Sports' FIFA Online 2 license, which would otherwise have expired in May 2012. We ceased to operate the game in China in October 2011. Our exclusive licenses from Sony Online Entertainment LLC to operate certain MMORPGs, including Free Realms, Planetside 2 and PoxNora, in Korea were terminated in October 2012.

We will need to renew existing licenses and may need to obtain new online game licenses. Therefore, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely impacted if we are unable to obtain new online game licenses in the future. In addition, if we are unable to maintain a satisfactory relationship with the online game developers that have licensed games to us, resulting in licenses not being renewed or licenses being prematurely terminated, or should any of these game developers either establish similar or more favorable relationships with our

competitors in violation of their contractual arrangements with us, or otherwise, our operating results and our business would be harmed. We cannot assure you that online game developers will renew their license agreements with us, or grant us a license for any new online games that they will develop or make available to us expansion packs for existing games. Any deterioration in our relationships with online game developers could harm our future results of operations or the growth of our business.

Illegal game servers, unauthorized character enhancements and other infringements of our intellectual property rights, as well as theft of in-game goods, could harm our business and reputation and materially and adversely affect our results of operation.

With the increase in the number of online game players in China, we face the risks of illegal game servers, unauthorized character enhancements and other infringements of our intellectual property rights as well as the risk of theft of in-game goods purchased by our customers. Our historical results of operations were materially and adversely affected by illegal game servers. Although we have adopted a number of measures to address illegal server usage, misappropriation of our game server installation software and the establishment of illegal game servers could harm our business and reputation and materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

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From time to time, we have detected a number of players who have gained an unfair advantage by installing tools that fraudulently facilitate character progression. We have installed software patches designed to prevent unauthorized modifications to our execution files. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to identify and eliminate new illegal game servers, unauthorized character enhancements or other infringements of our intellectual property rights in a timely manner, or at all. The deletion of unauthorized character enhancements requires the affected players to restart with a new character from the starting level, and this may cause some of these players to cease playing the game altogether. If we are unable to eliminate illegal servers, unauthorized character enhancements or suffer other infringement of our intellectual property rights, our players' perception of the reliability of our games may be negatively impacted, which may reduce the number of players using our games, shorten the lifespan of our games and adversely affect our results of operations.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by the downturn in the global or Chinese economy.

The global financial markets experienced significant disruptions in 2008 and the effect of the crisis still persists. China's economy has also faced challenges and continues to face significant uncertainty. Since we currently derive a large portion of our revenues from China, our business and prospects may be affected by economic conditions in China. Moreover, a slowdown in the global or Chinese economy or the recurrence of any financial disruptions in any jurisdiction may have a material and adverse impact on available financing. The weakness in the economy could erode investors' confidence, which constitutes the basis of the equity markets. The recent financial turmoil affecting the financial markets and banking system may significantly restrict our ability to obtain financing in the capital markets or from financial institutions on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. We are uncertain about the extent to which the recent global financial and economic crisis and slowdown of the Chinese economy may impact our business in the long term. There is a risk that our business, results of operations and prospects would be materially and adversely affected by the global economic downturn and the slowdown of the Chinese economy.

We face the risks of changing consumer preferences and uncertainty about market acceptance of our new products.

The online game industry is constantly evolving in China. Customer demand for and market acceptance of our online games is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. Our future operating results will depend on numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include:

the popularity of new online games that we operate;

the introduction of new online games competing with or replacing our existing online games;

general economic conditions, particularly economic conditions affecting discretionary consumer spending;

changes in customer tastes and preferences;

the availability of other forms of entertainment;

critical reviews and public tastes and preferences, all of which change rapidly and cannot be predicted; and

customer demand for our in-game items.

Our ability to plan for product development and distribution and promotional activities will be significantly affected by our ability to anticipate and adapt to relatively rapid changes in consumer tastes and preferences. We offer online games including MMORPGs, MMOFPSs, web games, social games, mobile games and TV games. A decline in the popularity of the types of games we offer could adversely affect our business and prospects.

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In addition, we expect that as we introduce new games, a certain portion of our existing customers will switch to the new games. If this transfer of players from our existing games exceeds our expectations, we may have to adjust our marketing, pricing and other business plans and, as a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Future acquisitions may have an adverse effect on our ability to manage our business and our results of operations.

Selective acquisitions form a part of our strategy to further expand our business; however, the diversion of our management's attention away from our business and any difficulties encountered in the integration process could have an adverse effect on our ability to manage our business. In addition, we have increasingly relied on our acquired subsidiaries to develop our own proprietary games. For example, Red 5, a subsidiary which we acquired in 2010, has developed Firefall, for which we launched limited beta testing in 2013 and expect to formally launch in 2014. If our acquired subsidiaries are unable to develop, launch and operate games that are commercially successful and appeal to game players, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We may continue to explore the opportunities of selectively acquiring companies, technologies and personnel that are complementary to our existing business. Our ability to grow through future acquisitions, investments or organic means will depend on the availability of suitable acquisitions and investment targets at an acceptable cost, our ability to compete effectively to attract these candidates, and the availability of financial resources to complete the acquisitions. We may face significant competition in acquiring new businesses or companies, which may hinder the execution of our growth strategy. Future acquisitions or investments could result in a potential dilutive issuance of equity securities or the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities, impairment losses or amortization expenses related to goodwill and other intangible assets, each of which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. The benefits of an acquisition or investment may also take considerable time to develop and we cannot be certain that any particular acquisition or investment will produce its intended benefits. Future acquisitions would also expose us to potential risks, including risks associated with the assimilation of new operations, technologies and personnel, unforeseen or hidden liabilities, the diversion of resources from our existing businesses, sites and technologies, the inability to generate sufficient revenue to offset the costs and expenses of acquisitions, and potential loss of, or harm to, our relationships with employees, customers, licensors and other suppliers as a result of the integration of new businesses.

Future equity investments may have an adverse effect on our ability to manage our business.

From time to time, we make equity investments into selected targets, such as online game developers, operators or application platforms, to seek business growth opportunities. We may have limited power to direct or otherwise participate in the management of operations and strategies of the companies in which we invest. The diversion of our management's attention away from our business and any difficulties encountered in managing our interests in the respective investees could have an adverse effect on our ability to manage our business. Any material disputes with our investment partners and existing shareholders may also require us to allocate significant corporate and other resources. In addition, we may not recover our equity investments if the companies in which we invest do not perform well and equity investments could result in the incurrence of impairment losses, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Undetected programming errors or flaws in our games could harm our reputation or decrease market acceptance of our games, which would materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Our games may contain errors or flaws, which may only be discovered after their release, particularly as we launch new games or introduce new features to existing games under tight time constraints. If our games contain programming errors or other flaws, our customers may be less inclined to continue playing our games or to recommend our games to other potential customers, and may switch to our competitors' games. Undetected programming errors and game defects can disrupt our operations, adversely affect the gaming experience of our users, harm our reputation, cause our customers to stop playing our games, divert our resources and delay market acceptance of our games, any of which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

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We may not be able to prevent others from infringing upon our intellectual property rights, which may harm our business and expose us to litigation.

We regard our proprietary software, domain names, trade names, trademarks and similar intellectual properties as critical to our business. Intellectual property rights and confidentiality protection in China may not be as effective as in the United States or other countries. Monitoring and preventing the unauthorized use of proprietary technology is difficult and expensive. The steps we have taken may be inadequate to prevent the misappropriation of our proprietary technology. Any misappropriation could have a negative effect on our business and operating results. We may need to resort to court proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights in the future. Litigation relating to our intellectual property might result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention away from our business. See **Risks Related to Doing Business in China** Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could adversely affect us.

Any failure to maintain a stable and effective online payment system could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Online payment systems in China are developing fast and a growing number of consumers are using such systems than in previous years. We rely on our internally-developed online payment system, Pass9, for sales of our online game services to consumers. Although our online payment systems are designed to support various third-party Internet payment channels in China, our online payment systems may be disrupted by system failure, programming errors, computer hackers or any failure or disruption from the Internet payment channels. See **Our business may be harmed if our technology becomes obsolete or if our system infrastructure fails to operate effectively.** In addition, we cannot assure you that we will maintain favorable relationships with third-party Internet payment channels. If we fail to maintain a stable and favorable relationship with these channels, or otherwise fail to effectively maintain our online payment systems, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Any failure to maintain a stable and efficient distribution network could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We rely on a network of distributors throughout China for sales of our online game services, including our online game points, to our customers. As a result, a substantial portion of our sales are carried out via a distribution network composed of third-party distributors. Our national distributor, Beijing Huiyuan Net Technology Co., Ltd., sells prepaid cards to over 30,000 local distributors and Internet cafés throughout China, which in turn sell the cards to end users. End users can purchase our online game points with the prepaid cards. We also rely on other online game platforms to promote, market and sell our games. We do not have long-term agreements with our distributor or the online game platforms. A delay or failure by our distributor or online game platforms to successfully market these products may adversely affect our business and results of operations. We cannot assure you that we will continue to maintain favorable relationships with our distributors and the online game platforms. If we fail to maintain a stable and efficient distribution network or fail to maintain our relationship with online game platforms, our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We rely on services and licenses from third parties to carry out our businesses, and if there is any negative development in these services or licenses, our end users may cease to use our products and services.

In addition to our online payment systems and distribution systems for which we significantly rely on third party services, we also rely on third-party services and licenses for our operations. For example, we rely on third party licenses for some of the software underlying our technology platform, and we rely on China Telecom's Internet data

centers to host our servers. See Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Pricing, Distribution and Marketing. In addition, we expect to continue to derive a considerable amount of our revenues from our licensed online games in the near term.

Any interruption or any other negative development in our ability to rely on these services and licenses, such as material deterioration of quality of the third party services or the loss of intellectual property relating to the license held by our licensors, could have a material and adverse impact on our business operations. In particular, our game licensors may be subject to intellectual property rights claims with respect to the games or software licensed to us. If such licensors cannot prevail on the legal proceedings brought against them, we could lose the right to use the licensed games or software. Furthermore, if our arrangements with any of these third parties are terminated or modified against our interest, we may not be able to find alternative solutions on a timely basis or on terms favorable to us. If any of these events occur, our end users may cease using our products and services, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

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Unexpected network interruptions caused by system failures or other internal or external factors may lead to user attrition, revenue reductions and may harm our reputation.

Any failure to maintain satisfactory performances, reliability, security and availability of our network infrastructure may cause significant harm to our reputation and our ability to attract and maintain users. The system hardware for our operations is located in several cities in China. We maintain our backup system hardware and operate our back-end infrastructure in Shanghai, Beijing, Nanjing, Qingdao and Nantong. Server interruptions, breakdowns or system failures in the cities where we maintain our servers and system hardware, including failures that may be attributable to sustained power shutdowns, or other events within or outside our control that could result in a sustained shutdown of all or a material portion of our services, could adversely impact our ability to service our users.

Our network systems are also vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, fire, flood, earthquake, power loss, telecommunications failures, computer hacking and similar events. We maintain property insurance policies covering our servers, but do not have business interruption insurance.

Our business may be harmed if our technology becomes obsolete or if our system infrastructure fails to operate effectively.

The online game industry is subject to rapid technological change. We need to anticipate the emergence of new technologies and games, assess their acceptance and make appropriate investments. If we are unable to do so, new technologies in online game programming or operations could render our games obsolete or unattractive.

We use our internally developed Pass9 system and other software systems that support nearly all aspects of our billing and payment transactions. Our business may be harmed if we are unable to upgrade our systems fast enough to accommodate future traffic levels, avoid obsolescence or successfully integrate any newly developed or acquired technology with our existing systems. Capacity constraints could cause unanticipated system disruptions and slower response times, affecting data transmission and game play. These factors could, among other things, cause us to lose existing or potential customers and existing or potential game development partners.

We have been and may be subject to future intellectual property rights claims or other claims, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of our financial and management resources away from our business.

There is no assurance that our online games or other content posted on our websites or our mobile games do not or will not infringe upon patents, valid copyrights or other intellectual property rights held by third parties. We may be subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time relating to the intellectual property of others. For example, in May 2012, the People's Supreme Court of China affirmed a judgment against us and other defendants in a lawsuit filed by Beijing Founder Electronics Co., Ltd., which ruled that WoW client installation packages sold by us in 2007 contained fonts that infringed Beijing Founder Electronics Co., Ltd.'s intellectual property rights. Based on the People's Supreme Court's judgment, we are required to compensate Beijing Founder Electronics Co., Ltd. an aggregate amount of RMB2.2 million. In June 2013, Beijing No.1 People's Intermediate Court issued a judgment against us in a lawsuit filed by Diego Maradona, a former Argentina soccer player, which ruled that we infringed Maradona's personal right by using his name and photos on our game Winning Goal, a web and social game we currently operate, without proper authorization. We are required to compensate Maradona an aggregate amount of RMB3 million (US\$0.5 million) in damage. We have appealed the judgment to the Beijing People's Superior Court. A hearing was held by the court on December 26, 2013 and we are currently waiting for the decision. See Item 8. Financial Information A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

Some of our employees were previously employed at other companies, including our current and potential competitors. We also intend to hire additional personnel to expand our product development and technical support teams. To the extent these employees have been involved in research at our company similar to research in which they had been involved at their former employers, we may become subject to claims that such employees have used or disclosed trade secrets or other proprietary information of their former employers. In addition, our competitors may file lawsuits against us in order to gain an unfair competitive advantage over us.

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If any such claim arises in the future, litigation or other dispute resolution proceedings may be necessary to retain our ability to offer our current and future games, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of our financial and management resources. Furthermore, if we are found to have violated the intellectual property rights of others, we may be enjoined from using such intellectual property, incur additional costs to license or develop alternative games and be forced to pay fines and damages, each of which may materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We experience fluctuations in quarterly operating results.

Our quarterly operating results have fluctuated in the past and will continue to fluctuate in the future. These fluctuations in operating results depend on a variety of factors, including the timing of new game launches and the expiration of existing game licenses. Other factors include the demand for our products and the products of our competitors, the level of usage of illegal game servers, the level of usage of the Internet, the size and rate of growth of the online game market and development and promotional expenses related to the introduction of new products. In addition, because our game software is susceptible to unauthorized character enhancements, we may periodically delete characters that are enhanced with unauthorized modifications. This has caused some affected customers to stop playing the respective game, which, in the aggregate, may cause our operating results to fluctuate.

To a significant degree, our operating expenses are based on planned expenditures and our expectations regarding prospective customer usage. Failure to meet our expectations could disproportionately and adversely affect our operating results in any given quarter. As a result, we believe that our historical operating results may not necessarily be indicative of our future results.

Our business depends substantially on the continuing efforts of our senior executives, and our business may be severely disrupted if we lose their services.

Our future success depends heavily upon the continued services of our senior executives. We rely on their expertise in business operations, technology support and sales and marketing and on their relationships with our shareholders and distributors. We do not maintain key-man life insurance for any of our key executives. If one or more of our key executives are unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, we may not be able to replace them easily or at all. As a result, our business may be severely disrupted, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected, and we may incur additional expense to recruit and train personnel.

Each of our executive officers has entered into an employment agreement with us, which contains confidentiality and non-competition provisions. If any disputes arise between our executive officers and us, we cannot assure you the extent to which any of these agreements could be enforced in China, where these executive officers reside and hold most of their assets, in light of uncertainties with the PRC legal system. See Risks Related to Doing Business in China Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could adversely affect us.

If we are unable to attract, train and retain key individuals and highly skilled employees, our business may be adversely affected.

As our business expands, we need to hire and retain additional qualified employees, including skilled and experienced online game developers. Since our industry is characterized by high demand and intense competition for talent, we may need to offer higher compensation and other benefits in order to retain key personnel in the future. We cannot assure you that we will be able to attract or retain the qualified game developers or other key personnel that we will need to achieve our business objectives.

PRC laws and regulations restrict foreign ownership of Internet content provision, Internet culture operation and Internet publishing licenses, and substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the application and implementation of PRC laws and regulations.

We are a Cayman Islands company and, as such, we are classified as a foreign enterprise under PRC laws. Various regulations in China currently restrict foreign or foreign-owned entities from holding certain licenses required in China to provide online game operation services over the Internet, including Internet content provision, or ICP, Internet culture operation and Internet publishing licenses. In light of such restrictions, we primarily rely on Shanghai IT, one of our affiliated PRC entities, to hold and maintain the licenses necessary for the operation of our online games in China.

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In July 2006, the Ministry of Information Industry (which has subsequently been reorganized as the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology), or MIIT, issued a notice entitled Notice on Strengthening Management of Foreign Investment in Operating Value-Added Telecommunication Services, or the New MII Notice, which prohibits ICP license holders from leasing, transferring or selling a telecommunications business operating license to foreign investors in any form, or providing resources, sites or facilities to any foreign investors for their illegal operation of a telecommunications business in China. The notice also requires that ICP license holders and their shareholders directly own the domain names and trademarks used by such ICP license holders in their daily operations. The notice further requires each ICP license holder to have the necessary facilities for its approved business operations and to maintain such facilities in the regions covered by its license. In addition, all value-added telecommunication service providers are required to maintain network and information security in accordance with the standards set forth under relevant PRC regulations. The local authorities in charge of telecommunications services are required to ensure that existing ICP license holders conduct a self-assessment of their compliance with the New MII Notice and submit status reports to MIIT before November 1, 2006. Since the New MII Notice was issued, we have transferred to Shanghai IT all of the domain names used in our daily operations and certain trademarks used in our daily operations, as required under the New MII Notice. All relevant transfers have been completed and relevant approvals have been obtained.

In September 2009, the General Administration of Press and Publication, Radio, Film and Television, or GAPPRFT (formerly known as the General Administration of Press and Publication, or GAPP), promulgated the Circular Regarding the Implementation of the Department Reorganization Regulation by State Council and Relevant Interpretation by State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform to Further Strengthen the Administration of Pre-approval on Online Games and Approval on Import Online Games, or the GAPP Circular, which provides that foreign investors shall not control or participate in PRC online game operation businesses indirectly or in a disguised manner by establishing joint venture companies or entering into relevant agreements with, or by providing technical supports to, such PRC online game operation companies, or by inputting the users' registration, account management or game card consumption directly into the interconnected gaming platform or fighting platform controlled or owned by the foreign investor. It is not clear whether the regulatory authority of GAPPRFT applies to the regulation of ownership structures of online game companies based in China and online game operation in China. Other government agencies that have regulatory jurisdiction over the online game operations in China, such as the Ministry of Culture and MIIT, did not join GAPP in issuing the GAPP Circular. To date, the GAPPRFT has not issued any interpretation of the GAPP Circular. It is not yet clear how this GAPP Circular will be implemented.

Subject to the interpretation and implementation of the GAPP Circular, the ownership structure and the business operation models of our PRC subsidiaries and affiliated PRC entities comply with all applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations, and no consent, approval or license is required under any of the existing laws and regulations of China for their ownership structure and business operation models except for those which we have already obtained or which would not have a material adverse effect on our business or operations as a whole. There are, however, substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current or future PRC laws and regulations. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that PRC government authorities will ultimately take a view that is consistent with the opinion of our PRC legal counsel.

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For example, the Ministry of Commerce, or MOFCOM, promulgated the Rules of Ministry of Commerce on Implementation of Security Review System of Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors in August 2011, or the MOFCOM Security Review Rules, to implement the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Establishing the Security Review System for Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors promulgated on February 3, 2011, or Circular No. 6. The MOFCOM Security Review Rules came into effect on September 1, 2011 and replaced the Interim Provisions of the Ministry of Commerce on Matters Relating to the Implementation of the Security Review System for Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors promulgated by MOFCOM in March 2011. According to these circulars and rules, a security review is required for mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors having national defense and security concerns and mergers and acquisitions by which foreign investors may acquire the de facto control of domestic enterprises having national security concerns. In addition, when deciding whether a specific merger or acquisition of a domestic enterprise by foreign investors is subject to the security review, MOFCOM will look into the substance and actual impact of the transaction. The MOFCOM Security Review Rules further prohibit foreign investors from bypassing the security review requirement by structuring transactions through proxies, trusts, indirect investments, leases, loans, control through contractual arrangements or offshore transactions. There is no explicit provision or official interpretation stating that our online game operation services falls into the scope subject to the security review, and there is no requirement for foreign investors in those merger and acquisition transactions already completed prior to the promulgation of Circular No. 6 to submit such transactions to MOFCOM for security review. As we have already obtained the de facto control over our affiliated PRC entities prior to the effectiveness of these circulars and rules, we do not believe we are required to submit our existing contractual arrangement to MOFCOM for security review. However, we are advised by our PRC legal counsel that, as these circulars and rules are relatively new and as there is a lack of clear statutory interpretation on the implementation of the same, there is no assurance that MOFCOM will have the same view as we do when applying these national security review-related circulars and rules.

We have been further advised by our PRC counsel that if we, any of our PRC subsidiaries or affiliated PRC entities are found to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws or regulations, including the New MII Notice and the GAPP Circular, or fail to obtain or maintain any of the required permits or approvals, the relevant PRC regulatory authorities, would have broad discretion in dealing with such violations, including:

revoking the business and operating licenses of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud;

confiscating our income, the income of Shanghai IT or Huopu Cloud;

discontinuing or restricting the operations of any related-party transactions among us, Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud;

limiting our business expansion in China by way of entering into contractual arrangements;

imposing fines or other requirements with which we may not be able to comply;

requiring Shanghai IT, Huopu Cloud or us to restructure our corporate structure or operations; or

requiring Shanghai IT, Huopu Cloud or us to discontinue any portion or all of our operations related to online games.

The imposition of any of these penalties could result in a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business and on our results of operations. If any of these penalties results in our inability to direct the activities of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud that most significantly impact their economic performance, and/or our failure to receive the economic benefits from Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, we may not be able to consolidate Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

We rely on contractual arrangements for our operations in China, which may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership.

We have relied and expect to continue to rely on contractual arrangements with Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud to operate our online game business and other ICP related businesses. These contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing us with control over Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud as direct ownership. From the legal perspective, if Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud fail to perform their respective obligations under the contractual arrangements, we may have to incur substantial costs and spend other resources to enforce such arrangements, and rely on legal remedies under PRC law, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief and claiming damages. For example, if the shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud were to refuse to transfer their equity interests in Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud to us or our designee when we exercise the call option pursuant to the Call Option Agreements, or if such shareholders otherwise act in bad faith toward us, then we may have to take legal action to compel it to fulfill their contractual obligations, which could be time consuming and costly.

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These contractual arrangements are governed by PRC law and provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration in the PRC. The legal environment in the PRC is not as developed as in some other jurisdictions, such as the United States. As a result, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit our ability to enforce these contractual arrangements. In the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud contributed in aggregate 96.9%, 94.6% and 82.6%, respectively, of our total net revenues. In the event we are unable to enforce these contractual arrangements, we may not be able to have the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the economic performance of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, and our ability to conduct our business may be negatively affected, and we may not be able to consolidate the financial results of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud into our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

We believe that our option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, when and to the extent permitted by PRC law, or request any existing shareholder of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud to transfer all or part of the equity interest in Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud to another PRC person or entity designated by us at any time in our discretion, and the rights under the Shareholder Voting Proxy Agreements that the shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud have granted to us, effectively enable us to have the ability to cause the related contractual arrangements to be renewed when needed. However, if we are not able to effectively enforce these agreements or otherwise renew the relevant agreements when they expire, our ability to receive the economic benefits of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud may be adversely affected.

Our ability to enforce the Equity Pledge Agreements between us and the shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud may be subject to limitations based on PRC laws and regulations.

Pursuant to the Equity Pledge Agreements with the shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, such shareholders agreed to pledge their equity interests in Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud to secure their performance under the relevant contractual arrangements. The equity pledges of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud under these Equity Pledge Agreements have been registered with the relevant local administration for industry and commerce pursuant to the new PRC Property Rights Law. According to the PRC Property Rights Law and PRC Guarantee Law, the pledgee and the pledgor are prohibited from making an agreement prior to the expiration of the debt performance period to transfer the ownership of the pledged equity to the pledgee when the obligor fails to pay the debt due. However, under the PRC Property Rights Law, when an obligor fails to pay its debt when due, the pledgee may choose to either conclude an agreement with the pledgor to obtain the pledged equity or seek payments from the proceeds of the auction or sell-off of the pledged equity. If Shanghai IT, Huopu Cloud or their respective shareholders fail to perform their obligations secured by the pledges under the equity pledge agreements, one remedy in the event of default under the agreements is to require the pledgor to sell the equity interests of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud in an auction or private sale and remit the proceeds to our wholly owned subsidiaries in China, net of related taxes and expenses. Such an auction or private sale may not result in our receipt of the full value of the equity interests in Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud. We consider it very unlikely that the public auction process would be undertaken since, in an event of default, our preferred approach is to ask The9 Computer Technology Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or The9 Computer, our PRC wholly owned subsidiaries and a party to the Call Option Agreements, to replace or designate another PRC person or entity to replace the existing shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud pursuant to the direct transfer option we have under the option agreement.

In addition, in the registration forms of the local branch of State Administration for Industry and Commerce for the pledges over the equity interests under the Equity Pledge Agreements, the amount of registered equity interests in Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud pledged to us was stated as RMB23.0 million and RMB50.0 million, respectively, which represent 100% of the registered capital of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, respectively. The Equity Pledge Agreements with the shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud provide that the pledged equity interest shall constitute continuing security for any and all of the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities under all of the contractual

arrangements and the scope of pledge shall not be limited by the amount of the registered capital of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud. However, it is possible that a PRC court may take the position that the amount listed on the equity pledge registration forms represents the full amount of the collateral that has been registered and perfected. If this is the case, the obligations that are supposed to be secured in the Equity Pledge Agreements in excess of the amount listed on the equity pledge registration forms could be determined by the PRC court as unsecured debt, which takes last priority among creditors and often does not have to be paid back at all. We do not have agreements that pledge the assets of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud for the benefit of us.

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We could face material and adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities determine that our contractual arrangements with Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud were not made on reasonable or arm's length commercial terms or otherwise. If this were to occur, they may adjust our income and expenses for PRC tax purposes in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. A transfer pricing adjustment could result in a reduction, for PRC tax purposes, of costs and expenses recorded by Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, which could adversely affect us by: (i) increasing the tax liability of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud without reducing our other PRC subsidiaries' tax liability, which could further result in late payment fees and other penalties to Shanghai IT or Huopu Cloud for underpaid taxes; or (ii) limiting the ability of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud to maintain preferential tax treatments and other financial incentives.

We may not be able to get approval for renewing our current foreign games, or for licensing new foreign games, if the PRC regulatory authorities promote a policy of domestic online or mobile game development and tighten approval criteria for online or mobile game imports.

We license and operate foreign games and may continue to do so in the near future. In the past, such foreign games mainly included MMORPGs or casual games. With mobile social gaming being one of our new businesses, we also license foreign mobile games. Since 2004, relevant government authorities have promulgated several circulars, according to which the development of domestically developed online games, including mobile games, will be strategically supported by the PRC government. For example, in July 2005, MIIT and the Ministry of Culture issued the Opinion on Development and Management of Online Games, or the Opinion. The Opinion provided that domestic software development companies, network service providers and content providers will be encouraged, guided and supported to develop and promote self-developed and self-owned online games so that such games can take up a leading position in the domestic market and expand into the international market.

The government will also encourage the development of derivative products to domestic online games. In support of this policy, GAPPRFT may tighten approval criteria for online game imports in an effort to protect the development of domestic online game enterprises, as well as to limit the influence of foreign culture on Chinese youth. If GAPPRFT implements such rules and policies, we may not be able to get approval for renewing our current foreign game licenses or for licensing new foreign games, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Failure to obtain or renew approvals or filings for online games and mobile games we operate may adversely affect our operations or subject us to penalties.

The Ministry of Culture has promulgated laws and regulations that require, among other things, (i) the review and prior approval of all new online games licensed from foreign game developers and related license agreements, (ii) the review of patches and updates with substantial changes of games which have already been approved, and (iii) the filing of domestically developed online games. Furthermore, online games, regardless of whether imported or domestic, will be subject to content review and approval by GAPPRFT prior to the commencement of games operations in China. Failure to obtain or renew approvals or complete filings for online games or mobile games may materially delay or otherwise affect a game operator's plan to launch new games, and the operator may be subject to fines, the restriction or suspension of operations of the related games or revocation of licenses in the event that the relevant governmental authority believes that the violation is severe.

We obtained all the necessary approvals from, and completed the necessary filings with, the Ministry of Culture and GAPP for operations of applicable games. Consistent with the general practice of the mobile and TV game industry in

China, we have not yet completed filings with the Ministry of Culture and GAPPRT for our mobile and TV games before we commenced our operations. From time to time, we also rely on certain third party licensors of domestically developed online games to obtain approvals and complete filings with the PRC regulatory authorities. If we or any such third party licensors fail to obtain the required approvals or complete the filings, we may not be able to continue the operation of such games. If any such negative event occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

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We depend on Shanghai IT to hold certain operating licenses. If Shanghai IT or its shareholders violate our contractual arrangements, our business could be disrupted and our reputation may be harmed.

Because the PRC government restricts our ownership of ICP, Internet culture operation and Internet publishing businesses in China, we primarily depend on Shanghai IT, one of our affiliated PRC entities in which we have no ownership interest, to hold and maintain certain licenses necessary for our business operations. Our relationship with Shanghai IT is governed by a series of contractual arrangements that are intended to provide us with effective control over these entities, but these contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing control as direct ownership of these businesses. For example, the shareholders of Shanghai IT could violate their contractual arrangement with us, or otherwise become unable to perform its contracts with us. As a result, we may lose the licenses required for our online game operations and our reputation and business could be harmed.

The principal shareholders of our affiliated PRC entities have potential conflicts of interest with us, which may adversely affect our business.

Yong Wang, our vice president, and Wei Ji, one of our employees, are the principal shareholders of Shanghai IT, one of our affiliated entities. Our senior legal director, Junping Han, and finance director, Wei Xiong, are the principal shareholders of Huopu Cloud, another of our affiliated entities. Thus, there may be conflicts of interest between their respective duties to our company as employees and their respective shareholder interests in these affiliated PRC entities. We cannot assure you that when conflicts of interest arise, these persons will act in our best interests or that conflicts of interests will be resolved in our favor. These persons could violate their legal duties, including duties under their non-competition or employment agreements with us, by engaging in activities that are not in the best interest in our company, such as diverting business opportunities from us. In any such event, we would have to rely on the PRC legal system to enforce these agreements. Any legal proceeding could result in the disruption of our business, diversion of our resources and the incurrence of substantial costs. See Risks Related to Doing Business in China Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could adversely affect us.

Our subsidiaries in China are subject to restrictions on paying dividends or making other payments.

From time to time, we may rely on dividends paid by our subsidiaries in China to fund our operations, such as paying dividends to our shareholders or meeting obligations under any indebtedness incurred by us or our overseas subsidiaries. Current PRC regulations restrict our subsidiaries in China from paying dividends in the following two principal aspects: (i) our subsidiaries in China are only permitted to pay dividends out of their respective after-tax profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations, and (ii) these entities are required to allocate at least 10% of their respective after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund statutory reserve funds until the cumulative total of the allocated reserves reaches 50% of registered capital, and a portion of their respective after-tax profits to their staff welfare and bonus reserve funds as determined by their respective boards of directors or shareholders. These reserves are not distributable as dividends. See Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Government Regulations. Further, if these entities incur debt on their behalf in the future, the instruments governing such debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other payments. Our inability to receive dividends or other payments from our PRC subsidiaries may adversely affect our ability to continue to grow our business and make cash or other distributions to the holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs. In addition, failure to comply with relevant State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, regulations may restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to make dividend payments to us. See Risks Related to Doing Business in China PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore special purpose companies by PRC residents may subject our PRC resident shareholders or us to penalties and fines, and limit our ability to inject capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our subsidiaries ability to increase their registered capital, distribute profits to us, or otherwise adversely affect us.

We could be liable for breaches of security on our websites and fraudulent transactions by users of our websites.

Currently, a portion of our transactions are conducted through our websites. In such transactions, secure transmission of confidential information (such as customers' credit card numbers and expiration dates, personal information and billing addresses) over public networks is essential to maintain consumer confidence. Our current security measures may not be adequate to safeguard against fraudulent transactions. Security breaches could expose us to litigation and possible liability for failing to secure confidential customer information and could harm our reputation and ability to attract customers.

Table of Contents***Existing major shareholders have substantial control over us and could delay or prevent a change in corporate control.***

Incsight Limited, or Incsight, a company wholly-owned by Jun Zhu, our chairman and chief executive officer, and Bosma Limited, or Bosma, the two largest shareholders of our company, collectively own a significant percentage of our outstanding ordinary shares. Incsight and Bosma have entered into a voting agreement to vote together with respect to the election of our directors. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees C. Board Practices Voting Agreement. As a result, these shareholders will continue to exert significant control over all matters requiring shareholder approval, including but not limited to, the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. This voting power could delay or prevent an acquisition of our company on terms that other shareholders may desire. In addition, the rights of minority shareholders and the fiduciary obligations of directors and majority shareholders in the Cayman Islands may not be as extensive as those in the United States or elsewhere, and the ability to assert shareholder rights may be comparatively limited.

New income tax laws may increase our tax burden or the tax burden on the holders of our shares or ADSs, and tax benefits available to us may be reduced or repealed, causing the value of your investment in us to suffer.

Our subsidiaries and affiliated entities in the PRC are subject to enterprise income tax, or EIT, on the taxable income as reported in their respective statutory financial statements adjusted in accordance with the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China, or EIT Law, which was approved by the National People's Congress on March 16, 2007. The EIT Law went into effect as of January 1, 2008, which unified the tax rate generally applicable to both domestic and foreign-invested enterprises in the PRC. Our subsidiaries and affiliated entities in the PRC are generally subject to EIT at a statutory rate of 25%. Shanghai IT, our affiliated entity which holds a High and New Technology Enterprise, or HNTE, qualification is entitled to enjoy a 15% preferential EIT rate. However, we cannot assure you that Shanghai IT will meet these criteria and continue to be qualified as an HNTE if we apply to the tax authorities in the future.

Moreover, unlike the tax regulations effective before 2008, which specifically exempted withholding taxes on dividends payable to non-PRC investors from foreign-invested enterprises in the PRC, the EIT Law and its implementation rules provide that a withholding income tax rate of 10% will be applicable to dividends payable by Chinese companies to non-PRC-resident enterprises unless otherwise exempted or reduced according to treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and the governments of other countries or regions. While the Tax Agreement between the PRC and Hong Kong provides dividends paid by a foreign-invested enterprise in the PRC to its corporate shareholder, which is considered a Hong Kong tax resident, will be subject to withholding tax at the rate of 5% of total dividends, this is limited to instances where the corporate shareholder directly holds at least 25% of the shares of the company that is to pay dividends for at least twelve consecutive months immediately prior to receiving the dividends and meets certain other criteria prescribed by the relevant regulations. Entitlement to a lower tax rate on dividends according to tax treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and governments of other countries or regions is further subject to approval of the relevant tax authority.

Furthermore, the State Administration of Taxation, or SAT, promulgated the Notice on How to Understand and Determine the Beneficial Owners in Tax Agreement in October 2009, or Circular 601, which provides guidance for determining whether a resident of a contracting state is the beneficial owner of an item of income under China's tax treaties and tax arrangements. According to Circular 601, a beneficial owner generally must be engaged in substantive business activities. An agent or conduit company will not be regarded as a beneficial owner and, therefore, will not be qualified for treaty benefits. A conduit company normally refers to a company that is set up for the purpose of avoiding or reducing taxes or transferring or accumulating profits. In June 2012, SAT further promulgated the Announcement on Determining the Beneficial Owners in Tax Agreement, or Circular 30, which provides that the tax

authorities shall make the decision based on a comprehensive consideration of all determining factors provided in Circular 601 rather than the status of a single determining factor. We cannot assure you that any dividends to be distributed by our subsidiaries to us or by us to our non-PRC shareholders and ADS holders, whose jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China providing a different withholding arrangement, will be entitled to the benefits under the relevant withholding arrangement.

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In addition, the EIT Law deems an enterprise established offshore but having its management organ in the PRC as a resident enterprise that will be subject to PRC tax at the rate of 25% of its global income. Under the Implementation Rules of the EIT Law, the term management organ is defined as an organ which has substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operation, personnel, accounting, properties and other factors. On April 22, 2009, the SAT further issued a notice regarding recognizing an offshore-established enterprise controlled by PRC shareholders as a resident enterprise according to its management organ, or Circular 82. According to Circular 82, a foreign enterprise controlled by a PRC company or a PRC company group shall be deemed a PRC resident enterprise, if (i) the senior management and the core management departments in charge of its daily operations are mainly located and function in the PRC; (ii) its financial decisions and human resource decisions are subject to the determination or approval of persons or institutions located in the PRC; (iii) its major assets, accounting books, company seals, minutes and files of board meetings and shareholders meetings are located or kept in the PRC; and (iv) more than half of the directors or senior management with voting rights reside in the PRC. On August 3, 2011, SAT issued the Administrative Measures of Enterprise Income Tax of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Incorporated Resident Enterprises (Trial), or SAT Bulletin 45, which further clarified the detailed procedures for determining resident status under Circular 82, competent tax authorities in charge and post-determination administration of such resident enterprises. Although our offshore companies are not controlled by any PRC company or PRC company group, we cannot assure you that we will not be deemed to be a resident enterprise under the EIT Law and thus be subject to PRC EIT on our global income.

According to the EIT Law and its implementation rules, dividends are exempted from income tax if such dividends are received by a resident enterprise on equity interests it directly owns in another resident enterprise. However, foreign corporate holders of our shares or ADSs may be subject to taxation at a rate of 10% on any dividends received from us or any gains realized from the transfer of our shares or ADSs if we are deemed to be a resident enterprise or if such income is otherwise regarded as income from sources within the PRC. The EIT Law empowers the PRC State Council to enact appropriate implementing rules and measures and there is no guarantee that we or our subsidiaries will be entitled to any of the preferential tax treatments. Nor can we assure you that the tax authorities will not, in the future, discontinue any of our preferential tax treatments, potentially with retroactive effect. Any significant increase in the EIT rate under the EIT Law applicable to our PRC subsidiaries and affiliated entities, or the imposition of withholding taxes on dividends payable by our subsidiaries to us, or an EIT levy on us or any of our subsidiaries or affiliated entities registered outside the PRC, or dividends or capital gains received by our shareholders due to shares or ADSs held in us will have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial conditions and the value of investments in us.

We are required to pay value added tax as a result of recent tax reform in various regions in China and we may be subject to similar tax treatments elsewhere in China.

On November 16, 2011, the Ministry of Finance and the SAT jointly issued the Circular on the Pilot Program for the Collection of Value Added Tax Instead of Business Tax, or Circular 110, and the Circular on the Pilot Program for the Collection of Value Added Tax Instead of Business Tax in the Transportation and Certain Modern Service Sectors in Shanghai, or Circular 111, which became effective on January 1, 2012. Pursuant to Circular 110 and Circular 111, a tax reform pilot program came into effect in Shanghai, which was chosen by the PRC government as the first pilot city for such reform. Starting from January 1, 2012, companies which are designated by Shanghai local tax authorities as operating in certain modern service sectors are required to pay value added tax, or VAT, in lieu of business tax. On July 31, 2012, the Ministry of Finance and the SAT jointly issued the Circular on the Pilot Program for the Collection of Value Added Tax Instead of Business Tax in the Transportation and Certain Modern Service Sectors in Eight Cities and Provinces such as Beijing, or Circular 71, which further extended areas subject to the pilot program to cover eight more provinces. On December 12, 2013, the Ministry of Finance and the SAT jointly issued the Interim Implementation Rules on the Pilot Program for the Collection of Value Added Tax Instead of Business Tax and a

series of other rules, which annulled the preceding trial rules and extended applicable areas of the pilot program to the whole country. As a result of such Implementation Rules, some of our services provided by Shanghai IT, Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement and The9 Computer are subject to VAT at the rate of 6%. Shanghai IT, Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement and The9 Computer, as General VAT Payers under the applicable tax regulations, may reduce their VAT payable amount by the VAT which they paid in connection with its purchasing activities, or its Input VAT. Certain services provided by Shanghai The9 Educational Software Technology Co., Ltd., Huopu Cloud and our other PRC subsidiaries or affiliated PRC entities shall be subject to VAT at the rate of 3%, and these companies as Small-scale VAT Payers under the applicable tax regulations may not reduce their VAT payable by their Input VAT. As such Implementation Rules are newly introduced and there is significant uncertainty relating to the interpretation and enforcement of such circulars by the national and the local tax authorities and other relevant authorities. Beginning from August 1, 2013, the VAT reform was expanded to all regions in the PRC. As a result, we may be subject to more unfavorable tax treatment with respect to our business operations as a result of the VAT reform, and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Table of Contents***Strengthened scrutiny over acquisition transactions by the PRC tax authorities may have a negative impact on our acquisition strategy.***

In connection with the EIT Law, the Ministry of Finance and SAT jointly issued, on April 30, 2009, the Notice on Issues Concerning Process of Enterprise Income Tax in Enterprise Restructuring Business, or Circular 59. On December 10, 2009, the SAT issued the Notice on Strengthening the Management on Enterprise Income Tax for Non-resident Enterprises Equity Transfer, or Circular 698. Both Circular 59 and Circular 698 became effective retroactively on January 1, 2008. Under the two circulars, non-PRC-resident enterprises may be subject to income tax on capital gains generated from their transfers of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises. The PRC tax authorities have the discretion under Circular 59 and Circular 698 to make adjustments to the taxable capital gains based on the difference between the fair value of the equity interests transferred and the cost of the investment. In addition, by promulgating and implementing the circulars, the PRC tax authorities have strengthened their scrutiny over the direct or indirect transfer of equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise by a non-PRC-resident enterprise. For example, Circular 698 specifies that the PRC SAT is entitled to redefine the nature of an equity transfer where offshore vehicles are interposed for tax-avoidance purposes and without reasonable commercial purpose. Since we pursue acquisitions as one of our growth strategies, and have conducted and may conduct acquisitions involving complex corporate structures, the PRC tax authorities may, at their discretion, adjust the capital gains or request us to submit additional documentation for their review in connection with any of our acquisitions, thus causing us to incur additional acquisition costs.

We have adopted a shareholders rights plan, which, together with the other anti-takeover provisions of our articles of association, could discourage a third party from acquiring us, which could limit our shareholders opportunity to sell their shares, including ordinary shares represented by our ADSs, at a premium.

On January 8, 2009, our board of directors adopted a shareholder rights plan. Under the rights plan, one right was distributed with respect to each of our ordinary shares outstanding at the close of business on January 22, 2009. In the event that, subject to limited exceptions, a person or group obtains beneficial ownership of 15% or more of our voting securities (including by acquisition of our ADSs representing ordinary shares), or enters into an acquisition transaction without the approval of our board of directors, such person or group will become the acquiring person under the plan. As a result, these rights will entitle the holders, other than the acquiring person, to purchase upon the exercise of such right the number of our ordinary shares having a market value of two times the then current purchase price associated with the right. For example, at a purchase price of US\$14.50 per right, each right not owned by an acquiring person would entitle its holder to purchase US\$29.00 worth of our ordinary shares for US\$14.50.

This rights plan and the other anti-takeover provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association 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 existing authorized ordinary shares confer on the holders of our ordinary shares equal rights, privileges and restrictions. The shareholders have, by virtue of adoption of our third amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, authorized the issuance of shares of par value of US\$0.01 each without specifying any special rights, privileges and restrictions. Therefore, our board of directors may, without further action by our shareholders, issue ordinary shares, or issue shares of such class and attach to such shares special rights, privileges or restrictions, which may be different from those associated with our ordinary shares. Preferred shares could also 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 ordinary shares or 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.

We have limited business insurance coverage in China.

The insurance industry in China is still at an early stage of development. Insurance companies in China offer limited business insurance products. As a result, we do not have any business liability or disruption insurance coverage for our operations in China. Any business disruption, litigation or natural disaster might result in our incurring substantial costs and the diversion of our resources.

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Some of our subsidiaries, affiliated entities and joint ventures in China engaged in certain business activities beyond the authorized scope of their respective licenses, and if they are subject to administrative penalties or fines, our operating results may be adversely affected.

Some of our subsidiaries and affiliated entities in China engaged in business activities that were not within the authorized scope of their respective licenses. Shanghai IT's current ICP license, which is requisite for its online gaming business, was issued on May 4, 2010, and is effective until May 4, 2015. Although Shanghai IT's current main business is online games, it provides an ancillary bulletin board service which is mainly used for communications among online game players and does not affect the operations of Shanghai IT. Shanghai IT has not obtained approval for the license for bulletin board services. Furthermore, Shanghai IT has also developed and operated a mobile reading platform named Kingreader. Under the PRC laws, operation of mobile reading platforms like Kingreader is subject to approval by GAPPRFT. However, the current Internet Publishing License held by Shanghai IT does not cover such operation scope. In addition, Zhongxing The9 Network Technology Co., Ltd., or ZTE9, our joint venture in Wuxi which was established in February 2013, has not obtained the ICP license, the Internet culture operation and Internet publishing licenses required for operating its TV game businesses. The relevant PRC authorities have the authority to impose administrative fines or other penalties for violations, which may in turn adversely affect our operating results.

Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and the trading price of our ADSs.

We are subject to reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws. The Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, has adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management in its annual report that contains management's assessment of the effectiveness of such company's internal controls over financial reporting. In addition, beginning with the year ended December 31, 2007, we have been required to receive an independent registered public accounting firm's report on the effectiveness of our company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Our management has concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective as of December 31, 2013. However, if we fail to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting in the future, our management and our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to conclude that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting at a reasonable assurance level. This could result in a loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial conditions which in turn could negatively impact the trading price of our ADSs and result in lawsuits being filed against us by our shareholders or otherwise harm our reputation. Furthermore, we have incurred and anticipate that we will continue to incur considerable costs and use significant management time and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404 and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

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

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

Inspections of other firms that the PCAOB has conducted outside China have identified deficiencies in those firms' audit procedures and quality control procedures, which may be addressed as part of the inspection process to improve future audit quality. This lack of PCAOB inspections in China prevents the PCAOB from regularly evaluating our auditor's audits and its quality control procedures. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB inspections.

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

Table of Contents***Proceedings instituted by the SEC against five PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, could result in financial statements being determined to not be in compliance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act***

In late 2012, the SEC commenced administrative proceedings under Rule 102(e) of its Rules of Practice and also under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 against the Chinese affiliates of the big four accounting firms, (including our auditors) and also against Dahua (the former BDO affiliate in China). The Rule 102(e) proceedings initiated by the SEC relate to these firms' inability to produce documents, including audit work papers, in response to the request of the SEC pursuant to Section 106 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as the auditors located in the PRC are not in a position lawfully to produce documents directly to the SEC because of restrictions under PRC law and specific directives issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission. The issues raised by the proceedings are not specific to our auditors or to us, but affect equally all audit firms based in China and all China-based businesses with securities listed in the United States.

In January 2014, the administrative judge reached an initial decision that the big four accounting firms should be barred from practicing before the commission for six months. However, it is currently impossible to determine the ultimate outcome of this matter as the accounting firms have filed a petition for review of the initial decision and pending that review the effect of the initial decision is suspended. The SEC commissioners will review the initial decision, determine whether there has been any violation and, if so, determine the appropriate remedy to be placed on these audit firms. Once such an order was made, the accounting firms would have a further right to appeal to the US federal courts, and the effect of the order might be further stayed pending the outcome of that appeal.

Depending upon the final outcome, listed companies in the United States with major PRC operations may find it difficult or impossible to retain auditors in respect of their operations in the PRC, which could result in financial statements being determined to not be in compliance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, including possible delisting. Moreover, any negative news about the proceedings against these audit firms may cause investor uncertainty regarding China-based, United States-listed companies and the market price of our ADSs may be adversely affected.

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

Our business could be adversely affected by swine or avian influenza, severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, or another epidemic or outbreak. Any prolonged recurrence of swine or avian influenza, SARS or other adverse public health developments in China may have a material adverse effect on our business operations. Our operations may be impacted by a number of health-related factors, including, among other things, quarantines or closures of our offices which could severely disrupt our operations, the sickness or death of our key officers and employees and closure of Internet cafés and other public areas where people access the Internet. Any of the foregoing events or other unforeseen consequences of public health problems could adversely affect our business and results of operations. We have not adopted any written preventive measures or contingency plans to combat any future outbreak of swine or avian influenza, SARS or any other epidemic. In addition, other major natural disasters may also adversely affect our business by, for example, causing disruptions of the Internet network or otherwise affecting access to our games, or resulting in damages to our facilities.

Risks Related to Doing Business in China***Our business may be adversely affected by public opinion and government policies in China.***

Currently, most of our recurring users are young males, including students. Due to the higher degree of user loyalty to MMORPGs, easy access to PCs and Internet cafés, and lack of more appealing forms of entertainment in China, many teenagers frequently play online games. This may result in these teenagers spending less time on, or refraining from, other activities, including education and sports. Internet cafés, which are currently the most important outlets for online games, have been criticized by the general public in China as exerting a negative influence on young people. Due primarily to such adverse public reaction, some local governments in China have tightened their regulation of Internet café operations through, among other things, limiting the number of new operating licenses issued and further reducing the hours during which Internet cafés are permitted to be open for business. Also, local and higher-level governmental authorities may from time to time decide to more strictly enforce the customers' age limit and other requirements relating to Internet cafés as a result of the occurrence of, and the media attention on, gang fights, arson or other incidents in or related to Internet cafés. As a significant portion of our customers' access our games from Internet cafés, any restrictions placed on Internet café operations could result in a reduction of the amount of time our customers spend on our online games or a reduction or slowdown in the growth of our customer base, thus adversely affecting our business and results of operations.

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In April 2007, various governmental authorities, including GAPP, MIIT, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Security, and other relevant authorities jointly issued a circular concerning the mandatory implementation of an anti-fatigue system in online games, which aims to protect the physical and psychological health of minors. This circular required all online games to incorporate an anti-fatigue system and an identity verification system, both of which have limited the amount of time that a minor or other user may continuously spend playing an online game. We have implemented such anti-fatigue and identification systems on all of our online games as required. Since March 2011, various governmental authorities, including MIIT, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Security, and other relevant authorities have jointly launched the Online Game Parents Guardianship Project for Minors, which allows parents to require online game operators to take relevant measures to limit the time spent by the minors playing online games and the minors' access to their online game accounts. On February 5, 2013, the Ministry of Culture, MIIT, GAPP and various other governmental authorities, jointly issued the Working Plan on the Comprehensive Prevention Scheme on Online Game Addiction of Minors, which further strengthens the administration of Internet cafés, reinstates the importance of the anti-fatigue system and Online Game Parents Guardianship Project for Minors as prevention measures against the online game addiction of minors and orders all relevant governmental authorities to take all necessary actions in implementing such measures. Further strengthening of these systems, or enactment by the PRC government of any additional laws to further tighten its administration over the Internet and online games or its supervision of Internet cafés may result in less time spent by customers or fewer customers playing our online games, which may materially and adversely affect our business results and prospects for future growth.

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

We conduct substantially all of our business operations in China. As the gaming industry is highly sensitive to business and personal discretionary spending, it tends to decline during general economic downturns. Accordingly, our results of operations, financial condition and prospects are subject to a significant degree to economic, political and legal developments in China. China's economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including with respect to the amount of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. While the PRC economy has experienced significant growth in the past twenty years, growth has been uneven across different regions and among various economic sectors of China. The PRC government has implemented various measures to encourage economic development and guide the allocation of resources. While some of these measures benefit the overall PRC economy, they may also 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 that are applicable to us. As the PRC economy is increasingly intricately linked to the global economy, it is affected in various respects by downturns and recessions of major economies around the world, such as the recent financial services and economic crises of these economies. The various economic and policy measures the PRC government enacts to forestall economic downturns or shore up the PRC economy could affect our business.

The PRC economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy. Although the PRC government has implemented measures since the late 1970s 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 are still owned by the PRC government. In addition, the PRC government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. The PRC government also exercises significant control over China's economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. Since late 2003, the PRC government implemented a number of measures, such as raising interest rates and bank reserve requirements to place additional limitations on the ability of commercial banks to make loans, in order to contain the growth of specific

segments of China's economy that it believed to be overheating. These actions, as well as future actions and policies of the PRC government, could materially affect our liquidity and access to capital and our ability to operate our business.

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The laws and regulations governing the online game industry in China are developing and subject to future changes. If we fail to obtain or maintain all applicable permits and approvals, our business and operations could be materially and adversely affected.

The online game industry in China is highly regulated by the PRC government. Various regulatory authorities of the PRC central government, such as the State Council, MIIT, GAPPRFT, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Public Security, are empowered to issue and implement regulations governing various aspects of the online games industry.

We are required to obtain applicable permits or approvals from different regulatory authorities in order to provide online games to our customers. For example, an Internet content provider must obtain a value-added telecommunications business operating license for ICP, or ICP License, in order to engage in any commercial ICP operations within China. In addition, an online games operator must also obtain a license from the Ministry of Culture and a license from GAPPRFT in order to distribute games through the Internet. Furthermore, an online game operator is required to obtain approval from the Ministry of Culture in order to distribute virtual currencies for online games such as prepaid value cards, prepaid money or game points. If we fail to obtain or maintain any of the required filings, permits or approvals in the future, we may be subject to various penalties, including fines and the discontinuation or restriction of our operations. Any such disruption in our business operations would materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

As the online games industry is at an early stage of development in China, new laws and regulations may be adopted from time to time to require additional licenses and permits other than those we currently have, and may address new issues that arise from time to time. For example, a new rule issued in June 2009 requires existing online game operators, such as our company, to obtain additional approval from the Ministry of Culture for the issuance of virtual currencies to users for online game services within three months. We obtained the approval on November 20, 2009. As a result, substantial uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of current and any future PRC laws and regulations applicable to the online gaming industry. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to timely obtain any new license required in the future, or at all. While we believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with all applicable PRC laws and regulations currently in effect, we cannot assure you that we will not be found in violation of any current or future PRC laws and regulations.

Intensified government regulation of Internet cafés could limit our ability to maintain or increase our revenues and expand our customer base.

In April 2001, the PRC government began tightening its supervision of Internet cafés, closing down unlicensed Internet cafés, and required those remaining open to install software to prevent access to sites deemed subversive and required web portals to sign a pledge not to host subversive sites. Furthermore, the PRC government's policy, which encourages the development of a limited number of national and regional Internet café chains and discourages the establishment of independent Internet cafés, may slow the overall growth of Internet cafés. Currently, the issuance of Internet café licenses is subject to the overall planning of the Ministry of Culture and the local branches of the Ministry of Culture above certain level in respect of the total number and location of Internet cafés. Since 2004, the grant of new Internet café licenses has been suspended from time to time, and was again suspended in 2007. The PRC government maintains strict controls on the granting of new licenses. As Internet cafés are the primary venue for users to play our games, any reduction in the number, or any slowdown in the growth of, Internet cafés in China will limit our ability to maintain or increase our revenues and expand our customer base, which will in turn materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Regulation and censorship of information disseminated over the Internet in China may adversely affect our business, and we may be liable for information displayed on, retrieved from, or linked to our Internet websites.

The PRC government has adopted certain regulations governing Internet access and the distribution of news and other information over the Internet. Under these regulations, Internet content providers and Internet publishers are prohibited from posting or displaying over the Internet content that, among other things, violates PRC laws and regulations, impairs the national dignity of China, or is obscene, superstitious, fraudulent or defamatory. Failure to comply with these requirements could result in the revocation of ICP and other required licenses and the closure of the concerned websites. The website operator may also be held liable for such prohibited information displayed on, retrieved from or linked to such website.

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The Ministry of Culture has promulgated laws and regulations that reiterate the government's policies to prohibit the distribution of games with violence, cruelty or other elements that are believed to have the potential effect of instigating crimes, and to prevent the influx of harmful cultural products from overseas.

The Ministry of Culture has promulgated laws and regulations that require, among other things, (i) the review and prior approval of (i) all new online games licensed from foreign game developers and related license agreements, (ii) the review of patches and updates with substantial changes of games which have already been approved, and (iii) the filing of domestically developed online games. Furthermore, online games, regardless of whether imported or domestic, will be subject to content review and approval by GAPPRT prior to the commencement of games operations in China. Failure to obtain or renew approvals or to complete filings for online games or mobile games may materially delay or otherwise affect game operator's plans to launch new games, and the operator may be subject to fines, restriction or suspension of operations of the related games or revocation of licenses in the event that the relevant governmental authority believes that the violation is severe. We obtained the necessary approvals from and completed necessary filings with the Ministry of Culture and GAPP for operations of our games as applicable. Consistent with the general practice of the mobile and TV game industry in China, we have not yet completed filings with the Ministry of Culture and GAPPRT for our mobile and TV games before we commenced our operations. If any such negative event occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, MIIT has published regulations that subject website operators to potential liability for content included on their websites and the actions of users and others using their websites, including liability for violations of PRC laws prohibiting the dissemination of content deemed to be socially destabilizing. The Ministry of Public Security has the authority to order any local Internet service provider to block any Internet website maintained outside China at its sole discretion. Periodically, the Ministry of Public Security has stopped the dissemination over the Internet of information which it believes to be socially destabilizing. The State Secrecy Bureau, which is directly responsible for the protection of State secrets of the PRC government, is authorized to block any website it deems to be leaking state secrets or failing to meet the relevant regulations relating to the protection of state secrets in the dissemination of online information.

As these regulations are relatively new and subject to interpretation by the relevant authorities, it may not be possible for us to determine in all cases the type of content that could result in liability for us as a website operator. In addition, we may not be able to control or restrict the content of other Internet content providers linked to or accessible through our websites, or content generated or placed on our websites by our users, despite our attempt to monitor such content. To the extent that regulatory authorities find any portion of our content objectionable, they may require us to limit or eliminate the dissemination of such information or otherwise curtail the nature of such content on our websites, which may reduce our user traffic and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we may be subject to significant penalties for violations of those regulations arising from information displayed on, retrieved from or linked to our websites, including a suspension or shutdown of our operations.

Future movements in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the RMB may adversely affect the value of our ADSs.

We are exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. Our expenses incurred by Red 5 and a portion of our financial assets are denominated in U.S. dollars while currently a significant portion of our revenues are denominated in RMB, the legal currency in China. We have not used any forward contracts or currency borrowings to hedge our exposure to foreign currency risk. The value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions and China's foreign exchange policies. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-old policy of pegging

the value of the RMB to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, the RMB is permitted to fluctuate within a managed band based on market supply and demand and by reference to a basket of certain foreign currencies. This change in policy has resulted in a significant appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar since the introduction of new policy.

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A significant portion of our revenues and costs are denominated in RMB, while a portion of our financial assets are denominated in U.S. dollars. We rely substantially on dividends and other fees paid to us by our subsidiaries and affiliated entities in China. Any significant appreciation of RMB against the U.S. dollar may adversely affect our cash flows, revenues, earnings and financial position, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ADSs in U.S. dollars. For example, an appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would make any new RMB denominated investments or expenditures more costly to us, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into RMB for such purposes.

Restrictions on currency exchange in China limit our ability to utilize our revenues effectively, make dividend payments and meet our foreign currency denominated obligations.

Currently, a significant portion of our revenues are in RMB. Restrictions on currency exchange in China limit our ability to utilize revenue generated in RMB to fund our business activities outside China, make dividend payments in U.S. dollars, or obtain and remit sufficient foreign currency to satisfy our foreign currency-denominated obligations, such as paying license fees and royalty payments. The principal regulation governing foreign currency exchange in China is the Foreign Exchange Administration Rules (1996), as amended. Under such rules, the RMB is generally freely convertible for trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not for direct investment, loans or investment in securities outside China unless the prior approval of SAFE is obtained. Although the PRC government regulations now allow greater convertibility of RMB for current account transactions, significant restrictions still remain. For example, foreign exchange transactions under our PRC subsidiaries' capital account, including principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, remain subject to significant foreign exchange controls and the approval of SAFE. These limitations could affect our ability to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures. We cannot be certain that the PRC regulatory authorities will not impose more stringent restrictions on the convertibility of the RMB, especially with respect to foreign exchange transactions.

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

On October 21, 2005, SAFE issued the Notice on Issues Relating to the Administration of Foreign Exchange in Fund-raising and Reverse Investment Activities of Domestic Residents Conducted via Offshore Special Purpose Companies, or Notice 75, which became effective as of November 1, 2005. According to Notice 75, prior registration with the local SAFE branch is required for PRC residents to establish or to control an offshore company for the purposes of financing that offshore company with assets or equity interests in an onshore enterprise located in the PRC. An amendment to registration or filing with the local SAFE branch by such PRC resident is also required for the injection of equity interests or assets of an onshore enterprise in the offshore company or overseas funds raised by such offshore company, or any other material change involving a change in the capital or assets of the offshore company.

Moreover, Notice 75 applies retroactively. As a result, PRC residents who have established or acquired control of offshore companies that have made onshore investments in the PRC in the past are required to complete the relevant registration procedures with the local SAFE branch by March 31, 2006. Under the relevant rules, failure to comply with the registration requirements set forth in Notice 75 or the rules implementing Notice 75 may result in restrictions being imposed on the foreign exchange activities of the relevant onshore company, including the increase of its registered capital, the payment of dividends and other distributions to its offshore parent or affiliate and the capital inflow from the offshore entity, and may also subject the relevant onshore companies and PRC residents to penalties under PRC foreign exchange administration regulations.

Since May 2007, SAFE has further issued relevant guidance to its local branches with respect to the operational process for SAFE registration, which standardized more specific and stringent supervision of the registration relating to Notice 75 and imposed obligations on onshore subsidiaries of offshore special purpose companies to coordinate with and supervise the beneficial owners of the offshore entity who are PRC residents to complete the SAFE registration process and to disclose or make reports to SAFE for such shareholdings of PRC residents in certain circumstances.

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We have requested all of our shareholders who, based on our knowledge, are PRC residents or whose ultimate beneficial owners are PRC residents to comply with all applicable SAFE registration requirements. However, we have no control over our shareholders. We cannot assure you that the PRC beneficial owners of our company and our subsidiaries have completed the required SAFE registrations or complied with other related requirements. Nor can we assure you that they will be in full compliance with the SAFE registration in the future. Any non-compliance by the PRC beneficial owners of our company and our subsidiaries may subject us or such PRC resident shareholders to fines and other penalties. It may also limit our ability to contribute additional capital to our PRC subsidiaries and our subsidiaries' ability to distribute profits or make other payments to us.

Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could adversely affect us.

We conduct our business primarily through our subsidiaries and affiliated entities incorporated in China. These entities are generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in China and, in particular, laws applicable to wholly-foreign owned enterprises. Almost all of these agreements are governed by PRC law and disputes arising out of these agreements are expected to be decided by arbitration in China. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value. Since 1979, PRC legislation and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. However, since the PRC legal system continues to rapidly evolve, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involves uncertainties, which may limit legal protections available to us. In addition, any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

We may not be able to pursue growth through strategic acquisitions in China due to complicated procedures under PRC laws and regulations for foreign investors to acquire PRC companies.

In recent years, certain PRC laws and regulations have established procedures and requirements that are expected to make merger and acquisition activities in China by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex. These laws and regulations include, without limitation, the Rules on the Merger and Acquisition of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules, and the Anti-Monopoly Law and the MOFCOM Security Review Rules. In some instances, MOFCOM needs to be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise. The approval by MOFCOM may also need to be obtained in circumstances where overseas companies established or controlled by PRC enterprises or residents acquire affiliated domestic companies. PRC laws and regulations also require certain merger and acquisition transactions to be subject to merger control review or security review. The MOFCOM Security Review Rules, effective from September 1, 2011, provide that, when deciding whether a specific merger or acquisition of a domestic enterprise by foreign investors shall be subject to the security review by MOFCOM, the principle of substance over form shall be applied. In particular, foreign investors are prohibited from bypassing the security review requirement by structuring transactions through proxies, trusts, indirect investments, leases, loans, control through contractual arrangements or offshore transactions.

If the business of any target company that we expect to acquire becomes subject to the security review, we may not be able to successfully complete the acquisition of such company, either by equity or asset acquisition, capital contribution or through any contractual arrangement. Complying with the requirements of the PRC laws and regulations to complete acquisition transactions could become more time-consuming and complex. Any required approval, such as approval by MOFCOM, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions, which could affect our ability to grow our business or increase our market share.

The limited use of personal computers in China and the relatively high cost of Internet access with respect to per capita gross domestic product may limit the development of the Internet in China and impede our growth.

Although the use of personal computers in China has increased in recent years, the penetration rate for personal computers in China is significantly lower than in the United States and other developed countries. Furthermore, despite a decrease in the cost of Internet access in China due to a decrease in the cost of personal computers and the introduction and expansion of broadband access, the cost of Internet access in China still remains relatively high compared to the average per capita income. The limited use of personal computers in China and the relatively high cost of Internet access may limit the growth of our business. In addition, there is no assurance that there will not be any increase in Internet access or telecommunication fees in China. If that happens, the number of our users may decrease and the growth of our user base may be materially impeded.

Table of Contents***The continued growth of China's Internet market depends on the establishment of adequate telecommunications infrastructure.***

Although private sector Internet service providers currently exist in China, almost all access to the Internet is maintained through state-owned telecommunication operators under the administrative control and regulatory supervision of China's MIIT. In addition, the national networks in China connect to the Internet through government-controlled international gateways. These government-controlled international gateways are the only channel through which a domestic PRC user can connect to the international Internet network. We rely on this infrastructure to provide data communications capacity primarily through local telecommunications lines. Although the government has announced plans to aggressively develop the national information infrastructure, we cannot assure you that this infrastructure will be developed as planned or at all. In addition, we will have no access to alternative networks and services, on a timely basis if at all, in the event of any infrastructure disruption or failure. The Internet infrastructure in China may not support the demands necessary for the continued growth in Internet usage.

Risks Related to Our Shares and ADSs***We were a passive foreign investment company for the taxable year ended December 31, 2013, which could result in adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders of our ADSs or ordinary shares.***

Based on the market price of our ADSs and the value and composition of our assets and liabilities, although not free from doubt, we believe we were a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes for our taxable year ended December 31, 2013. In addition, it is likely that one or more of our subsidiaries were also PFICs for such year.

A non-U.S. corporation will be a PFIC for any taxable year if either (1) at least 75% of its gross income for such year is passive income, or (2) at least 50% of the value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets) during such year is attributable to assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income. We must make a separate determination after the close of each taxable year as to whether we were a PFIC for that year. Because the value of our assets for purposes of the PFIC test will generally be determined by reference to the market price of our ADSs or ordinary shares, our PFIC status will depend in part on the market price of the ADSs or ordinary shares, which may fluctuate significantly, and the composition of our assets and liabilities. Because we believe we were a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2013, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could apply to U.S. Holders (as defined in Item 10. Additional Information E. Taxation U.S. Federal Income Taxation) of our ADSs or ordinary shares with respect to any excess distribution received from us and any gain from a sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares. See Item 10. Additional Information E. Taxation U. S. Federal Income Taxation Passive Foreign Investment Company.

You are strongly urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the impact of our being a PFIC in any taxable year on your investment in our ADSs and ordinary shares as well as the application of the PFIC rules.

The future sales or issuance of a substantial number of our ADSs or ordinary shares could adversely affect the price of our ADSs.

If our shareholders sell substantial amounts of our ADSs, including those issued upon the exercise of outstanding options, in the public market, the market price of our ADSs could fall. Such sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate. If any existing shareholder or shareholders sell a substantial amount of ordinary shares, the prevailing market price for our ADSs could be adversely affected.

In addition, we may issue additional ordinary shares or ADSs for future acquisitions. If we pay for our future acquisitions in whole or in part with additionally issued ordinary shares or ADSs, your ownership interest in our company would be diluted and this, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the price of our ADSs.

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The market price for our ADSs may be volatile.

The market price for our ADSs is likely to be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors including the following:

actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results;

announcements of new games by us or our competitors;

changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;

price fluctuations of publicly traded securities of other China-based companies engaging in Internet-related services or other similar businesses;

conditions in the Internet or online game industries;

changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other Internet or online game companies;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;

fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the RMB;

addition or departure of key personnel; and

pending and potential litigation.

In addition, the securities market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our ADSs.

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

Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association and by the Companies Law (2013 Revision) and common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedents in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws as

compared to the United States, and provides significantly less protection to investors. Therefore, our public shareholders may have more difficulties protecting their interests in the face of actions by our management, directors or controlling shareholders than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States. In addition, shareholders of Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action before the federal courts of the United States. As a result, our shareholders may not be able to protect their interests if they are harmed in a manner that would otherwise enable them to sue in a United States federal court.

Your ability to bring an action against us or against our directors and officers, or to enforce a judgment against us or them, will be limited because we are incorporated in the Cayman Islands, because we conduct a substantial portion of our operations in China and because the majority of our directors and officers reside outside of the United States.

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands, and we conduct a substantial portion of our operations through our wholly-owned subsidiaries and affiliated entities in China. Most of our directors and officers reside outside of the United States and most of the assets of those persons are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for you to bring an action against us or against these individuals in the United States in the event that you believe that your rights have been infringed under the 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.

Table of Contents***You may not be able to exercise your right to vote.***

As a holder of ADSs, you may instruct the depository of our ADSs to vote the shares underlying your ADSs but only if we ask the depository to request your instruction. Otherwise, you will not be able to exercise your right to vote unless you withdraw the shares. However, you may not know about a shareholders' meeting enough in advance to withdraw the shares. Pursuant to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, a shareholders' meeting may be convened by us on seven business days' notice. If we ask for your instructions, the depository will notify you of the upcoming vote and arrange to deliver our voting materials to you. We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depository to vote your shares. Pursuant to the amended and revised Deposit Agreement dated November 2010 that we entered into with our depository, if after complying with the procedures set forth in the agreement, the depository does not receive instructions from the owner of a receipt on or before the instruction date, the depository shall vote such deposited securities in accordance with the recommendations of our board of directors as advised by our company in writing. In addition, the depository and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions, if any such action or non-action is in good faith. This means that you may not be able to exercise your right to vote and there may be nothing you can do if the shares underlying your ADSs are not voted as you request.

Your right to participate in any future rights offerings may be limited, which may cause dilution to your holdings.

We may from time to time distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire our securities. However, we cannot make rights available to you in the United States unless we register the rights and the securities to which the rights relate under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, or an exemption from the registration requirements is available. Also, under the deposit agreement, the depository bank will not make rights available to you unless the distribution to ADS holders of both the rights and any related securities are either registered under the Securities Act, or exempt from registration under the Securities Act. We are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to any such rights or securities or to endeavor to cause such a registration statement to be declared effective. Moreover, we may not be able to establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act. The depository may, but is not required to, sell such undistributed rights to third parties in this situation. Accordingly, you may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution in your holdings.

You may not receive distributions on ordinary shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical to make them available to you.

The depository of our ADSs has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on ordinary shares or other deposited securities after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares your ADSs represent. However, the depository is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. We have no obligation to register ADSs, ordinary shares, rights or other securities under U.S. securities laws. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, ordinary shares, rights or anything else to holders of ADSs. This means that you may not receive the distribution we make on our ordinary shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for us to make them available to you. These restrictions may have a material adverse effect on the value of your ADSs.

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

Your ADSs represented by the ADRs are transferable on the books of the depository. However, the depository may close its transfer books at any time or from time to time when it deems expedient in connection with the performance

of its duties. In addition, the depositary may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depositary are closed, or at any time if we or the depositary deem it advisable to do so because of any requirement of law or of any government or governmental body, or under any provision of the deposit agreement, or for any other reason.

Item 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

We were incorporated in the Cayman Islands on December 22, 1999 under the name GameNow.net Limited and were renamed The9 Limited in February 2004. We formed GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited, or GameNow, on January 17, 2000 in Hong Kong, as a wholly-owned subsidiary. We have historically conducted our operations in large part through The9 Computer, a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of GameNow in China.

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Due to the current restrictions on foreign ownership of ICP, Internet culture operation and advertising businesses in China, currently, we primarily rely on the following significant affiliated entities in holding certain licenses and approvals necessary for our business operations through a series of contractual arrangements with Shanghai IT and its shareholders:

Shanghai IT, which holds ICP, Internet culture operation and Internet publishing licenses. Current shareholders of Shanghai IT include Yong Wang, our vice president, and Wei Ji, our employee;

Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement (a wholly owned subsidiary of Shanghai IT), whose business license permits it to conduct advertisement operations; and

Huopu Cloud, which provides services for our online game operations. Huopu Cloud has obtained ICP and Internet culture operation license. Huopu Cloud's current shareholders include Junping Han, our senior legal director, and Wei Xiong, our finance director.

We do not hold any equity interest in Shanghai IT or Huopu Cloud. However, each of the individual shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud has entered into a shareholder voting proxy agreement with us, under which each such shareholder has irrevocably granted any parties designated by us the power to exercise voting rights on all matters to which he or she is entitled to vote. Each such shareholder has also entered into a call option agreement with us, pursuant to which we and any other parties designated by us would be entitled to acquire all or part of the equity interests in Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud to the extent permitted by the then-effective PRC laws and regulations, for the minimum amount of consideration permissible under applicable PRC laws and regulations. From the establishment of Shanghai IT in 2000 to May 2005, we extended interest-free loans in an aggregate amount of RMB23.0 million to Jun Zhu, the former shareholders of Shanghai IT, and Yong Wang, in connection with capitalizing and increasing the registered capital of Shanghai IT. Under an agreement entered into between Jun Zhu, Wei Ji and other parties thereto in November 2011, Jun Zhu assigned all his respective rights and obligations with respect to the loans to Wei Ji. In December 2010, we extended interest-free loans in an aggregate amount of RMB50.0 million to the shareholders of Huopu Cloud, in connection with capitalizing the registered capital of Huopu Cloud. These loans are repayable upon demand. The existing shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, Yong Wang and Wei Ji, Junping Han and Wei Xiong, have pledged all of their equity interests in Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud in favor of us under an equity pledge agreement, respectively. Each of the shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud has registered the pledge of its equity interests with the relevant local administration for industry and commerce pursuant to the new PRC Property Rights Law. In the event of a breach of any term in the loan agreement or any other agreement by either Shanghai IT or Huopu Cloud or their shareholders, we will be entitled to enforce our rights as a pledgee under the equity pledge agreement.

In April 2010, we acquired a controlling interest in Red 5, an online game developer based in the United States, through the investment in its preferred shares. We then continued to acquire additional equity interest of Red 5 from its existing shareholders. As of December 31, 2013, on an as-converted basis, we own approximately 80% of the equity interest in Red 5. In January 2014, Red 5 entered into certain share purchase agreements for the issue and sale of series B preferred stocks of Red 5 to Shanghai Oriental Pearl Culture Development Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shanghai Oriental Pearl (Group) Co., Ltd., which is a public company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and operates in culture and entertainment industry in China, at a total consideration of US\$19 million, subject to certain adjustment as set forth in the share purchase agreements. In addition, our CEO Mr. Jun Zhu and our CFO Mr. George Lai also entered into share transfer agreements with Shanghai Oriental Pearl Culture Development

Co., Ltd. to sell certain of their common stocks in Red 5, which were originally granted as incentive shares, at a total consideration of US\$4 million. Upon the closing of these transactions, Shanghai Oriental Pearl (Group) Co., Ltd. will beneficially own 20.01% of Red 5 and Red 5 will remain a subsidiary of The9. Red 5 is developing Firefall, a MMOFPS game, for which we launched limited beta testing in 2013 and expect to formally launch in 2014.

In February 2013, we established a new joint venture, namely ZTE9, in cooperation with Shanghai Zhongxing Communication Technology Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Ruigao Information Technology Co., Ltd., in Wuxi, Jiangsu province, to develop and operate the business of Fun Box, a home entertainment set top box. We initially owned 51.5% of the equity interests in ZTE9. In August 2013, we transferred 9% of our equity interests in ZTE9 for a consideration of RMB0.9 million (US\$0.1 million) to Ms. Jingyi Zhao, the chief executive officer of ZTE9, who holds the equity interests for herself and on behalf of several other members of management of ZTE9. We extended an interest-free loan of RMB0.9 million with a term of three years to Ms. Jingyi Zhao to be used to pay the equity interest transfer consideration. Pursuant to the loan agreement, during the term of the loan, if Ms. Zhao resigns from ZTE9 or fails to meet her performance target set by the board of director of ZTE9 for two consecutive years, we may choose to require Ms. Zhao to repay the loan or transfer the 9% equity interests in ZTE9 held by her back to us or our designee immediately. As of December 31, 2013, we held 33.5% equity interest of ZTE9. In February 2014, Guangdong Hongtu Guangdian Investment Limited Company made a capital investment of RMB12.5 million to acquire 10% equity interests in ZTE9. As a result, as of the date of this annual report, we hold 30.15% equity interest of ZTE9.

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In addition, we may also explore options to dispose of selected business/assets and allocate our financial and managerial resources to our more focused operations.

Our principal executive office is located at Building No. 3, 690 Bibo Road, Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 201203, People's Republic of China, and our telephone number is +86-21-5172-9999. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at the offices of CARD Corporate Services Ltd, Zephyr House, Mary Street, PO Box 709 George Town, Grand Cayman. Our agent for service of process in the United States is CT Corporation System located at 111 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York 10011. In addition to our operational headquarters in Shanghai, we currently have operational subsidiaries located in the U.S., Singapore and South Korea. We also have small branch offices in China including Beijing, Chengdu, Nanjing, Shenyang, Wuhan and Xi'an. For the list of licensed and proprietary games of our company as of the date of this annual report, see **B. Business Overview Products and Services**.

B. Business Overview

We primarily develop and operate online games, including MMORPGs, MMOFPSs, web games, social games and mobile games.

We operated WoW, a MMORPG licensed from Blizzard Entertainment, Inc., in China between June 2005 and June 2009. During the same period, we had relied on the game as a major source of revenue. After the non-renewal of the WoW license, we continued to operate our other licensed and proprietary games. We devote substantial resources to develop our proprietary games, including Firefall and QiJiGuiLai and other web games. In addition, we also obtained licenses to operate other games in mainland China, including Planetside 2. For a description of the games we own or hold licenses to operate, see **B. Business Overview Products and Services**.

As wireless business has become increasingly popular in China, we are also developing our wireless application platforms. We established a wireless business unit in April 2010 and started to expand into the wireless business. We develop and operate two mobile platforms under our wireless business unit, including our mobile advertising platform Juzi and our mobile reading platform KingReader. We are also developing several proprietary mobile online games by our in-house development team, including TianTianWenXiYou, which we expect to launch in 2014.

In February 2013, we established a new joint venture, namely ZTE9, in cooperation with Shanghai Zhongxing Communication Technology Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Ruigao Information Technology Co., Ltd., in Wuxi, Jiangsu province, to develop and operate the business of Fun Box, a home entertainment set top box. Other than the online video and music, Fun Box also enables video games and video conference on TV. As of December 31, 2013, we held 33.5% equity interest of ZTE9. In February 2014, Guangdong Hongtu Guangdian Investment Limited Company made a capital investment of RMB12.5 million to acquire 10% equity interests in ZTE9. As a result, as of the date of this annual report, we hold 30.15% equity interest of ZTE9.

We generate our online game service revenues primarily through an item-based revenue model, under which players play games for free, but they are charged for in-game items, such as performance-enhancing items, clothing and accessories. Our customers typically access our online games through PCs at home or in Internet cafés, or in the case of mobile phones, through cell phones and other mobile devices. They purchase in-game items primarily through our online payment systems, or by using prepaid cards purchased at various retail outlets or online points purchased at one of the more than 100,000 Internet cafés throughout China which have subscribed to our internally developed Pass9 system. Pass9 is a proprietary, fully integrated online membership management and payment system, which offers one-stop account management and payment services to our customers and facilitates our payment arrangements with

distributors and Internet cafés. To ensure quality customer service and seamless operations, we maintain a powerful technology platform consisting of numerous servers and network devices located in eleven Internet data centers throughout China.

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We plan to further expand the size and capabilities of our development team by recruiting additional talented program developers, game designers and graphic artists. We also plan to introduce new game features and improve operations infrastructure to meet evolving customer tastes and expectations.

Products and Services***Online Games***

We offer online games including MMORPGs, MMOFPSs, web games, social games and mobile games that we have developed or licensed. Our other products and services include game operating support, training and advertisement and short message services. In a typical MMORPG or MMOFPS, thousands of players play in the same game world at the same time. MMORPG and MMOFPS players can select a specific character to compete within the game with which they develop experience and enhance game attributes, which can be carried over into the next higher game levels. MMORPGs and MMOFPSs incorporate many cutting-edge technology features, including:

sophisticated 3D graphics which create captivating screen scenes;

player upgrading system which allows players to attain higher game attributes with their characters as they develop experience and enhanced game capabilities over time; and

instant messaging system which allows players to communicate with each other during the game and form groups with other players, thereby coordinating their game skills to achieve collective objectives.

As of December 31, 2013, we owned or had exclusive licenses to operate the following major MMORPGs, MMOFPSs, web games and social games and other games in China and other countries:

Game	Developer/ Licensor	Description	Status
Winning Goal	The9	Web and social game	Commercially launched in China in July 2010
Q Jiang San Guo	The9	Social game	Commercially launched in China in October 2010
Winning Dunk	The9	Web game	Commercially launched in China in June 2012
Planetside 2	Sony Online Entertainment LLC	3D MMOFPS	Commercially launched in

			China in June 2013
Firefall	Red 5	3D MMOFPS	In limited commercial beta testing
QiJiGuiLai	The9	Web game	In beta testing
TianTianWenXiYou	The9	Mobile game	In beta testing
ReXue NBA	The9	Web game	In beta testing

Winning Goal. We commercially launched our proprietary game Winning Goal in July 2010 in mainland China as both social and web versions. We also launched a social version of Winning Goal on different social websites in China and other countries, including the major SNS platforms such as Sina Weibo and Tencent.

Q Jiang San Guo. We commercially launched our proprietary social game Q Jiang San Guo in October 2010 in different social websites in China and other countries.

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Winning Dunk. We commercially launched our proprietary game Winning Dunk in June 2012 in mainland China in its web version. In January 2013, we licensed the game to certain game operators in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

Planetside 2. In June 2010, we obtained an exclusive license from Sony Online Entertainment LLC, an online game developer, to operate Planetside 2 in mainland China. We commercially launched this game in June 2013.

Firefall. Since our acquisition of Red 5 in April 2010, Red 5 devoted substantially all of its operating activities to the development of Firefall, a MMOFPS. Red 5 had previously entered into a game development and licensing agreement with Webzen, a third-party operator, in February 2006.

In September 2011, pursuant to a series of assignment arrangements, Webzen assigned the license of Firefall to Red 5 Singapore Pte. Ltd., or Red 5 Singapore, our wholly-owned subsidiary. Upon the assignment, Red 5 Singapore replaced Webzen and became a party under the game development and licensing agreement between Red 5 and Webzen, including the publishing rights in all of the countries worldwide other than the United States, Canada and Europe, as well as all the intellectual properties related to Firefall. Red 5 will continue to have the publishing right of Firefall in the United States, Canada and Europe. Webzen will no longer be involved in marketing and publishing Firefall in any geographic region.

As part of the assignment arrangement, we paid US\$10.0 million and guaranteed to pay US\$12.7 million to Webzen. We also pledged certain intellectual property in relation to the game to secure the guaranteed amount. As of December 31, 2013, the amount payable for 2014 was estimated to be US\$6.1 million (RMB37.0 million). In addition, Webzen will also share certain future revenues generated from the licensing and royalties of Firefall for a certain period of time.

In November 2011, Red 5 Singapore granted a six-year license of Firefall to Garena Online Private Limited for exclusive distribution rights in Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong and the Philippines, for US\$23 million plus any royalties payable. This represents an important step in the global rollout of Firefall.

Currently, Firefall is in limited beta testing and we plan to have large scale commercial launch in 2014. Firefall had started to sell founder's packages, starter's packages, and promotional packages to attract players, in August 2012.

QiJiGuiLai. We have been developing our own web game, QiJiGuiLai, since 2012. QiJi GuiLai is in beta testing now.

TianTianWenXiYou. We have been developing our own proprietary mobile game, TianTianWenXiYou, since 2013. TianTianWenXiYou is in beta testing now.

ReXue NBA. We have been developing our own web game, ReXueNBA, since 2013. ReXueNBA is in beta testing now.

We set up a web game platform www.9c.com, which enables our customers to access a wide range of web games including Winning Goal, Winning Dunk and other web games we jointly operate with other game companies. We also launched social games including Q Jiang San Guo and Winning Goal 2 on different social platforms in both China and other countries to provide social games to our customers.

In preparation for the commercial launch of a new game, we conduct closed beta testing of the game to resolve operational issues, which is followed by open beta testing in which we allow our registered users to play without removing their in-game data to ensure the performance consistency and stability of our operating systems. We can choose to start charging users at the close of beta testing or at a later stage at our discretion.

Our online games are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Our users can access our online games from any location with an Internet connection. Substantially all of our users in China access the game servers either from PCs at home or at Internet cafés equipped with multiple personal computers that have Internet access. Currently, a significant portion of our users access the game through Internet cafés throughout China which sell prepaid game cards or prepaid game points to their customers. To offset the impact of the limited use of online and credit card payment systems in China, we have introduced Pass9, a prepaid game playing time purchase and management system. See B. Business Overview Membership Management and Payment System.

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Mobile Application Platform. We established a wireless business unit in April 2010 and started to expand into the wireless business. We develop and operate two mobile platforms under our wireless business unit including our mobile advertising platform Juzi and our mobile reading platform KingReader.

TV Game Platform. In February 2013, we established ZTE9, a joint venture, with Shanghai Zhongxing Communication Technology Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Ruigao Information Technology Co., Ltd. in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province. In February 2014, Guangdong Hongtu Guandong Investment Limited Company made capital investment to ZTE9. The joint venture is going to develop and operate the business of Fun Box, a home entertainment set top box. Other than the online video and music, Fun Box also enables video games and video conference on TV.

Other Products and Services

Our other products and services mainly consist of game operating support, training and short message services.

Game Operating Support and Training Services. Our game operating support and training services primarily relate to providing game operating support, including payment collection and processing, smart phone application programming training and other online game-related technical support.

SMS. Leveraging our existing user base, we offer several different SMS products and subscription packages that enable our users to, among other things, transmit and receive SMS messages, receive password protection and other value-added services.

Membership Management and Payment System

We established Pass9 in China, a pioneering integrated membership management and payment system in early 2001, which allows us to maintain a single customer database that contains each customer's profile and payment history. Pass9 provides one-stop service to our customers, distributors and developers. Pass9 provides our customers with an integrated platform to log in, pay and use any of the fee-based products and services we offer. It also allows our distributors to sell our online points to Internet cafés, and enables Internet cafés to check the balance of their points and pay us on their customers' behalf. In addition, Pass9 provides our game development partners with a simple interface with which to integrate their games into our system.

Our integrated membership management and payment system also incorporates a variety of community-building features, such as chat rooms, which provide registered users a platform to interact in real-time groups or one-on-one discussions, and bulletin boards which allow registered users to post notes or inquiries and respond to other users' notes or inquiries. We believe these features encourage user congregation on our site and facilitate player interaction for the games we offer.

Customer Service

Since our inception, we have continuously focused on providing excellent customer service in order to retain our existing customers and to attract new customers. Our online games customers can access our customer service center via phone or e-mail at any time, or visit our visitor center in Shanghai during regular business hours. We have in-game game masters dedicated to each of the online games that we operate. Game masters are responsible for organizing in-game events, troubleshooting and actively and continuously monitoring the online game environment. Game masters are available to respond to players' inquiries, to initiate the bug reporting and removal processes, as well as to identify, record and deal with players' inappropriate behavior such as dishonesty, fraud or other conducts that violates our rules and policies. We believe that positioning game masters to monitor the gaming environment is important to us

to maintain customer loyalty and to efficiently address any technical problems that may arise.

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Purchase of In-game Items

A customer can purchase in-game items through any of the following methods:

Prepaid Cards. A customer can purchase prepaid cards at retail outlets including convenience stores, supermarkets and bookstores across China.

Prepaid Online Points. Over 100,000 Internet cafés across China have subscribed to our self-developed eSales System, which is part of our Pass9 system and enables an Internet café to buy prepaid online points from our distributors and in turn sell these same points to their customers.

Online Payment. A customer can access online games free of charge and buy in-game items online by charging a payment directly to a credit or debit card.

Pricing, Distribution and Marketing

Pricing. We price our in-game virtual items near the end of the free testing period based on several factors, including the prices of other comparable games, the technological and other features of the game, and the targeted marketing position of the game. Our prepaid game cards are offered in a variety of denominations to provide users with maximum flexibility.

Distribution. Our sales of games and in-game items are carried out through online game platforms and third-party distributor. We sell our in-game items through sales of our online game points to end users via Beijing Huiyuan Net Technology Co., Ltd., a national online distributor. Beijing Huiyuan Net Technology Co., Ltd. sells its prepaid cards to over 30,000 local distributors and Internet cafés throughout China, which in turn sell them to end users. End users can purchase our online game points with the prepaid cards. In addition, we also directly sell game points through our game players' online accounts and other online game platforms.

Marketing. Our overall marketing strategy is to rapidly attract new customers and increase revenues from recurring customers. The marketing programs and promotional activities that we employ to promote our games include:

Advertising and Online Promotion. We place advertisements in many game magazines and on online game sites, which are updated regularly.

Cross-Marketing. We have cross-marketing relationships with major consumer brands, technology companies and major telecom carriers. We believe that our cross-marketing relationships with well-known companies will increase the recognition of our online game brands.

On-Site Promotion. We distribute free game-related posters, promotional prepaid cards for beginners, game-related souvenirs such as watches, pens, mouse pads and calendars at trade shows, selected Internet cafés and computer stores.

In-Game Marketing. We conduct in-game marketing programs from time to time, including online adventures for grand prizes.

Game Development and Licensing

We believe that the online game industry in China will continue its recent pattern of developing increasingly sophisticated online games tailored to the local market. In order to remain competitive, we are focusing on developing new proprietary online games, mobile games and web games. Our product development team is responsible for game design, technical development and art design. We also plan to further enhance our game development capability and diversify our game portfolio and pipeline through selective acquisitions of game studios primarily in the U.S. and China.

Our licensing process begins with a preliminary screening, review and testing of a game, followed by a cost analysis, negotiations and ultimate licensing of a game, including all regulatory and approval processes. A team is then designated to conduct closed beta testing of the game to resolve operational matters, followed by open beta testing during which our registered users may play the game without removing their in-game data to ensure performance consistency and stability of our operation systems. Testing generally takes three to six months, during which time we commence other marketing activities.

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Technology

We aim to build a reliable and secure technology infrastructure to fully support our operations, and we maintain separate technology networks for each of our games. Our current technology infrastructure consists of the following:

servers and network devices located in 5 Internet data centers throughout China as of December 31, 2013;

proprietary software, including game monitor tools, that are integrated with our websites and customer service center operations; and

hardware platform and server sites primarily consisting of Inspur, Hewlett-Packard/Compaq, Dell and IBM servers; EMC, IBM storage systems, H3C and Cisco network equipment.

We have a network operation team responsible for the stability and security of our network. The team monitors our server and works to detect, record, analyze and solve problems that arise from our network. In addition, we frequently upgrade our game server software to ensure the stability of our operations and to reduce the risks of hacking.

Competition

Our major competitors include, but are not limited to, online game operators in China. These include Tencent Inc. (which operates Dungeon & Fighter, CrossFire, Legend of Yulong, League of Legends, QQ Speed and QQ Dance), Shanda Games Limited (which operates Wool, Mir II, Dragon Nest and Million Arthur), NetEase.com, Inc. (which operates Fantasy Westward Journey, Westward Journey Online II, Ghost, as well as World of Warcraft and StarCraft II), Changyou.com Limited (which operates Tian Long Ba Bu, Wartune and DDTank), Perfect World, Co. Ltd. (which operates Perfect World II, Zhu Xian, Swordsman Online and DOTA2,) and Giant Interactive Group (which operates ZT Online series, Giant Online and World of Xianxia).

Our existing and potential competitors may compete with us on marketing activities, quality of online games and sales and distribution networks. Some of our existing and potential competitors have greater financial and marketing resources than us. For a discussion of risks relating to competition, see Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry We may not be able to recover our market share and profitability as we operate in a highly competitive industry and compete against many companies.

Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property rights include trademarks and domain names associated with the name The9 in China and copyright and other rights associated with our websites, technology platform, self-developed software and other aspects of our business. We regard our intellectual property rights as critical to our business. We rely on trademark and copyright law, trade secret protection, non-competition and confidentiality agreements with our employees, and license agreements with our partners, to protect our intellectual property rights. We require our employees to enter into agreements requiring them to keep confidential all information relating to our customers, methods, business and trade secrets during and after their employment with us and assign their inventions developed during their employment to us. Our employees are required to acknowledge and recognize that all inventions, trade secrets, works of authorship, developments and other processes made by them during their employment are our property.

We have registered our domain names with third-party domain registration entities, and have legal rights over these domain names through Shanghai IT, our affiliated PRC entity. We conduct our business under the The9 Limited brand name and The9 logo.

Legal Proceedings

See Item 8. Financial Information A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

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Government Regulations

Current PRC laws and regulations impose substantial restrictions on foreign ownership of the online gaming and ICP businesses in China. As a result, we conduct our online gaming and ICP businesses in China through contractual arrangements with Shanghai IT, Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement and Huopu Cloud, our affiliated PRC entities. Shanghai IT is owned by Yong Wang and Wei Ji, both of whom are PRC citizens. Huopu Cloud is owned by Junping Han and Wei Xiong, both of whom are also PRC citizens.

In the opinion of our PRC counsel, Zhong Lun Law Firm, subject to the interpretation and implementation of the GAPP Circular, the ownership structure and the business operation models of our PRC subsidiaries and our affiliated PRC entities comply with all applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations, and no consent, approval or license is required under any of the existing laws and regulations of China for their ownership structure and business operation models except for those which we have already obtained or which would not have a material adverse effect on our business or operations as a whole.

As the online games industry is at an early stage of development in China, new laws and regulations may be adopted from time to time to require additional licenses and permits other than those we currently have, and address new issues that arise from time to time. As a result, substantial uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of current and any future PRC laws and regulations applicable to the online games industry. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China The laws and regulations governing the online game industry in China are developing and subject to future changes. If we fail to obtain or maintain all applicable permits and approvals, our business and operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Regulations on Internet Content Provision Service, Online Gaming and Internet Publishing

Our provision of online game-related content on our websites is subject to various PRC laws and regulations relating to the telecommunications industry, Internet and online gaming, and is regulated by various government authorities, including MIIT, the Ministry of Culture, GAPPRFT and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. The principal PRC regulations governing the ICP industry as well as the online gaming services in China include:

Telecommunications Regulations (2000);

The Administrative Rules for Foreign Investments in Telecommunications Enterprises (2001), as amended in 2008;

The Administrative Measures for Telecommunications Business Operating License (2009);

The Administrative Measures for Internet Information Services (2000), as amended in 2011;

The Tentative Measures for Administration of Internet Culture (2003), as amended and reissued in 2011;

The Tentative Measures for Administration of Internet Publication (2002);

The Tentative Measures for Administration of Online Games (2010); and

The Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue (2011).

In July 2006, MIIT issued the New MII Notice. The New MII Notice prohibits ICP license holders from leasing, transferring or selling a telecommunications business operating license to any foreign investors in any form, or providing any resource, sites or facilities to any foreign investors for their illegal operation of telecommunications businesses in China. The notice also requires that ICP license holders and their shareholders directly own the domain names and trademarks used by such ICP license holders in their daily operations. The notice further requires each ICP license holder to have the necessary facilities for its approved business operations and to maintain such facilities in the regions covered by its license. In addition, all the value-added telecommunication service providers are required to maintain network and information security in accordance with the standards set forth under relevant PRC regulations. The local authorities in charge of telecommunications services are required to ensure that existing ICP license holders conduct a self-assessment of their compliance with the New MII Notice and submit status reports to MIIT before November 1, 2006. For those which are not in compliance with the above requirements and further fail to rectify the situation, the relevant governmental authorities would have broad discretion to adopt one or more measures against them, including but not limited to revoking their operating licenses. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry PRC laws and regulations restrict foreign ownership of Internet content provision, Internet culture operation and Internet publishing licenses, and substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the application and implementation of PRC laws and regulations.

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Under these regulations, a foreign investor is currently prohibited from owning more than 50% of the equity interest in a PRC entity that provides value-added telecommunications services. ICP services are classified as value-added telecommunications businesses, and a commercial operator of such services must obtain a ICP License from the appropriate telecommunications authorities in order to carry on any commercial ICP operations in China.

With respect to the online gaming industry in China, since online games fall into the definition of Internet culture products under The Tentative Measures for Internet Culture Administration (2011), a commercial operator of online games must, in addition to obtaining the ICP License, obtain an Internet culture operation license from the appropriate culture administrative authorities for its operation of online games. Furthermore, according to The Tentative Measures for Internet Publication Administration (2002), the provision of online games is deemed an Internet publication activity. Therefore, approval from the appropriate press and publication administrative authorities as an Internet publisher or cooperation with a licensed Internet publisher is required for an online game operator to carry on its online gaming businesses in China. Furthermore, online games and mobile games, regardless of whether imported or domestic, shall be subject to a content review and approval by or a filing with the Ministry of Culture and GAPPRFT prior to commencement of operations in China.

GAPPRFT and MIIT jointly impose a license requirement for any company that intends to engage in Internet publishing, defined as any act by an Internet information service provider to select, edit and process content or programs and to make such content or programs publicly available on the Internet. Furthermore, the distribution of online game cards and CD-keys for online gaming programs is subject to a licensing requirement. Shanghai IT holds the license necessary to distribute electronic publications, which allows it to distribute prepaid cards and CD-Keys for the games we operate. We sell our prepaid cards and CD-Keys through third-party distributors, which are responsible for maintaining requisite licenses for distributing our prepaid cards and CD Keys in China.

On February 15, 2007, fourteen governmental authorities, including the Ministry of Culture, MIIT, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, and the People's Bank of China, or the PBOC, jointly issued a circular entitled Circular for Further Strengthening the Administration of Internet Café and Online Games. This circular gave the PBOC administrative authority over virtual currencies issued by online game operators for use by players in online games to avoid the potential impact such virtual currencies may have on the real-world financial systems. According to this circular, the volume that may be issued and the purchase of such virtual currencies must be restricted, and virtual currency must not be used for the purchase of any physical products, refunded with a premium or otherwise illegally traded. The Notice of Strengthening the Management of Virtual Currency of Online Games promulgated by the Ministry of Culture and the MOFCOM on June 4, 2009 and the Tentative Measures for Administration of Online Games promulgated by the Ministry of Culture on June 3, 2010 impose more restrictions and requirements on online game operators that issue virtual currencies. According to the above regulations, an online game operator which issues virtual currency used for online game services shall apply for approval from the Ministry of Culture. An online game operator shall further report detailed rules of issuance for virtual currencies, such as distribution scope, pricing, and terms for refunds and shall make certain periodic and supplementary filings as required by the relevant regulations. In addition, under the new rules, online game operators are prohibited from assigning game tools or virtual currency to users by way of drawing lots, random samplings or other arbitrary means in exchange for users' cash or virtual currency. The new rules also require that service agreements entered into between online game operators and end users contain the general terms of a standard online game service agreement issued by the Ministry of Culture.

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In September 2009, GAPP further promulgated the GAPP Circular, which provides that foreign investors are prohibited from making investment and engaging in online game operation services by setting up foreign-invested enterprises in China. Further, foreign investors shall not control and participate in PRC online game operation businesses indirectly or in a disguised manner by establishing joint venture companies or entering into agreements with or providing technical support to such PRC online game operation companies, or by inputting the users registration, account management, game cards consumption directly into the interconnected gaming platform or fighting platform controlled or owned by the foreign investor. It is not clear whether the regulatory authority of GAPP applies to the regulation of ownership structures of online game companies based in China and online game operation in China. Other government agencies that have regulatory jurisdiction over the online game operations in China, such as the Ministry of Culture and MIIT, did not join GAPP in issuing the GAPP Circular. To date, GAPP has not issued any interpretation of the GAPP Circular. It is not yet clear how this GAPP Circular will be implemented. The relevant governmental authorities have broad discretion to adopt one or more of administrative measures against companies now in compliance with these measures, including revoking relevant licenses and relevant registration. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry PRC laws and regulations restrict foreign ownership of Internet content provision, Internet culture operation and Internet publishing licenses, and substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the application and implementation of PRC laws and regulations.

The operation of SMS in China is classified as a value-added telecommunication business and SMS service providers shall obtain the relevant value-added telecommunication business permits.

Furthermore, MIIT has promulgated rules requiring ICP license holders that provide online bulletin board services to register with, and obtain approval from, the relevant telecommunication authorities.

Regulations on Internet Content

The PRC government has promulgated measures relating to Internet content through a number of ministries and agencies, including MIIT, the Ministry of Culture and GAPP. These measures specifically prohibit Internet activities, including the operation of online games that result in the publication of any content which is found to, among other things, propagate obscenity, gambling or violence, instigate crimes, undermine public morality or the cultural traditions of the PRC, or compromise State security or secrets. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China The laws and regulations governing the online game industry in China are developing and subject to future changes. If we fail to obtain or maintain all applicable permits and approvals, our business and operations could be materially and adversely affected. If an ICP license holder violates these measures, the PRC government may revoke its ICP license and shut down its websites.

In April 2007, various governmental authorities, including GAPP, MIIT, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Security, and other relevant authorities jointly issued a circular concerning the mandatory implementation of an anti-fatigue system in online games, which was aimed at protecting the physical and psychological health of minors. This circular required all online games to incorporate an anti-fatigue system and an identity verification system, both of which have limited the amount of time that a minor or other user may continuously spend playing an online game. We have implemented such anti-fatigue and identification systems on all of our online games as required. Since March 2011, various governmental authorities, including the Ministry of Culture, MIIT, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Security, and other relevant authorities have jointly launched the Online Game Parents Guardianship Project for Minors, which allows parents to require online game operators to take relevant measures to limit the time spent by the minors on playing online games and the minors access to their online game accounts. On February 5, 2013, the Ministry of Culture, MIIT, GAPP and various other governmental authorities, jointly issued the Working Plan on the Comprehensive Prevention Scheme on Online Game Addiction of Minors, which further

strengthened the administration of the Internet cafés, reinstated the importance of the anti-fatigue system and Online Game Parents Guardianship Project for Minors as prevention measures against the online game addiction of minors and ordered all relevant governmental authorities to take all necessary actions in implementing such measures. Additional requirements for anti-fatigue and identification systems in our games, as well as the implementation of any other measures required by any new regulations the PRC government may enact to further tighten its administration of the Internet and online games, and its supervision of Internet cafés, may limit or slow down our prospects for growth, or may materially and adversely affect our business results. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Our business may be adversely affected by public opinion and government policies in China.

Internet content in China is also regulated and restricted from a state security standpoint. The National People's Congress, China's national legislative body, has enacted a law that may subject to criminal punishment in China any effort to: (1) gain improper entry into a computer or system of strategic importance; (2) disseminate politically disruptive information; (3) leak state secrets; (4) spread false commercial information; or (5) infringe intellectual property rights.

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The Ministry of Public Security has promulgated measures that prohibit the use of the Internet in ways which, among other things, results in a leakage of state secrets or a spread of socially destabilizing content. The Ministry of Public Security has supervision and inspection rights in this regard, and we may be subject to the jurisdiction of the local security bureaus. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Regulation and censorship of information disseminated over the Internet in China may adversely affect our business, and we may be liable for information displayed on, retrieved from, or linked to our Internet websites. If an ICP license holder violates these measures, the PRC government may revoke its ICP license and shut down its websites.

Regulations on Internet Cafés

Internet cafés are required to obtain a license from the Ministry of Culture and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, and are subject to requirements and regulations with respect to location, size, number of computers, age limit of customers and business hours. Although we do not own or operate any Internet cafés, many Internet cafés distribute our virtual pre-paid cards. The PRC government has enacted laws to intensify its regulation and administration of Internet cafés, which are currently the primary venue for our users to play online games. Intensified government regulation of Internet cafés could restrict our ability to maintain or increase our revenues and expand our customer base. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Intensified government regulation of Internet cafés could limit our ability to maintain or increase our revenues and expand our customer base.

Regulations on Privacy Protection

PRC laws and regulations do not prohibit Internet content providers from collecting and analyzing personal information from their users subject to the user's prior consent. We require our users to accept a user agreement whereby they agree to provide certain personal information to us. PRC law prohibits Internet content providers from disclosing to any third parties any information transmitted by users through their networks unless otherwise permitted by law. If an Internet content provider violates these regulations, it may be liable for damages caused to its users and it may be subject to administrative penalties such as warnings, fines, confiscation of its unlawful income, revocation of licenses, cancellation of filings, shutdown of their websites or even criminal liabilities.

Import Regulations

Our ability to obtain licenses for online games from abroad and import them into China is regulated in several ways. We are required to register with the MOFCOM any license agreement with a foreign licensor that involves an import of technologies, including online game software into China. Without that registration, we may not remit licensing fees out of China to any foreign game licensor. In addition, the Ministry of Culture requires us to submit for its content review and/or approval any online games we want to license from overseas game developers or any patch or updates for such game if it contains substantial changes. If we license and operate games without that approval, the Ministry of Culture may impose penalties on us, including revoking the Internet culture operation license required for the operation of online games in China. Also, pursuant to a jointly issued notice in July 2004, GAPP and the State Copyright Bureau require us to obtain their approval for imported online game publications. Furthermore, the State Copyright Bureau requires us to register copyright license agreements relating to imported software. Without the State Copyright Bureau registration, we cannot remit licensing fees out of China to any foreign game licensor and we are not allowed to publish or reproduce the imported game software in China.

Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights

The State Council and the State Copyright Bureau have promulgated various regulations and rules relating to the protection of software in China. Under these regulations and rules, software owners, licensees and transferees may register their rights in software with the State Copyright Bureau or its local branches and obtain software copyright registration certificates. Although such registration is not mandatory under PRC law, software owners, licensees and transferees are encouraged to go through the registration process and registered software rights may receive better protection. We have registered all of our in-house developed online games with the State Copyright Bureau.

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Regulations on Foreign Currency Exchange and Dividend Distribution

Foreign Currency Exchange. Foreign currency exchange regulation in China is primarily governed by the following rules:

Foreign Exchange Administration Rules (1996), as amended; and

Administration Rules of the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange (1996).

Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Administration Rules (1996), as amended, the RMB is generally freely convertible for trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not for direct investment, loans, investment in securities, or other transactions through a capital account outside China unless the prior approval of SAFE is obtained. Furthermore, foreign investment enterprises in China in general may purchase foreign exchange without the approval of SAFE for trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions by providing commercial documents evidencing these transactions. Foreign investment enterprises that need foreign exchange for the distribution of profits to their shareholders may effect payment from their foreign exchange account or purchase and pay foreign exchange at the designated foreign exchange banks to their foreign shareholders by producing board resolutions for such profit distribution. Under the Administration Rules of the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange (1996), based on their needs, foreign investment enterprises are permitted to open foreign exchange settlement accounts for current account receipts and payments of foreign exchange along with specialized accounts for capital account receipts and payments of foreign exchange at certain designated foreign exchange banks.

On November 19, 2012, SAFE promulgated the Circular of Further Improving and Adjusting Foreign Exchange Administration Policies on Foreign Direct Investment, or Circular 59, which became effective on December 17, 2012. The major developments under Circular 59 were that the opening of various special purpose foreign exchange accounts (e.g. pre-establishment expenses account, foreign exchange capital account, guarantee account) no longer required the approval of SAFE. Furthermore, multiple capital accounts for the same entity may be opened in different provinces, which was not possible before the issuance of Circular 59. Reinvestment of RMB proceeds by foreign investors in the PRC no longer required SAFE approval or verification, and remittance of foreign exchange profits and dividends by a foreign-invested enterprise to its foreign shareholders no longer required SAFE approval.

On May 10, 2013, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Printing and Distributing the Provisions on Foreign Exchange Administration over Domestic Direct Investment by Foreign Investors and the Supporting Documents, which specifies that the administration by SAFE or its local branches over direct investment by foreign investors in the PRC shall be based on registration. Institutions and individuals shall register with SAFE and/or its branches for their direct investment in the PRC. Banks shall process foreign exchange business relating to the direct investment in the PRC based on the registration information provided by SAFE and its branches.

Dividend Distribution. The principal regulations governing distribution of dividends of foreign holding companies include:

The Foreign Investment Enterprise Law (1986), as amended; and

Administrative Rules under the Foreign Investment Enterprise Law (2001).

Under these regulations, foreign investment enterprises in China may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, foreign investment enterprises in China are required to allocate at least 10% of their respective profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds until the cumulative total of the allocated reserve funds reaches 50% of an enterprise's registered capital and a portion of their respective after-tax profits to their staff welfare and bonus reserve funds as determined by their respective board of directors or shareholders. These reserves are not distributable as dividends.

Regulations on Foreign Exchange in Certain Onshore and Offshore Transactions

On October 21, 2005, SAFE issued the Notice 75 which became effective as of November 1, 2005.

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According to Notice 75:

prior to establishing or assuming control of an offshore company for the purposes of financing that offshore company with assets or equity interests in an onshore enterprise in the PRC, each PRC resident must complete the overseas investment foreign exchange registration procedures with the local SAFE branch;

an amendment to the registration with the local SAFE branch is required to be filed by any PRC resident that directly or indirectly holds interests in that offshore company upon either (1) the injection of equity interests or assets of an onshore enterprise in the offshore company, or (2) the completion of any overseas fundraising by such offshore company; and

an amendment to the registration with the local SAFE branch is also required to be filed by such PRC resident when there is any material change involving a change in the capital of the offshore company.

Under the relevant rules, failure to comply with the registration procedures set forth in Notice 75 or the rules implementing Notice 75 may result in restrictions being imposed on the foreign exchange activities of the relevant onshore company, including an increase of its registered capital, the payment of dividends and other distributions to its offshore parent or affiliate and the capital inflow from the offshore entity, and may also subject the relevant onshore company and PRC residents to penalties under PRC foreign exchange administration regulations.

Since May 2007, SAFE has further issued relevant guidance to its local branches with respect to the operational process for SAFE registration, which standardized more specific and stringent supervision on the registration relating to Notice 75 and imposed obligations on onshore subsidiaries of offshore special purpose companies to coordinate with and supervise the beneficial owners of the offshore entity who are PRC residents to complete the SAFE registration process. As a result of the uncertainties relating to the interpretation and implementation of Notice 75, we cannot predict how these regulations will affect our business operations or strategies. For example, our present or future PRC subsidiaries' ability to conduct foreign exchange activities, such as remittance of dividends and foreign-currency-denominated borrowings, may be subject to compliance with such SAFE registration requirements by relevant PRC residents, over whom we have no control. In addition, we cannot assure you that any such PRC residents will be able to complete the necessary approval and registration procedures required by the SAFE regulations. We have requested all of our shareholders who, based on our knowledge, are PRC residents or whose ultimate beneficial owners are PRC residents to comply with all applicable SAFE registration requirements, but we have no control over our shareholders. We cannot assure you that the PRC beneficial owners of our company and our subsidiaries have completed the required SAFE registrations. Nor can we assure you that they will be in full compliance with the SAFE registration in the future. Any non-compliance by the PRC beneficial owners of our company and our subsidiaries may subject us or such PRC resident shareholders to fines and other penalties. It may also limit our ability to contribute additional capitals to our PRC subsidiaries and our subsidiaries' ability to distribute profits or make other payments to us.

C. Organizational Structure

The following diagram illustrates our organizational structure, the place of formation, ownership interest of each of our significant subsidiaries and affiliated entities that operate our major game platforms in China as of the date of this annual report:

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D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Our headquarters are located on premises comprising approximately 14,000 square meters in an office building in Shanghai, China. We purchased the office building in which our headquarters are located, and lease all of our other premises from unrelated third parties. In addition, we have subsidiaries located in the U.S., Singapore and South Korea and small branch offices in Taiwan, Beijing, Nanjing, Wuhan, Xi'an, Chengdu and Shenyang, China. Our equipment consists substantially of numerous servers and network devices located in 5 Internet data centers throughout China.

Item 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and their related notes included in this annual report. This report contains forward-looking statements. See "H. Safe Harbor." In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the information provided under the caption "Risk Factors" in this annual report. We caution you that our businesses and financial performance are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties.

A. Operating Results

The major factors affecting our results of operations and financial conditions include:

our revenues' composition and sources of revenues;

our cost of services; and

our operating expenses.

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Revenue Composition and Sources of Revenue. In 2011, 2012 and 2013, we generated substantially all of our revenues from online game services, and the remaining portion of our revenues from other services. The following table sets forth our revenues generated from providing online game services and other services, both as absolute amounts and as percentages of total revenues for the periods indicated.

	2011		For the year Ended December 31,				
	RMB	%	2012		2013		
			RMB	%	RMB	US\$	%
(in thousands, except percentages)							
Revenue:							
Online game services	109,047	97.0	157,391	96.2	95,131	15,715	89.2
Other revenues	3,419	3.0	6,190	3.8	11,496	1,899	10.8
Total revenues	112,466	100.0	163,581	100.0	106,627	17,614	100.0

Online Game Services. In 2011, 2012 and 2013, revenues from our online game services amounted to RMB109.0 million, RMB157.4 million and RMB95.1 million (US\$15.7 million), respectively. The decrease in revenue from 2012 to 2013 was mainly due to a decrease in revenue from ShenXianZhuan and SUN, partially offset by an increase in revenue from Firefall and Planetside 2.

We primarily generate our online game service revenues through item-based revenue models. Under an item-based revenue model, players of our games play the games for free, but are charged for purchases of in-game items, such as performance-enhancing items, clothing and accessories. Thus, we generate revenues through the sale of such in-game premium features that players use game points to purchase. The distribution of points to end users is typically made through sales of prepaid game cards and prepaid online points. Fees from prepaid game cards and prepaid online points are deferred when initially received. This revenue is recognized over the life of the premium features or as the premium features are consumed. Future usage patterns may differ from the historical usage patterns on which the virtual items and services consumption model is based. We will continue to monitor the operational statistics and usage patterns affecting our recognition of these revenues.

Other Revenues. Other revenues mainly included revenues from mobile phone advertisement, game operating support, trainings and short message services. In 2011, 2012 and 2013, our other revenues amounted to RMB3.4 million, RMB6.2 million and RMB11.5 million (US\$1.9 million), respectively. Our other revenues increased significantly from 2012 to 2013 as our mobile advertising platform, Juzi, and our training services grew rapidly in 2013. We expect our other revenues from these services will continue to increase in the near future.

Cost of Services. Our cost of services consists of costs directly attributable to rendering our services, including online game royalties, payroll, depreciation, maintenance and rental of Internet data center sites, depreciation and amortization of computer equipment and software, production costs for prepaid game cards, intangible assets amortization and other overhead expenses directly attributable to the services we provide.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses consist primarily of product development expenses, sales and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses, impairment expenses and loss recorded in connection with our restructuring of investments in and termination of certain contractual arrangements.

Product Development Expenses. Our product development expenses consist primarily of compensation to our product development personnel, outsourced research and development expenses, equipment and software depreciation charges

and other overhead expenses for the development of our proprietary games. Our product development expenses amounted to RMB212.1 million, RMB301.5 million and RMB213.2 million (US\$35.2 million) for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. Most of our proprietary online games have entered into their final stages of development and we have ability to control the level of discretionary spending on product development in the near future.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of advertising and marketing expenses incurred to promote our games and compensation expenses relating to our sales and marketing personnel. Our sales and marketing expenses amounted to RMB90.5 million, RMB187.0 million and RMB116.7 million (US\$19.3 million) for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. Marketing expenses increased from 2011 to 2012 when we launched several major new games but decreased from 2012 to 2013 because we did not launch major games during 2013 except Planetside 2.

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General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and travel expenses for our administrative staff, depreciation of property and equipment, entertainment expenses, administrative office expenses, as well as fees paid to professional service providers for auditing and legal services. General and administration expenses amounted to RMB174.7 million, RMB170.4 million and RMB162.0 million (US\$26.8 million) for the year ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. We expect general and administrative expenses including share-based compensation expenses will remain relatively stable at the current level in the near future.

Impairment. Impairment charges relate to the impairment on certain equipment, intangible assets and other long-lived assets. Impairment expenses amounted to nil, RMB0.6 million and RMB35.5 million (US\$5.9 million) for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. Our impairment expenses in 2013 were mainly related to certain equipment, upfront licencing fee and write off of prepayments to suppliers for certain assets.

Loss on Termination of R&D VIE Arrangements. We recorded a loss of RMB18.1 million in 2012 in connection with our restructuring of investments in and termination of certain contractual arrangements with Fire Rain and Wanyouyl, two research and development entities. As a result of the restructuring, we deconsolidated these entities in 2012. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions B. Related Party Transactions. In 2013, we did not record any loss in this regard.

Other Operating Income. Our other operating income in 2012 and 2013 represented rental income, which amounted to RMB120,000 and RMB120,000 (US\$19,823), respectively. Our other operating income in 2011 consists of the income generated from the release under applicable laws of our liability relating to the unactivated WoW game point cards in 2011, which amounted to RMB26.0 million.

Holding Company Structure

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and rely primarily on dividends and other distributions from our subsidiaries and our affiliated entities in China for our cash requirements. Current PRC regulations restrict our affiliated entities and subsidiaries from paying dividends in the following two principal aspects: (i) our affiliated entities and subsidiaries in China are only permitted to pay dividends out of their respective accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations; and (ii) these entities are required to allocate at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain capital reserves until the cumulative total of the allocated reserves reach 50% of registered capital, and a portion of their respective after-tax profits to their staff welfare and bonus reserve funds as determined by their respective boards of directors. These reserves are not distributable as dividends. See Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Government Regulations. In addition, failure to comply with relevant SAFE regulations may restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to make dividend payments to us. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore special purpose companies by PRC residents may subject our PRC resident shareholders or us to penalties and fines, and limit our ability to inject capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our subsidiaries' ability to increase their registered capital, distribute profits to us, or otherwise adversely affect us.

Income and Sales Taxes

The National People's Congress of the PRC adopted and promulgated the EIT Law on March 16, 2007. The EIT Law went into effect as of January 1, 2008, and unified the tax rate generally applicable to both domestic and foreign-invested enterprises in the PRC. Our company's subsidiaries and affiliated entities in the PRC are generally subject to EIT at a statutory rate of 25%. Our subsidiaries that hold a HNTE qualification are entitled to enjoy a 15%

preferential EIT rate.

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In addition, under the EIT Law, enterprises organized under the laws of their respective jurisdictions outside the PRC may be classified as either non-resident enterprises or resident enterprises. Non-resident enterprises are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 20% with respect to their PRC-sourced dividend income if they have no establishment or place of business in the PRC or if such income is not related to their establishment or place of business in the PRC, unless otherwise exempted or reduced according to treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and the governments of other countries or regions. The State Council has reduced the withholding tax rate to 10% in the newly promulgated implementation rules of the EIT Law. As we are incorporated in the Cayman Islands, we may be regarded as a non-resident enterprise. We hold equity interests in certain PRC subsidiaries through subsidiaries in Hong Kong. According to the Tax Agreement between the PRC and Hong Kong, dividends paid by a foreign-invested enterprise in the PRC to its corporate shareholder in Hong Kong holding 25% or more of its equity interest may be subject to withholding tax at the maximum rate of 5% if certain criteria are met. Entitlement to such lower tax rate on dividends according to tax treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and governments of other countries or regions is further subject to approval of relevant tax authority.

Furthermore, the SAT promulgated Circular 601 which provides guidance for determining whether a resident of a contracting state is the beneficial owner of an Item of income under China's tax treaties and tax arrangements. According to Circular 601, a beneficial owner generally must be engaged in substantial business activities. An agent or conduit company will not be regarded as a beneficial owner and, therefore, will not qualify for treaty benefits. The conduit company normally refers to a company that is set up for the purpose of avoiding or reducing taxes or transferring or accumulating profits. In June 2012, SAT further promulgated Circular 30 which provides that the tax authorities shall make the decision based on comprehensive consideration of all determining factors provided in Circular 601 rather than the status of a single determining factor. We cannot assure you that any dividends to be distributed by us or by our subsidiaries to our non-PRC shareholders and ADS holders whose jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China providing a different withholding arrangement will be entitled to the benefits under the relevant withholding arrangement.

The EIT law deems an enterprise established offshore but having its management organ in the PRC as a resident enterprise that will be subject to PRC tax at the rate of 25% of its global income. Under the Implementation Rules of the New Enterprise Income Tax Law, the term management organ is defined as an organ which has substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operation, personnel, accounting, properties and other factors. On April 22, 2009, the SAT further issued Circular 82. According to Circular 82, a foreign enterprise controlled by a PRC company or a PRC company group shall be deemed a PRC resident enterprise, if (i) the senior management and the core management departments in charge of its daily operations are mainly located and function in the PRC; (ii) its financial decisions and human resource decisions are subject to the determination or approval of persons or institutions located in the PRC; (iii) its major assets, accounting books, company seals, minutes and files of board meetings and shareholders meetings are located or kept in the PRC; and (iv) more than half of the directors or senior management with voting rights reside in the PRC. On August 3, 2011, SAT issued SAT Bulletin 45 which further clarified the detailed procedures for determination of the resident status provided in Circular 82, competent tax authorities in charge and post-determination administration of such resident enterprises. Although our offshore companies are not controlled by any PRC company or PRC company group, we cannot assure you that we will not be deemed to be a resident enterprise under the EIT Law and thus be subject to PRC EIT on our global income.

According to the EIT Law and its implementation rules, dividends are exempted from income tax if such dividends are received by a PRC resident enterprise on equity interests it directly owns in another PRC resident enterprise. However, foreign corporate holders of our shares or ADSs may be subject to taxation at a rate of 10% on any dividends received from us or any gains realized from the transfer of our shares or ADSs if we are deemed to be a resident enterprise or if such income is otherwise regarded as income sourced within the PRC. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry New income tax laws may increase our

tax burden or the tax burden on the holders of our shares or ADSs, and tax benefits available to us may be reduced or repealed, causing the value of your investment in us to suffer.

With respect to sales taxes, before December 31, 2011, all the services provided by our PRC subsidiaries were subject to business taxes at the rate of 5%. In October, 2011, China's Ministry of Finance and the SAT jointly issued the Circular 110 to launch the VAT reform pilot program in Shanghai. Following the Circular 110, the Ministry of Finance and the SAT jointly issued the Circular 111 in November 2011 to provide detailed implementation rules for the program. The two circulars, which would be effective from January 1, 2012, stipulated that certain services, subject to the pilot programs, shall be subject to VAT instead of business tax. On July 31, 2012, the Ministry of Finance and the SAT jointly issued Circular 71 which further extended areas subject to the pilot program to eight more provinces. On December 12, 2013, the Ministry of Finance and the SAT jointly issued the Interim Implementation Rules on the Pilot Program for the Collection of Value Added Tax Instead of Business Tax and a series of other rules, which annulled the preceding trial rules and extended applicable areas of the pilot program to the whole country. As a result of such Implementation Rules, some of our services provided by Shanghai IT, Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement and The9 Computer are subject to VAT at the rate of 6%. Shanghai IT and Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement and The9 Computer, as General VAT Payers under the applicable tax regulations, may reduce their Input VAT. Certain services provided by Shanghai The9 Education Software Technology Co., Ltd., Huopu Cloud and other PRC subsidiaries or affiliated PRC entities shall be subject to VAT at the rate of 3%, and these companies as Small-scale VAT Payers under the applicable tax regulations may not reduce their VAT payable by their Input VAT.

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Our subsidiaries in the United States are registered in California and are subject to U.S. federal corporate marginal income tax at a rate of 34% and state income tax at a rate of 8.84%, respectively.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or U.S. GAAP, which requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the financial reporting period. We continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information, our own historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates. Some of our accounting policies require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. We consider the policies discussed below to be critical to an understanding of our financial statements as their application assists management in making their business decisions.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, or VIEs.

PRC laws and regulations, including the GAPP Circular, currently prohibit or restrict foreign ownership of Internet-related businesses. We believe, consistent with the view of our PRC legal counsel, that our current structure complies with these foreign ownership restrictions, subject to the interpretation and implementation of the GAPP Circular. Specifically, we operate our business through Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud and have entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud and their equity owners. See the contractual arrangements set forth in Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions B. Related Party Transactions. As a result of these contractual arrangements, we are entitled to receive service fees for services provided to Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud for an amount determined at our discretion, up to 90% of PRC entities' profits. In addition, the equity owners of record for these entities have pledged all their equity interests in the VIEs to us as collateral for all of their payments due to the wholly-owned foreign enterprise, or WFOE, and to secure performance of all obligations of the VIEs and their shareholders under various agreements. In addition, the agreements provide that any dividend distributions made by the VIEs, if any, are required to be deposited in an escrow account over which we have exclusive control. Moreover, through the Call Option Agreements and Shareholder Voting Proxy Agreements, each shareholder of the VIEs granted WFOE or any third parties designated by the WFOE an irrevocable power of attorney to act on all matters pertaining to the VIEs. We believe that the terms of the Call Option Agreements are currently exercisable and legally enforceable under the PRC laws and regulations. We also believe that the minimum amount of consideration permitted by the applicable PRC law to exercise the options does not represent a financial barrier or disincentive for us to exercise our rights under the Call Option Agreements. A simple majority vote of our board of directors is required to pass a resolution to exercise our rights under the Call Option Agreements, for which consent of the shareholder of the VIEs is not required. As a result of the totality of these arrangements, we have both the power to direct activities that most significantly impact the VIEs economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses of or right to receive benefits from the VIEs that are significant to Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud. As a result, we concluded we are the primary beneficiary of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud and as such Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud are consolidated VIEs of our company.

The GAPP Circular reiterates and reinforces the long-standing prohibition of foreign ownership of Internet-related publication businesses via direct, indirect or disguised methods. However, it is not clear whether the regulatory authority of GAPP applies to the regulation of ownership structures of online game companies based in China and online game operation in China. In addition, the GAPP Circular does not specifically invalidate VIE agreements, and

we are not aware of any online game companies adopting similar contractual arrangements as ours having been penalized or ordered to terminate such arrangements since the GAPP Circular first became effective. Therefore, we believe that our ability to direct the activities of Shanghai IT that most significantly impact our economic performance is not affected by the GAPP Circular. Any changes in PRC laws and regulations that affect our ability to control Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud might preclude us from consolidating Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud in the future. See

Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry PRC laws and regulations restrict foreign ownership of Internet content provision, Internet culture operation and Internet publishing licenses, and substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the application and implementation of PRC laws and regulations.

Table of Contents***Revenue Recognition******Online Game Services***

We earn revenue from provision of online game operation services on our game servers and third party platform and from games licensing business in overseas market. We recognize revenues when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services are delivered or performed, our price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

Online game operation services on our game servers

We generate revenue primarily from the sale of our prepaid game cards and prepaid online points for our online game services products to distributors who in turn ultimately sell them to customers. We also sell the points directly to players via certain online payment platforms,

We utilize a virtual item/service consumption model to recognize revenue. Under this model, we generate online game service revenues through the sale of in-game premium features. In this model, players can access our basic games free of charge and then may purchase game points to acquire in-game premium features. The distribution of points to players is typically made through sales of prepaid game cards and prepaid online points. Fees of prepaid game cards and prepaid online points are deferred when initially received. This revenue is recognized over the life of the premium features or as the premium features are consumed.

For in-game premium features that are immediately consumed, revenue is recognized upon consumption. For premium features with a stated expiration time, which ranges from one to 180 days, revenue is recognized ratably over the period starting from when the feature is first used to the expiration time. For perpetual features with no predetermined expiration, revenue is recognized ratably over the estimated average lives of the perpetual features, which are typically less than one year. When estimating the average lives of the in-game perpetual features, we considers the average period that players typically play the game, other player behavior patterns, and factors including the acceptance and popularity of expansion packs, promotional events launched, and market conditions. Future usage patterns of players may differ from the historical usage patterns on which the virtual item / service consumption revenue recognition model is based. We continually monitor the operational statistics and usage patterns.

Online game services over third party platform

Certain social games, TV games and certain web games have adopted the virtual item / service consumption model and are launched on the third party game platforms and mobile carriers. Revenues from social and web games operated through third party game platforms are recognized upon consumption of the in-game premium features with the amount net of remittance to the third party game platforms as we do not set the pricing of the in-game currency of the third party game platforms. Revenue from TV games operated through telecom carrier is recognized upon consumption of the in-game premium features based on the gross amount paid by telecom carrier as we are the primary obligor of the game operation. The remittance to the telecom carrier is recognized as costs of services when incurred.

Overseas licensing revenue

We licenses our proprietary online games to certain operators in overseas markets from which we receive license fees and royalty income in connection with their operation of the games. License fee revenue is recognized over the license period upon the commercialization of the game in the overseas market. Royalty income is recognized when earned,

provided that collectability is reasonably assured.

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Other Revenues

Other revenues include those generated from game operating support, training and advertisement and short message services.

Game operating support, training and advertisement

Game operating support, training and advertisement revenue include revenues generated from providing technical support services, including website development and construction, hardware and software support, smart phone application programming training, maintenance and advertisements to other customers. These revenues are recognized when delivery of the website advertisement has occurred or when services have been rendered and the collection of the related fees is reasonably assured.

Short message services

Our contracts with various Chinese mobile carriers for the transmission of wireless short messaging services related to our games. Revenue is recognized in the period in which services are performed, provided that no significant obligation remains, collection of receivables is reasonably assured and the amount can be accurately estimated.

Income Taxes. We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred taxes are determined based upon the differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and tax purposes at currently enacted statutory tax rates for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period of change.

A valuation allowance is provided on deferred tax assets to the extent that it is more likely than not that such deferred tax assets will not be realized. Realization of the future tax benefits related to the deferred tax assets is dependent on many factors, including our ability to generate taxable income within the period during which the temporary differences reverse or our tax loss carry forwards expire, the outlook for the PRC economic environment, and the overall future industry outlook. We consider these factors in reaching our conclusion on the recoverability of the deferred tax assets and determine the valuation allowances necessary at each balance sheet date.

We recognize the impact of an uncertain income tax position at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant tax authority. As of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, we did not have any material liability for uncertain tax positions. Our policy is to recognize, if any, tax-related interest as interest expenses and penalties as income tax expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, we did not have any material interest and penalties associated with tax positions.

Intangible Assets. Our intangible assets consist primarily of acquired game licenses and acquired game development costs from business combination.

Acquired game licenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful economic life of the relevant online game or license period, which range from two to seven years. Amortization of upfront licensing fees commences upon the monetization of the related online game. We recognize intangible assets acquired through business acquisitions as assets separate from goodwill. Acquired in-process research and development costs are initially considered an indefinite-lived asset. Subsequently, they are recorded as acquired game development cost upon completion of the research and development efforts and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful economic life of the relevant online game. Amortization of acquired game development cost commences upon the monetization of the related online game.

Goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired as a result of an acquisition we make. Goodwill is not amortized, but tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. In December of each year, we test impairment of goodwill at the reporting unit level and recognize impairment in the event that the carrying value exceeds the fair value of each reporting unit. Goodwill impairment assessment requires significant judgment, including assumptions used to determine the fair value of the reporting units. We determine the fair value of our reporting units based on the present value of estimated future cash flows of the reporting units. If the carrying amount is in excess of the fair value, step two requires the comparison of the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill. Any excess of the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill over the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is recorded as an impairment loss. After completing our annual impairment reviews during the fourth quarter of 2011, 2012 and 2013, the reporting unit that was subject to the annual impairment testing had a fair value which exceeded its respective carrying value by a significant margin with no risk of failing the first step of the impairment test. We concluded that goodwill was not impaired as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

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Share-Based Compensation. Under our Amended 2004 Stock Option Plan, we granted a total of 92,000, nil and 355,000 options under our Amended 2004 Stock Option Plan to our employees and directors in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

We measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for stock-based compensation measured at the grant date fair value of the award. For the awards that are modified, we determine the incremental cost as the excess of the fair value of the modified award over the fair value of the original award immediately before its terms are modified, measured based on the share price and other pertinent factors at that date. We recognize the compensation costs, net of the estimated forfeiture, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the award, which generally ranges from one to four years. Forfeiture rates are estimated based on historical forfeiture patterns and adjusted to reflect future changes in circumstances and facts, if any. If actual forfeitures differ from those estimates, the estimates may be revised in subsequent periods. We use historical data to estimate pre-vesting option forfeitures and record stock-based compensation expense only for those awards that are expected to vest.

Determining the fair value of stock options requires significant judgment. We measure the fair value of the stock options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with assumptions made regarding expected term, volatility, risk-free interest rate, and dividend yield. The expected term represents the period of time that the awards granted are expected to be outstanding. The expected term is determined based on historical data on employee exercise and post-vesting employment termination behavior, or the simplified method for stock option awards with the characteristics of plain vanilla options for 2010 and 2011. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatilities of our ordinary shares. Risk-free interest rate is based on US government bonds issued with maturity terms similar to the expected term of the stock-based awards. While we paid a discretionary cash dividend in January 2009, we do not anticipate paying any recurring cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

In addition, on December 8, 2010, we granted 1,500,000 ordinary shares to Jun Zhu, which will only be vested if our company achieves certain income targets and the shares are not entitled to receive dividends until they become vested. We considered the grant of ordinary shares as an incentive to retain Mr. Jun Zhu's services with our company. The awarded non-vested shares would be valid for five years from December 8, 2010. The fair value of the granted non-vested shares is US\$6.48 per share, the market price on the date of grant. We record share-based compensation expenses for these performance-based awards based upon our estimate of the probable outcome at the end of the performance period (i.e., the estimated performance against the performance targets). We periodically adjust the cumulative share-based compensation recorded when the probable outcome for these performance-based awards is updated based upon changes in actual and forecasted operating results. Our actual performance against the performance targets could differ materially from our estimates.

In May 2011, the Board of Directors granted 30,000 ordinary shares to each of our four non-executive directors, of which 10,000 ordinary shares vest for each director on July 1 of each year from 2011 to 2013 so long as such director continues his service as of such date. An aggregate of 40,000 ordinary shares vested in each of July 2011, July 2012 and July 2013, respectively. The fair value of the shares granted was US\$6.03 per share, being the market price on the date of the grant.

In February 2006, Red 5 adopted a Stock Incentive Plan, or Red 5 Stock Incentive Plan, under which Red 5 may grant to its employees, director and consultants stock options to purchase common stocks or restricted stocks of Red 5. Red 5 granted options to purchase an aggregate of 28,963,258 shares of common stock under the Red 5 Stock Incentive Plan from April 6, 2010 to December 31, 2013. In September 2012, Red 5 granted an aggregate of 6,122,435 restricted common stocks to two directors of Red 5 including Mr. Zhu for their services to Red 5. We measure the share-based compensation based on the fair value of the award as of the grant date. We measure the fair value of the stock options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with assumptions made regarding the fair value of the

common stock, expected term, volatility, risk-free interest rate, and dividend yield.

In July 2011, we granted 20% non-vested equity interest of Jiushi, our newly-established affiliated entity wholly owned by Huopu Cloud, to two of our employees as incentive to retain these two employees services with Jiushi for next three years. We measure the share-based compensation based on the fair value of the award as of the grant date. We measure the fair value of the granted equity interest as the proportional amount of the paid in capital of the newly established entity attributable to these two employees.

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Share-based compensation expenses of RMB53.3 million, RMB37.4 million and RMB29.2 million (US\$4.8 million) were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively, for options and warrants granted to our company's employees and directors, including incremental compensation cost due to the modification of option exercise price in April 2013.

Impairment Loss of Equity Investment and Available-for-sale Investment. We assess our equity investments and available-for-sale investment for impairment on a periodic basis by considering factors including, but not limited to, current economic and market conditions, the operating performance of the investees including current earnings trends, the technological feasibility of the investee's products and technologies, the general market conditions in the investee's industry or geographic area, factors related to the investee's ability to remain in business, such as the investee's liquidity, debt ratios, and cash burn rate and other company-specific information including recent financing rounds. If it has been determined that the carrying amount of equity investment or available-for-sale investment are higher than related fair value and that this decline is other-than-temporary, the carrying value of the equity investment and the available-for-sale investment is adjusted downward to reflect these declines in value. Impairment loss relating to investment in an equity investee of nil, RMB3.2 million and RMB41.7 million (US\$6.9 million) was recognized in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. Our impairment loss in 2013 mainly relates to our investments in several early-stage mobile game and application development companies in the U.S. and China, including Beijing Linkage Technology Co., Ltd., or Beijing Linkage, and CrowdStar Inc., or CrowdStar. Impairment loss relating to available-for-sale investment of nil, nil and RMB6.3 million (US\$1.0 million) was recognized in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. Our impairment loss in 2013 mainly relates to our investment in Youjia Group Limited.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets and Intangible Assets. We review long-lived assets and intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. We assess the recoverability of long-lived assets and intangible assets (other than goodwill) by comparing the carrying amount to the estimated future undiscounted cash flow associated with the related assets. We recognize impairment of long-lived assets and intangible assets in the event that the net book value of such assets exceeds the estimated future undiscounted cash flow attributable to such assets. We use estimates and judgment in our impairment tests, and if different estimates or judgments had been utilized, the timing or the amount of the impairment charges could be different. Impairment charges relating to equipment amounting to nil, nil and RMB1.9 million (US\$0.3 million) were recognized in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. Impairment charges relating to intangible assets amounting to nil, RMB0.6 million and RMB3.8 million (US\$0.6 million) were recognized in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. Impairment charges relating to other long-lived assets amounting to nil, nil and RMB29.7 million (US\$4.9 million) were recognized in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Refund of WoW game points. As a result of non-renewal of WoW license on June 7, 2009, we announced a refund plan in connection with unactivated WoW game point cards. According to the plan, unactivated WoW game point card holders are eligible to receive a cash refund from us. We recorded a liability in connection with both unactivated points cards and activated but unconsumed point cards of approximately RMB200.4 million, of which RMB4.0 million was refunded in 2009. Upon the loss of the WoW license, we concluded that the nature of the obligation substantively changed from deferred revenue, for which we had the ability to satisfy the underlying performance obligation, to an obligation to refund players for their unconsumed points. Thus, we have accounted for this refund liability by applying the relevant derecognition guidance when determining the proper accounting treatment. In accordance with this guidance, the refund liability associated with these WoW game points, to the extent not refunded, will be recorded as other operating income after we are legally released from the obligation to refund amounts under the applicable laws. As we announced the refund plan on September 7, 2009, the statute of limitations of the creditors (in this case the game players with claims for refund of unactivated WoW game point cards) to assert their claims for refund is two years from such date under applicable laws and thus our legal liability relating to the unactivated WoW game point cards was extinguished on September 7, 2011 and the associated liability amounting to RMB26.0 million

was recognized as other operating income for the year ended December 31, 2011. With respect to the remaining refund liability, based on current PRC laws, to the extent not refunded, we, in consultation with legal counsel, have determined that we will be legally released from this liability in 2029, which represents 20 years from the date of discontinuation of WoW in 2009. However, if management were to publicly announce a refund policy, we would be legally released from any remaining liability for these activated, but unconsumed points, sooner than 20 years. To date, we have determined not to publicly announce any refund policy with respect to this remaining liability, and no refunds have been claimed. The remaining refund liability relating to the activated, but unconsumed WoW game points was RMB170.0 million (US\$28.1 million) as of December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated statements of operations for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2011 RMB	2012 RMB	2013 RMB	US\$(¹)
Consolidated Statement of Operation Data				
Revenues:				
Online game services	109,046,980	157,390,602	95,131,347	15,714,579
Other revenues	3,418,618	6,190,562	11,495,630	1,898,943
Sales taxes	(6,089,044)	(9,147,349)	(1,850,908)	(305,748)
Net revenues	106,376,554	154,433,815	104,776,069	17,307,774
Cost of services	(39,117,993)	(69,415,631)	(107,803,360)	(17,807,847)
Gross profit (loss)	67,258,561	85,018,184	(3,027,291)	(500,073)
Operating expenses:				
Product development	(212,121,930)	(301,471,091)	(213,243,567)	(35,225,328)
Sales and marketing	(90,496,700)	(187,011,621)	(116,672,411)	(19,272,909)
General and administrative	(174,665,299)	(170,382,896)	(161,958,423)	(26,753,626)
Impairment on equipment, intangible assets and other long-lived assets	0	(569,139)	(35,466,122)	(5,858,586)
Loss on termination of R&D VIE arrangements	0	(18,093,999)	0	0
Total operating expenses	(477,283,929)	(677,528,746)	(527,340,523)	(87,110,449)
Other operating income	25,993,004	120,000	120,000	19,823
Loss from operations	(384,032,364)	(592,390,562)	(530,247,814)	(87,590,699)
Impairment on available-for-sale investment	0	0	(6,268,900)	(1,035,548)
Interest income, net	30,416,367	21,785,899	8,376,355	1,383,675
Other (expenses) income, net	(652,993)	4,643,937	9,301,565	1,536,509
Income tax (expenses) benefit	(165)	0	0	0
Gain on investment disposal	44,434,802	15,725,792	0	0
Impairment loss on investments	0	(3,243,744)	(41,701,985)	(6,888,678)
Share of loss in equity investments	(3,341,607)	(6,347,447)	(2,375,826)	(392,458)
Net loss	(313,175,960)	(559,826,125)	(562,916,605)	(92,987,199)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(28,846,029)	(45,824,033)	(36,655,033)	(6,054,980)
Net loss attributable to holders of ordinary shares	(284,329,931)	(514,002,092)	(526,261,572)	(86,932,219)

(1) Translation from RMB amounts into U.S. dollars was made at a rate of RMB6.0537 to US\$1.00 for the convenience of the reader only. See Exchange Rate Information.

We incurred a net loss of RMB313.2 million, RMB559.8 million and RMB562.9 million (US\$93.0 million) in the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively, because we continue to incur product development, sales and marketing expenses for our new products. In addition, our cash and cash equivalent decreased from RMB1,071.7 million as of December 31, 2011 to RMB554.3 million as of December 31, 2012, and further decreased to RMB157.0 million (US\$25.9 million) as of December 31, 2013, primarily due to the cash outflow from operating activities associated with the product development and sales and marketing efforts for our new games. In particular, we recorded negative operating cash flow of RMB270.9 million, RMB489.2 million and RMB357.6 million (US\$59.1 million) in the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, we recorded net current liabilities of RMB112.0 million (US\$18.5 million), while we recorded net current assets of RMB346.9 million and RMB857.1 million as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our net current liabilities position as of December 31, 2013 was primarily due to the continuous decrease in our cash and cash equivalent in connection with our product development and sales and marketing activities, while the new games we were developing have not begun to create significant revenue yet. To ensure the availability of sufficient working capital, Huopu Cloud, our affiliated PRC entity, entered into a credit facility agreement with Bank of Shanghai in March 2014, which granted us a credit facility of RMB150 million valid for a period of one year. The facility is secured by certain buildings and land use rights owned by our Group. As of the date of this annual report, we have not made any drawn-down under this credit facility. We may continue to incur losses, negative cash flows from operating activities and net current liabilities in the future, which may have a material and adverse effect on our business, prospects, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents**Year 2013 Compared to Year 2012**

Revenues. Our revenues decreased by 34.8%, from RMB163.6 million in 2012 to RMB106.6 million (US\$17.6 million) in 2013, primarily due to a decrease in revenue from our online game services, partially offset by an increase in revenue from our smart phone advertising platform business.

Online Game Services. Our revenues from our online game services decreased by 39.6%, from RMB157.4 million in 2012 to RMB95.1 million (US\$15.7 million) in 2013. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in revenues from PC online games which decreased from RMB131.0 million in 2012 to RMB67.1 million (US\$11.1 million) in 2013. The decrease was also due to a combination of decreases in (i) our average quarterly revenue per paying user, from RMB299 in 2012 to RMB228 (US\$37.7) in 2013 and (ii) our number of average quarterly paying users, from 102,293 in 2012 to 90,955 in 2013. The decrease in average quarterly paying users was in line with the decrease in average quarterly active users from 2,282,863 in 2012 to 2,095,890 in 2013. We expect the revenue from the mature games to continue to decrease, and if we are unable to introduce more popular new games on a timely manner, this decreasing trend will have a material and adverse effect on our business, prospects, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

The number of quarterly active users refers to the number of users who log into our games at least once during a quarter. The number of average quarterly active users is the average of quarterly active users for each of the four quarters during a year. Quarterly paying user refers to the number of users who purchase virtual currency at least once for our online games during a quarter. Average quarterly paying user is the average of quarterly paying users for each of the four quarters during a year. Quarterly revenue per paying user refers to our revenues from online games during a given quarter divided by the number of the quarterly paying users. Average quarterly revenue per paying user is the average of quarterly revenues per paying users for each of the four quarters during a year.

Our revenues from TV games increased from RMB18.5 million in 2012 to RMB21.6 million (US\$3.6 million) in 2013. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the number of average quarterly paying users from 157,968 in 2012 to 211,880 in 2013, due to continuous expansion in our TV game platform and more games launched in 2013, partially offset by a decrease in our average quarterly revenue per paying user from RMB30 in 2012 to RMB25 (US\$4.1) in 2013. Unlike PC online games, our TV games are operated through telecommunication carriers and we do not maintain information relating to active users pursuant to our cooperation agreements with the telecom carriers.

The average quarterly revenue per paying user of our PC online games is significantly higher than that of our TV games because the PC online game players are mostly teenagers with higher spending power while the TV game players are mostly children and elderly people with lower spending power.

Other Revenues. Revenues generated from other products and services increased by 85.7% from RMB6.2 million in 2012 to RMB11.5 million (US\$1.9 million) in 2013. The increase is mainly due to the increase in our revenue from our mobile advertising platform, Juzi, and our training services.

Cost of Services. Cost of services increased by 55.3% from RMB69.4 million in 2012 to RMB107.8 million (US\$17.8 million) in 2013. The increase was primarily driven by an increase in the impairment cost of royalty fee for Planetside 2, which we prepaid in previous years and recorded an impairment cost in 2013 due to the lower-than-expected revenue generated in the year, an increase in Internet Data Center, or IDC, rental relating to Firefall's limited beta testing in the U.S. and Europe, and an increase in the amortization cost of license fees relating to Firefall's beta testing, partially offset by a decrease in employee salary and welfares as we reduced the headcounts in our customer service department in 2013.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses decreased by 22.2% from RMB677.5 million in 2012 to RMB527.3 million (US\$87.1 million) in 2013. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in product development expenses and a decreased in sales and marketing expenses.

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Product Development Expenses. Product development expenses decreased by 29.3% from RMB301.5 million in 2012 to RMB213.2 million (US\$35.2 million) in 2013. The decrease was primarily due to our disposal of certain research and development entities due to lower-than-expected performances in the third quarter of 2012, which impacted the product development expenses for the whole year of 2013 and also reduced our product development headcount, as well as a decrease in game development outsourcing expenses due to less volume of outsourced development works.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Sales and marketing expenses decreased by 37.6% from RMB187.0 million in 2012 to RMB116.7 million (US\$19.3 million) in 2013. The decrease in sales and marketing expenses was primarily attributable to the decrease in the marketing expenses of ShenXianZhuan and various endorsement fees.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased by 4.9% from RMB170.4 million in 2012 to RMB162.0 million (US\$26.8 million) in 2013, primarily due to a decrease in share based compensation, employee salary and meeting and travelling expenses in line with our revenue decrease, partially offset by an increase in the audit and legal services fees.

Impairment on Equipment, Intangible Assets and Other Long-lived Assets. Impairment provision was RMB35.5 million (US\$5.9 million) in 2013, compared to RMB0.6 million in 2012. The impairment cost in 2013 was mainly related to certain equipment, upfront licencing fee and write off of prepayments to suppliers for certain assets.

Loss on Termination of R&D VIE Arrangements. We recorded a loss on the restructuring of investments in and termination of certain contractual arrangements with Fire Rain and Wanyouyl, two entities engaging in research and development activities, of RMB18.1 million in 2012. As a result of the restructuring, we deconsolidated these entities in 2012. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions B. Related Party Transactions. We did not record any loss in this regard in 2013.

Other Operating Income. We recorded rental income of RMB120,000 and RMB120,000 (US\$19,823) in 2012 and 2013, respectively, as other operating income.

Impairment on Available-for-Sale Investment. We recorded an impairment on available-for-sale investment of RMB6.3 million (US\$1.0 million), mainly related to the full impairment provision made on our investment in Youjia Group Limited, a mobile social application development company based in China, that we invested in November 2011.

Interest Income. Net interest income decreased by 61.6% from RMB21.8 million in 2012 to RMB8.4 million (US\$1.4 million) in 2013, mainly due to the decrease in our cash balance.

Other Income (Expenses), Net. Other income was RMB9.3 million (US\$1.5 million) in 2013, which mainly reflected a refund of game license fee, an exchange gain and a government subsidy. Other income was RMB4.6 million in 2012, which mainly reflected an exchange gain.

Gain on Investment Disposal. We did not record any gain on investment disposal in 2013. We recorded a gain on investment disposal of RMB15.7 million in 2012 in connection with the disposal of our investments in OpenFeint in 2011.

Impairment Loss on Investment. Impairment loss on investment amounted to RMB3.2 million in 2012. In 2013, impairment loss on investment amounted to RMB41.7 million (US\$6.9 million) in connection with our investments in several early-stage mobile game and application development companies in the U.S. and China, including Beijing Linkage and CrowdStar. We recorded an impairment loss of RMB21.0 million (US\$3.5 million) in connection with

our investment in Crowdstar because CrowdStar issued equity to certain unrelated third party at a price lower than our original investment price. See Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report on Form 20-F for more information regarding the impairment loss of Crowdstar.

Net Loss Attributable to Holders of Ordinary Shares. As a result of the cumulative effect of the above factors, net loss attributable to our holders of ordinary shares was RMB526.3 million (US\$86.9 million) in 2013, compared to the net loss of RMB514.0 million in 2012.

Table of Contents**Year 2012 Compared to Year 2011**

Revenues. Our revenues increased by 45.4% from RMB112.5 million in 2011 to RMB163.6 million in 2012, primarily due to the increase in revenues generated from our online game services.

Online Game Services. Our revenues from our online game services increased by 44.3% from RMB109.0 million in 2011 to RMB157.4 million in 2012. The increase was primarily due to the increase in revenues from PC online games which increased from RMB94.6 million in 2011 to RMB131.0 million in 2012. The increase was primarily due to the combined effect of the increase in our average quarterly revenue per paying user from RMB215 in 2011 to RMB299 in 2012 and the decrease in our average quarterly paying users from 113,507 in 2011 to 102,293 in 2012. The decrease in average quarterly paying users was in line with the decrease in average quarterly active users from 3,979,667 in 2011 to 2,282,863 in 2012. Such decreases were mainly associated with our commercialized games launched in or before 2010 which have reached the mature stage of their life cycles and are experiencing a decreasing trend in popularity. We expect the revenue from the mature games to continue to decrease, and if we are unable to introduce more popular new games on a timely manner, this decreasing trend will have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our revenues from TV games increased from RMB9.2 million in 2011 to RMB18.5 million in 2012. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the number of average quarterly paying users from 124,536 in 2011 to 157,968 in 2012 and an increase in our average quarterly revenue per paying user from RMB19 in 2011 to RMB30 in 2012, all due to continuous expansion in our TV game platform and more quality games launched in 2012. Unlike PC online games, our TV games are operated through telecom carriers and we do not maintain information relating to active users pursuant to our cooperation agreements with the telecom carriers.

The average quarterly revenue per paying user of our PC online games is significantly higher than that of our TV games because the PC online game players are mostly teenagers with higher spending power while the TV game players are mostly children and elderly people with lower spending power.

Other Revenues. Revenues generated from other products and services increased by 81.1% from RMB3.4 million in 2011 to RMB6.2 million in 2012. The increase is mainly due to the increase in our revenue from smart phone application programming trainings.

Cost of Services. Cost of services increased by 77.5% from RMB39.1 million in 2011 to RMB69.4 million in 2012. The increase was primarily driven by the amortization of intangible assets relating to Firefall in 2012. The increase also reflected a one-off waiver of royalty payment in relation to a licensed game in 2011.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses increased by 42.0% from RMB477.3 million in 2011 to RMB677.5 million in 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to the increases in our product development and sales and marketing expenses.

Product Development Expenses. Product development expenses increased by 42.1% from RMB212.1 million in 2011 to RMB301.5 million in 2012. The increase was primarily due to our continuous efforts on the in-house game developments, including the development of Firefall by Red 5.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Sales and marketing expenses increased by 106.7% from RMB90.5 million in 2011 to RMB187.0 million in 2012. The increase in sales and marketing expenses was primarily attributable to the expenses incurred in relation to the promotion of ShenXianZhuan in 2012 and preparation for the introduction of Firefall and Planetside 2.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased by 2.5% from RMB174.7 million in 2011 to RMB170.4 million in 2012, reflecting the decrease of share based compensation in 2012 as we did not grant any share options in 2012 and fully amortized some options granted in prior years.

Impairment of Equipment, Intangible Assets and Other Long-lived Assets. Impairment provision was nil in 2011, compared to RMB0.6 million in 2012 related to the impairment of the license fee of a game.

Loss on Termination of R&D VIE Arrangements. We recorded a loss on the restructuring of investments in and termination of certain contractual arrangements with Fire Rain and Wanyouyl, two entities engaging in research and development activities, of RMB18.1 million in 2012. As a result of the restructuring, we deconsolidated these entities in 2012. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions B. Related Party Transactions.

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Other Operating Income. As a result of non-renewal of WoW license in 2009, we announced a refund plan for the unactivated WoW game point cards, which we recorded as liability to customers in September 2009. The legal liability relating to the unactivated WoW game point cards was extinguished in September 2011 under applicable laws and the associated liability amounting to RMB26.0 million was recognized as other operating income for the year ended December 31, 2011. We recorded RMB0.1 million rental income as other operating income in 2012.

Interest Income. Net interest income decreased by 28.4% from RMB30.4 million in 2011 to RMB21.8 million in 2012, mainly due to the decrease in our cash balance.

Other Income (Expense). Other expenses were RMB0.7 million in 2011, which mainly reflected our foreign exchange loss, compared to other income of RMB4.6 million in 2012, which mainly reflected an exchange gain.

Income Tax Benefit (Expenses). Income tax expenses were nil in 2011 and 2012 as we did not have taxable profits in 2011 and 2012.

Gain on Investment Disposal. We recorded a gain on investment disposal of RMB44.4 million and RMB15.7 million in 2011 and 2012, respectively, in connection with the disposal of our investments in OpenFeint in 2011.

Impairment Loss on Investment. Impairment loss on investment amounted to RMB3.2 million in 2012. In 2011, we did not incur any impairment loss on investment.

Net Loss Attributable to Holders of Ordinary Shares. As a result of the cumulative effect of the above factors, net loss attributable to our holders of ordinary shares was RMB514.0 million in 2012, compared to the net loss of RMB284.3 million in 2011.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

We are a holding company and conduct our operations primarily through our subsidiaries and affiliated PRC entities in China. As a result, our cash requirements and our ability to pay dividends principally depend upon dividends and other distributions from our subsidiaries, which in turn are derived principally from earnings generated by our affiliated PRC entities. Specifically, The9 Computer (one of our subsidiaries in China) obtains funds from the PRC entities in the form of payments under the exclusive technical service agreements, pursuant to which The9 Computer is entitled to determine the amount of payment.

We acknowledge that the PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the RMB into foreign currencies, and in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. However, under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. Therefore, we are able to pay dividends in foreign currencies without prior approval from SAFE. Approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies.

Furthermore, if our subsidiaries or any newly formed subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf, the agreements governing their debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends to us. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Restrictions on currency exchange in China limit our ability to utilize our revenues effectively, make dividend payments and meet our foreign currency denominated obligations.

Current PRC regulations restrict our affiliated entities and subsidiaries from paying dividends in the following two principal aspects: (i) our affiliated entities and subsidiaries in China are only permitted to pay dividends out of their respective accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations; and (ii) these entities are required to allocate at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain capital reserves until the cumulative total of the allocated reserves reaches 50% of registered capital, and a portion of their respective after-tax profits to their staff welfare and bonus reserve funds as determined by their respective boards of directors. Although the statutory reserves can be used, among other ways, to increase the registered capital and eliminate future losses in excess of retained earnings of the respective companies, companies may not distribute the reserve funds as cash dividends except upon a liquidation of these subsidiaries. In addition, dividend payments from our PRC subsidiaries could be delayed as we may only distribute such dividends upon completion of annual statutory audits of the subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2013, such restricted portion amounted to RMB31.2 million (US\$5.2 million). We have not directed our PRC subsidiaries or affiliated entities to distribute any dividends to-date.

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The aggregate net assets as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, as reflected on our statutory accounts, including registered capital and statutory reserves, is approximately RMB82.7 million and RMB67.0 million (US\$11.1 million), respectively, higher than the amount determined under U.S. GAAP.

Cash Flows and Working Capital

Since June 2009 when our license to operate WoW expired, we financed our operations primarily through our then available cash in hand as well as cash generated from our operating activities. As of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, we had RMB1,071.7 million, RMB554.3 million and RMB157.0 million (US\$25.9 million) in cash and cash equivalents, respectively. The decrease in the cash and cash equivalents from 2012 to 2013 was primarily due to our continued incurrence of net loss as well as the associated net cash outflow from operating activities for product development and sales and marketing.

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

	For the year Ended December 31,			
	2011	2012	2013	US\$
	RMB	RMB	RMB	
	(in thousands)			
Net cash used in operating activities	(270,894)	(489,190)	(357,570)	(59,066)
Net cash used in investing activities	(41,291)	(22,173)	(2,932)	(484)
Net cash used in financing activities	(21,571)	(7,084)	(38,689)	(6,391)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	(10,707)	1,000	1,899	313
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(344,463)	(517,447)	(397,292)	(65,628)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,416,189	1,071,726	554,279	91,560
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,071,726	554,279	156,987	25,932

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was RMB357.6 million (US\$59.1 million) in 2013, compared to RMB489.2 million in 2012 and RMB270.9 million in 2011. The decrease of net cash used in operating activities from 2012 to 2013 was mainly due to a decrease in cash outflow associated with product development and sales and marketing expenses. In particular, the net cash used in 2013 primarily reflected a net loss of RMB562.9 million (US\$93.0 million), partially offset by an adjustment for impairment loss on other long-lived assets of RMB29.7 million (US\$4.9 million), an adjustment for impairment loss on investments of RMB41.7 million (US\$6.9 million), and an adjustment for a stock-based compensation expenses of RMB29.2 million (US\$4.8 million). The increase of net cash used in operating activities from 2011 to 2012 was mainly due to an increase in cash outflow associated with product development and sales and marketing expenses. In particular, the net cash used in operating activities in 2012 primarily reflected a net loss of RMB559.8 million in 2012, partially offset by the adjustments for a stock-based compensation expenses of RMB37.4 million. The net cash used in operating activities in 2011 primarily reflected a net loss of RMB313.2 million in 2011 and an adjustment for gain on investment disposal of RMB44.4 million, partially offset by the adjustments for a stock-based compensation expenses of RMB53.3 million.

Table of Contents***Investing Activities***

Net cash used in investing activities was RMB2.9 million (US\$0.5 million) in 2013, compared to RMB22.2 million in 2012 and RMB41.3 million in 2011. The decrease in net cash used in investing activities from 2012 to 2013 mainly reflected a decrease in cash paid to acquire equity investees and available-for-sale investments, decrease in cash used to purchase property, equipment and software and a decrease in proceeds from the recovery of a refund of our investments relating to the sale of OpenFeint. In particular, the net cash used in investing activities in 2013 primarily included, among other things, purchase of property, equipment and software of RMB7.1 million (US\$1.2 million), and cash paid to acquire equity investees and available-for-sale investments of RMB9.2 million (US\$1.5 million) relating to ZTE9 and Tandem Fund, partially offset by proceeds from refund of our investment in G10 Entertainment Corporation, a Korean online game developer and operator, of RMB7.3 million (US\$1.2 million) and our investments relating to the sale of OpenFeint of RMB5.5 million (US\$0.9 million). The decrease in net cash used in investing activities from 2011 to 2012 mainly reflected a decrease in our equity investments and purchase of intangible assets in 2012 compared to 2011. The net cash used in investing activities in 2012 primarily included, among other things, (i) cash used for capital expenditures including purchase of property, equipment and software of RMB27.6 million, purchase of intangible assets of RMB7.5 million and prepayment and deposits paid for property, equipment and software of RMB4.3 million, (ii) cash paid in equity investments of RMB13.6 million, and (iii) proceeds from refund of investment of RMB29.1 million and proceeds from disposal of cost method investee of RMB10.3 million in 2012. The net cash used in investing activities in 2011 primarily included, among other things, (i) cash used for capital expenditure including purchase of property, equipment and software of RMB17.6 million, purchase of intangible assets of RMB73.1 million and prepayment and deposits paid for property, equipment and software of RMB28.6 million, (ii) cash paid in equity investments and available-for-sale investments of RMB34.0 million, and (iii) proceeds from refund of investment of RMB28.0 million and proceeds from disposal of cost method investee of RMB71.5 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities in 2013 was RMB38.7 million (US\$6.4 million), primarily attributable to cash used to repurchase our ADSs in the amount of RMB29.0 million (US\$4.8 million), partially offset by cash generated from stock option exercises in the amount of RMB4.3 million (US\$0.7 million). Net cash used in financing activities in 2012 was RMB7.1 million, primarily attributable to payment for accounts payable related to the purchase of intangible assets. Net cash used in financing activities in 2011 was RMB21.6 million, primarily attributable to our ADS repurchase program in 2011.

As a result of non-renewal of WoW license on June 7, 2009, we announced a refund plan in connection with unactivated WoW game point cards. According to the plan, unactivated WoW game point card holders are eligible to receive a cash refund from us. We recorded a liability in connection with both unactivated points cards and activated but unconsumed point cards of approximately RMB200.4 million, of which RMB4.0 million was refunded in 2009. Upon the loss of the WoW license, we concluded that the nature of the obligation substantively changed from deferred revenue, for which we had the ability to satisfy the underlying performance obligation, to an obligation to refund players for their unconsumed points. Thus, we have accounted for this refund liability by applying the relevant derecognition guidance when determining the proper accounting treatment. In accordance with this guidance, the refund liability associated with these WoW game points, to the extent not refunded, will be recorded as other operating income after we are legally released from the obligation to refund amounts under the applicable laws. As we announced the refund plan on September 7, 2009, the statute of limitations of the creditors (in this case the game players with claims for refund of unactivated WoW game point cards) to assert their claims for refund is two years from such date under applicable laws and thus our legal liability relating to the unactivated WoW game point cards was extinguished on September 7, 2011 and the associated liability amounting to RMB26.0 million was recognized as

other operating income for the year ended December 31, 2011. With respect to the remaining refund liability, based on current PRC laws, to the extent not refunded, we, in consultation with legal counsel, has determined that we will be legally released from this liability in 2029, which represents 20 years from the date of discontinuation of WoW in 2009. However, if management were to publicly announce a refund policy, we would be legally released from any remaining liability for these activated, but unconsumed points, sooner than 20 years. To date, we have determined not to publicly announce any refund policy with respect to this remaining liability, and no refunds have been claimed. The remaining refund liability relating to the activated, but unconsumed WoW game points is RMB170.0 million (US\$28.1 million) as of December 31, 2013.

We have engaged an agent to facilitate the refund to the game point card holders and game point distributors. As of December 31, 2013, the balance of the advance payment to the agent was RMB25.7 million (US\$4.3 million). In February 2012, we entered into an agreement with the agent pursuant to which the agent will ensure a refund of the remaining advance to us in five installments in five years. We received the first installment of RMB8.6 million in February 2012, the second installment of RMB8.6 million (US\$1.4 million) in March 2013, the third installment of RMB8.6 million (US\$1.4 million) is expected to be received in April 2014.

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Our directors believe that we have sufficient financial resource as of December 31, 2013 to meet our operating cash flow requirements and to enable our company to meet its obligations and to pay off liabilities as and when they fall due for the coming twelve months. We have launched the limited beta testing of Firefall in 2013 and plans to launch several web and mobile games in 2014, which are expected to be accretive to our operating results and cash flows from operations. In addition, we have plans and/or the ability to manage our working capital by obtaining external equity and/or debt financing, disposing of certain game rights (including as part of our disposal of certain operating subsidiaries), disposing of equity method investments and controlling the level of discretionary spending on product development and sales and marketing. Huopu Cloud, our affiliated PRC entity, entered into a credit facility agreement with Bank of Shanghai in March 2014, which granted us a credit facility of RMB150 million valid for a period of one year. The facility is secured by certain buildings and land use rights owned by our Group. As of the date of this annual report, we have not made any drawn-down under this credit facility.

Capital Expenditures

We incurred capital expenditures of RMB119.2 million, RMB46.5 million and RMB21.6 million (US\$3.6 million) in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The capital expenditures principally consisted of purchases of servers, computers and other items related to our network infrastructure and license fees. If we license new games or enter into strategic joint ventures or acquisitions, we may require additional funds for necessary capital expenditures.

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

Our research and development efforts are primarily focused on the development of our proprietary online games, the localization of licensed games from foreign developers, and the maintenance of our websites. Our research and development expenses were RMB212.1 million, RMB301.5 million and RMB213.2 million (US\$35.2 million) in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

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 from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013 that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause the disclosed financial information to be not necessarily indicative of future operating results or financial conditions.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any outstanding derivative financial instruments, off-balance sheet guarantees, interest rate swap transactions or foreign currency forward contracts. We do not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts.

F. Contractual Obligations

We have entered into leasing arrangements related to the use of certain office premises and Internet data centers. The following table sets forth our commitments under operating leases as of December 31, 2013:

	Total	Payment Due by Period		
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years
		(RMB)		
Operating Lease Obligations	12,004,309	11,826,913	177,396	

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In March 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, 2013 05 related to parent's accounting for the cumulative translation adjustment upon derecognition of certain subsidiaries or groups of assets within a foreign entity or of an investment in a foreign entity. When a reporting entity (parent) ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business (other than a sale of in substance real estate or conveyance of oil and gas mineral rights) within a foreign entity, the parent is required to release any related cumulative translation adjustment into net income. Accordingly, the cumulative translation adjustment should be released into net income only if the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity in which the subsidiary or group of assets had resided. This ASU is effective prospectively for fiscal years (and interim reporting periods within those years) beginning after December 15, 2013. It should be applied prospectively to derecognition events occurring after the effective date. Prior periods should not be adjusted. Early adoption is permitted. If an entity elects to early adopt the amendments, it should apply them as of the beginning of the entity's fiscal year of adoption. We do not expect that the adoption of the amendments will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued a pronouncement which provides guidance on financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. The FASB's objective in issuing this ASU is to eliminate diversity in practice resulting from a lack of guidance on this topic in current U.S. GAAP. The amendments in this ASU state that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except as follows. To the extent a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. This ASU applies to all entities that have unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists at the reporting date. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments should be applied prospectively to all unrecognized tax benefits that exist at the effective date. Retrospective application is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a significant effect on its consolidated financial statements.

H. Safe Harbor

This annual report on Form 20-F contains statements of a forward-looking nature. These statements are made under the safe harbor provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You can identify these forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, expects, anticipates, future, intend, plan, estimate, is/are likely to or other and similar expressions. The accuracy of these statements may be impacted by a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or anticipated. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

our ability to successfully launch and operate additional online games licensed by us in China;

our ability to license, develop or acquire additional online games that are attractive to users;

the maintenance and expansion of our relationships with online game developers, including our existing licensors;

uncertainties in and the timeliness of obtaining necessary governmental approvals and licenses for operating any new online game;

risks inherent in the online game business;

risks associated with our future acquisitions and investments;

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our ability to compete effectively against our competitors;

risks associated with our corporate structure and the regulatory environment in China; and

other risks outlined in our filings with the SEC including this annual report on Form 20-F.

These risks are not exhaustive. We operate in an emerging and evolving environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is impossible for our management to predict all risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any specific factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

We would like to caution you not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and you should read these statements in conjunction with the risk factors disclosed in Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors. We do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements except as required under applicable law.

Item 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**A. Directors and Senior Management**

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
Jun Zhu	47	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Cheung Kin Au-Yeung	65	Director
Davin Alexander Mackenzie ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	53	Independent Director
Chao Y. Wang ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	49	Independent Director
Ka Keung Yeung ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	54	Independent Director
George Lai	36	Chief Finance Officer
Chris Shen	45	Vice President
Yong Wang	47	Vice President

(1) Member of Audit Committee.

(2) Member of Compensation Committee.

Each of our officers will hold office until such officer's successor is elected and duly qualified, or until such officer's death, bankruptcy, insanity, resignation or removal. There are no family relationships among any of the directors or executive officers of our company. For the terms of our directors, see C. Board Practices Terms of Directors.

Biographical Information

Jun Zhu is one of our co-founders. He has served as the chairman of our board of directors and chief executive officer since our inception. Prior to founding The9, Mr. Zhu co-founded Flagholder New Technology Co. Ltd., an

information technology company based in China, in 1997, and served as its director from 1997 to 1999. From 1993 to 1997, Mr. Zhu worked at QJ (U.S.A.) Investment, Ltd., a trading company in the United States. Mr. Zhu attended an undergraduate program at Shanghai Jiaotong University.

Cheung Kin Au-Yeung has served as our director since December 2007. Mr. Au-Yeung currently also serves as a member of the board of directors and the audit committee of Xueda Education Group, a NYSE-listed company. He joined Morningside Group in 1996 to oversee its PRC portfolio operations. While with Morningside, he served on the board of directors of Media Partners International Holdings Inc. from June 2001 to November 2005, and was seconded to Sohu.com as chief operating officer from July 1999 to December 1999. Mr. Au-Yeung has over twenty years of operating experience in mainland China, and prior to joining Morningside, he ran the greater China operations of several multinational companies for more than sixteen years as general manager. Mr. Au-Yeung holds an MBA and an MS in Physics from Indiana University.

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Davin Alexander Mackenzie has served as our independent director since July 2005. Mr. Mackenzie is currently a consultant of Spencer Stuart Beijing Office, a renowned global executive search company. Mr. Mackenzie currently also serves as a member of the board of directors and audit committee of Mecox Lane Limited, a Nasdaq-listed company. Mr. Mackenzie is also a director of Sports Beijing, a non-profit recreational youth sports organization, and a director of Mountain Hazelnut Ventures, a private agricultural company. From 2009 to 2011, Mr. Mackenzie was the Beijing representative of Brocade Capital Limited, a private equity advisory firm that he founded in 2009. From 2008 to 2009, Mr. Mackenzie was the managing director and Beijing representative of Arctic Capital Limited, a pan-Asia private equity advisory firm. Between 2000 and 2008, Mr. Mackenzie held the same positions in Peak Capital LLC, another private equity investment and advisory firm that focuses on the China market. Prior to Peak Capital, Mr. Mackenzie worked with the International Finance Corporation, a private sector arm of The World Bank Group, for seven years, including four years as the resident representative for China and Mongolia. Mr. Mackenzie has also worked at Mercer Management Consultants in Washington, D.C., and at First National Bank of Boston in Taiwan. Mr. Mackenzie received a bachelor's degree in Government from Dartmouth College. He received a master's degree in international studies and an MBA degree from the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mackenzie has also completed the World Bank Executive Development Program at Harvard Business School.

Chao Y. Wang has served as our independent director since December 2004. Mr. Wang is the founding partner and chief executive officer of ChinaEquity Investment Co., a China-based independent venture capital firm which focuses on the technology, media and telecommunications sectors in China. Before founding ChinaEquity in 1999, Mr. Wang spent twelve years in the investment banking and financial services industry with Chase, Standard & Poors, Morgan Stanley and the China Development Bank. During that time, he served as the head of Morgan Stanley's Beijing operations for three years. Mr. Wang presently serves on the board of directors of several companies including Origo Sino-India Plc and Rising Tech Co. Mr. Wang holds a bachelor's degree from Huazhong University of Science and Technology and an MBA degree from Rutgers University. Mr. Wang has also attended the Senior Executive Program of Harvard University and Tsinghua University.

Ka Keung Yeung has served as our independent director since July 2005. Mr. Yeung is the executive vice president and chief financial officer of Phoenix Satellite Television Holdings Limited, or Phoenix, a listed company in Hong Kong, and is in charge of corporate finance and administration. He is also the company secretary and qualified accountant. Mr. Yeung joined Phoenix in March 1996 and is in charge of all of Phoenix's internal and external financial management and arrangements and also supervises administration and personnel matters. Mr. Yeung also serves as a director of Phoenix New Media, a subsidiary of Phoenix and a company listed on the NYSE. Mr. Yeung graduated from the University of Birmingham and is qualified as a chartered accountant. Upon returning to Hong Kong, he worked at Hutchison Telecommunications and STAR in the fields of finance and business development.

George Lai has served as our chief financial officer since July 2008. Prior to joining us, Mr. Lai worked for Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu since 2000. Mr. Lai worked in several different Deloitte offices, including Hong Kong, New York and Beijing. During his eight years at Deloitte, Mr. Lai played key roles in the audit function in a number of IPO projects in the United States and China. He also assisted public companies in the United States, Hong Kong and China with a wide range of accounting matters. Mr. Lai received his bachelor of business administration, with a focus in professional accountancy, from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Mr. Lai holds various accounting professional qualifications, including from AICPA, FCCA and HKICPA.

Chris Shen has served as our vice president since January 2006. Mr. Shen joined The9 in August 2005 as our senior director of marketing and is in charge of our mobile social gaming platform and marketing and public relations activities. Prior to joining us, Mr. Shen served as the group account director and account director for several renowned advertising agencies in Shanghai and Taipei, mainly serving multinational companies in various industries, such as consumer goods, financial services and retail. During the past twelve years, Mr. Shen helped numerous local and

international brands plan and executed various marketing initiatives. Mr. Shen received his bachelor's degree in management science from the National Chiao Tung University in Taiwan.

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Yong Wang has served as our vice president since January 2007. From 2005 to 2007, Mr. Wang served as the senior director of our customer service department. From December 2001 to April 2005, he served as the director of our sales department and led our sales department by strengthening the national distribution network for our pre-paid game cards. Prior to joining us, Mr. Wang worked as a business development manager at East Asia International Trader Company from 1999 to 2000, and as a supervisor of the general business department at East Assets Trading Co., Ltd. from 1992 to 1999. Mr. Wang graduated from the Shanghai Mechanical College.

B. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers
Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

In 2013, the aggregate cash compensation paid to our executive officers was approximately RMB8.8 million (US\$1.5 million). We paid a total of RMB1.2 million (US\$0.2 million) in cash to our non-executive directors for their services in 2013. No director or executive officer is entitled to any severance benefits upon termination of his or her employment with or appointment by our company. In May 2011, our Board of Directors granted 30,000 ordinary shares to each of our four non-executive directors, of which 10,000 ordinary shares vest for each director on July 1 of each year from 2011 to 2013 so long as such director continues his services as of such date. An aggregate of 40,000 ordinary shares, 40,000 ordinary shares and 40,000 ordinary shares were vested in July 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The fair value of the shares granted was US\$6.03 per share, being the market price on the date of the grant.

We recorded share-based compensation of RMB2.3 million, RMB1.9 million and RMB0.4 million (US\$0.1 million) with respect to our directors and officers for the year ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Share Incentive Plan***Amended 2004 Stock Option Plan***

Our board of directors and our shareholders have adopted and approved an Amended 2004 Stock Option Plan in order to attract and retain the best available personnel for positions of substantial responsibility, to provide additional incentives to employees, directors and consultants and to promote the success of our business. As of February 28, 2014, we reserved 6,449,614 shares under the 2004 option plan, of which 3,275,391 ordinary shares were outstanding. On April 22, 2013, our board of directors approved an adjustment to the exercise price of options to purchase 2,829,941 shares previously granted from 2008 to 2011 under our Amended 2004 Stock Option Plan to establish a new exercise price for such share options at US\$2.41 per ADS, which was the closing price of our ADSs as of April 22, 2013. The following table provides a summary of the options granted to our directors, executive officers and other individuals as a group under our Amended 2004 Stock Option Plan as of February 28, 2014 and that remained outstanding.

Total Number of Ordinary Shares	Exercise Price Range (in US\$)	Expiration date
--	--------------------------------------	-----------------

Underlying

Options Granted				
Jun Zhu	1,600,000	2.41	August 27, 2015	
Yong Wang	*	2.41	August 27, 2015	December 11, 2015
Chris Shen	*	2.41	August 27, 2015	December 11, 2015
Chao Y. Wang	*	2.41	August 27, 2015	April 22, 2018
Ka Keung Yeung	*	2.41	August 27, 2015	April 22, 2018
Davin Alexander Mackenzie	*	2.41	August 27, 2015	April 22, 2018
Cheung Kin Au-Yeung	*	2.41	August 27, 2015	April 22, 2018
George Lai	330,000	2.41	August 27, 2015	April 22, 2018
All Directors and Senior Executive Officers as a Group	2,520,000	2.41	August 27, 2015	April 22, 2018
Other Individuals as a Group (other than those listed above)	755,391	2.41	August 27, 2015	April 22, 2018

Excluding 2,484,953 options forfeited as of the date of this annual report pursuant to the terms of our Amended 2004 Stock Option Plan.

* The options held by each of these directors and officers represent less than 1% of our total outstanding shares.

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Termination of Options. Where the option agreement permits the exercise or purchase of the options granted for a certain period of time following the recipient's termination of service with us, or the recipient's disability or death, the options will terminate to the extent not exercised or purchased on the last day of the specified period or the last day of the original term of the options, whichever occurs first.

Administration. Our stock option plan is administered by our board of directors or an option administrative committee designated by our board of directors and constituted to comply with applicable laws. In each case, our board of directors or the committee it designates will determine the provisions, terms and conditions of each option grant, including, but not limited to, the option vesting schedule, repurchase provisions, forfeiture provisions, form of payment upon settlement of the award, payment contingencies and satisfaction of any performance criteria.

Vesting Schedule. Options granted under our stock option plan vest over a two to four year period following a specified vesting commencement date. In general, the options granted will vest over the vesting period on a monthly basis, subject to the recipient of the options continuing to be employed by us on each vesting date.

Option Agreement. Options granted under our stock option plan are evidenced by an option agreement that contains, among other things, provisions concerning exercisability and forfeiture upon termination of employment or consulting arrangements, as determined by our board. In addition, the option agreement also provides that options granted under our stock option plan are subject to a 180-day lock-up period following the effective date of a registration statement filed by us under the Securities Act, if so requested by us or any representative of the underwriters in connection with any registration of the offering of any of our securities.

Option Exercise. The term of options granted under our stock option plan may not exceed five years from the date of grant. The consideration to be paid for our shares upon exercise of an option or purchase of shares underlying the option will be determined by the plan administrator and may include cash, check, ordinary shares, a promissory note, consideration received by us under a cashless exercise program implemented by us in connection with our stock option plan, or any combination of the foregoing methods of payment.

Third-Party Acquisition. If a third party acquires us through the purchase of all or substantially all of our assets, a merger or other business combination, all outstanding options or share purchase rights will be assumed or equivalent options or rights substituted by the successor corporation or parent or subsidiary of the successor corporation. In the event that the successor corporation refuses to assume or substitute for the options or share purchase rights, all options or share purchase rights will become fully vested and exercisable immediately prior to such transaction and all unexercised awards will terminate unless, in either case, the awards are assumed by the successor corporation or its parent.

Changes in Capitalization and Other Adjustments. If we shall at any time increase or decrease the number of outstanding shares, or change in any way the rights and privileges of our outstanding shares, by means of a payment or a stock dividend or any other distribution upon such ordinary shares, or through a stock split, subdivision, consolidation, combination, reclassification or recapitalization involving such ordinary shares, then in relation to the ordinary shares that are covered by the options granted or available under the plan and are affected by one or more of the above events, the number, rights and privileges shall be increased, decreased or changed in like manner as if such ordinary shares had been issued and outstanding, fully paid and non-assessable at the time of such occurrence.

Termination of Plan. Unless terminated earlier, our stock option plan will expire in 2024. Our board of directors has the authority to amend, alter, suspend or terminate our stock option plan. However, no such action may (i) impair the rights of any optionee unless agreed by the optionee and the stock option plan administrator, or (ii) affect the stock option plan administrator's ability to exercise the powers granted to it under our stock option plan.

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C. Board Practices

Board of Directors

Our board of directors consists of the following five directors: Jun Zhu, Cheung Kin Au-Yeung, Chao Y. Wang, Davin Mackenzie and Ka Keung Yeung. 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, proposed contract or arrangement in which he is materially interested so long as he has disclosed the nature of the interest at a meeting of the directors. A director may exercise all the powers of our company to borrow money, mortgage its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, and issue debentures or other securities whenever money is borrowed or as security for any obligation of our company or of any third party.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Audit Committee. Our audit committee consists of Messrs. Chao Y. Wang, Davin A. Mackenzie and Ka Keung Yeung, all of whom satisfy the independence definition under Rule 5605 of the Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. Marketplace Rules, or the Nasdaq Rules, and the audit committee independence standard under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. All the members of our audit committee meet the financial expert definition of the Nasdaq Rules.

The audit committee oversees our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements of our company. The audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

selecting the independent auditors and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by the independent auditors;

reviewing and approving all proposed related-party transactions;

discussing the annual audited financial statements with management and the independent auditors;

annually reviewing and reassessing the adequacy of our audit committee charter;

meeting separately and periodically with management and the independent auditors;

reporting regularly to the full board of directors; and

such other matters that are specifically delegated to our audit committee by our board of directors from time to time.

Compensation Committee. Our compensation committee consists of Messrs. Chao Y. Wang, Davin A. Mackenzie and Ka Keung Yeung, all of whom meet the independence definition under the Nasdaq Rules. The compensation committee assists the board in reviewing and approving the compensation structure of our executive officers, including all forms of compensation to be provided to our executive officers. The compensation committee will be

responsible for, among other things:

reviewing and determining the compensation for our five most senior executives;

reviewing the compensation of our other employees and recommending any proposed changes to the management;

reviewing and approving director and officer indemnification and insurance matters;

reviewing and approving any employee loans in an amount equal to or greater than US\$60,000 (or such amount as from time to time announced by the relevant regulatory bodies as requiring the approval of the Committee); and

reviewing periodically and approving any long-term incentive compensation or equity plans, programs or similar arrangements, annual bonuses, employee pensions and welfare benefits plans.

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Duties of Directors

Under Cayman Islands law, our directors have a fiduciary duty to act honestly, in good faith and with a view to our best interests. Our directors also owe to our company a duty to act with skill and care. It was previously considered that a director need not exhibit in the performance of his duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from a person of his knowledge and experience. However, English and Commonwealth courts have moved towards an objective standard with regard to the required skill and care and these authorities are likely to be followed in the Cayman Islands. In fulfilling their duty of care to us, our directors must ensure compliance with our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time

Terms of Directors

Our board of directors is currently divided into three classes with different terms. This provision would delay the replacement of a majority of our directors and would make changes to the board of directors more difficult than if such provision were not in place. Two of our directors were re-elected at our 2013 annual general meeting and each of them is serving a three-year term until the 2016 annual general meeting or until his successor is duly elected and qualified, whichever is earlier. Upon expiration of the term of office of each class, succeeding directors in each class will be elected for a term of three years. Directors may be removed from office by ordinary resolution of shareholders at any time before the expiration of his/her term. Pursuant to the natural expiration of the directorial terms, elections for directors would be held on the date of the annual general meeting of shareholders. Our shareholders may remove a director from office by ordinary resolution.

Voting Agreement

On November 26, 2004, IncSight and Bosma, our two largest shareholders, entered into a voting agreement with respect to the election of our board of directors. Both parties have agreed to vote their respective shares to ensure that our board of directors consists of: (i) one director designated by IncSight, so long as it holds 5% or more of our total outstanding shares, which is currently Jun Zhu; (ii) one director designated by Bosma, so long as it holds 5% more of our total outstanding shares, which is currently Cheung Kin Au-Yeung; (iii) two individuals mutually acceptable to IncSight and Bosma, but who are not otherwise affiliated with either of them, our company or any of our shareholders; and (iv) an additional individual who is not affiliated with either IncSight, Bosma, our company or any of our shareholders. Both parties agreed to vote to ensure that none of the directors elected pursuant to the voting agreement shall be removed from office, except for cause or unless by the affirmative vote of both parties. In addition, each of IncSight and Bosma agrees to elect one or two individuals designated by the other party as directors so long as each of them holds not less than 20% of the total issued shares of our company. The voting agreement shall continue until both parties mutually agree in writing to terminate it.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we had 611 employees, including 88 in management and administration, 57 in our customer service centers, 124 in game operations, sales and marketing, and 342 in product development, including supplier management personnel and technical support personnel. We had 876 and 695 employees as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. We consider our relations with our employees to be good.

E. Share Ownership

As of February 28, 2014, there were 28,783,929 ordinary shares outstanding, including 5,637,070 ordinary shares issued to The Bank of New York Mellon, our ADS depository, to facilitate our future issuance of ADSs upon the exercise of options under our share incentive plan.

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of February 28, 2014 by:

each of our directors and executive officers who are also our shareholders; and

each person known to us to own beneficially more than 5% of our ordinary shares.

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	Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number⁽¹⁾	%⁽²⁾
Directors and Executive Officers:		
Jun Zhu ⁽³⁾	7,837,334	27.2%
Cheung Kin Au-Yeung	*	*
Davin Alexander Mackenzie	*	*
Chao Y. Wang	*	*
Ka Keung Yeung	*	*
George Lai	*	*
Chris Shen	*	*
Yong Wang	*	*
All Directors and Senior Executive Officers as a Group ⁽⁴⁾	8,694,002	30.2%
Principal Shareholders:		
Incsight Limited ⁽⁵⁾	6,237,334	21.7%
Bosma Limited ⁽⁶⁾	4,612,522	16.0%

* *Less than 1% of our total outstanding shares.*

- (1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC, and includes voting or investment power with respect to the securities. 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 of February 28, 2014, including through the exercise of any option, warrant or other right or the conversion of any other security.
- (2) Percentage of beneficial ownership is based on 28,783,929 ordinary shares outstanding as of February 28, 2014, as well as the shares underlying share options and warrants exercisable by such person or group within 60 days from February 28, 2014.
- (3) Consists of (i) 6,237,334 ordinary shares held by Incsight Limited, a British Virgin Islands company 100% owned by Mr. Zhu, as jointly reported by Incsight Limited and Jun Zhu and (ii) options to purchase 1,600,000 shares held by Mr. Zhu as of February 28, 2014. The business address for Mr. Zhu is Building No. 3, 690 Bibo Road, Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 201203, People's Republic of China.
- (4) Includes ordinary shares, ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options and restricted shares, held by all of our directors and executive officers as a group.
- (5) Ordinary shares held by Incsight Limited, a British Virgin Islands company 100% owned by Jun Zhu, our chairman and chief executive officer, as jointly reported by Incsight Limited and Jun Zhu. The business address for Incsight Limited is Building No. 3, 690 Bibo Road, Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 201203, People's Republic of China.
- (6) Consists of 4,145,065 ordinary shares and 467,457 ADSs held by Bosma Limited, as reported by Bosma Limited on the Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 13, 2009. Bosma Limited, a British Virgin Islands corporation, is wholly-owned by Morningside VC Limited, a British Virgin Islands corporation, which is in turn wholly-owned by The HCB Trust, an Isle of Man trust, the trustee of which is Dunn Investments Limited, an Isle of Man corporation. Dunn Investments Limited controls indirectly, through The HCB Trust, a 100% interest in Bosma Limited, and as a result has the sole power to vote and dispose of the shares of The9 Limited held by Bosma Limited. Dunn Investments Limited is controlled by its board of directors, consisting of Lorna Irene Cameron and Philip Alvaro Salazar, both of whom expressly disclaim beneficial ownership of the shares held by Bosma Limited. The address for Bosma Limited is Pasea Estate, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

As of February 28, 2014, approximately 65.9% of the issued and outstanding shares were held by the record shareholders in the United States, including 18,971,530 ADSs, representing 18,971,530 ordinary shares, held by the Bank of New York Mellon, our ADS depository.

None of our shareholders has different voting rights from other shareholders as of the date of this annual report. We are currently not aware of any arrangement that may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of our company.

Table of Contents**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**Arrangements with Affiliated PRC Entities**

Current PRC laws and regulations impose substantial restrictions on foreign ownership of entities involved in ICP, Internet culture operation, Internet publishing businesses and advertising in China, which include online game operations. Therefore, we conduct part of our activities through a series of agreements with Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud. Shanghai IT holds the requisite licenses and approvals for conducting ICP, Internet culture operation and Internet publishing businesses in China. Huopu Cloud holds certain assets and operates certain businesses. Shanghai IT is owned by Yong Wang, our vice president, and Wei Ji, one of our employees. Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement, which is wholly-owned by Shanghai IT, holds the requisite business license for an advertising entity in China. Huopu Cloud is owned by Junping Han, our senior legal director, and Wei Xiong, our finance director.

We have obtained the exclusive right to benefit from Shanghai IT's licenses and approvals. In addition, through a series of contractual arrangements with Shanghai IT, Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement, Huopu Cloud and their respective shareholders, we are able to direct and control the operation and management of Shanghai IT, Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement and Huopu Cloud. We believe that the individual shareholders of Shanghai IT, Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement and Huopu Cloud will not receive material personal benefits from these agreements except as shareholders or employees of The9 Limited.

We do not believe we could have obtained these agreements, taken as a whole, from unrelated third parties. Because of the uncertainty relating to the legal and regulatory environment in China, the terms of most of the agreements were not defined unless terminated by the parties thereto. According to our PRC counsel, Zhong Lun Law Firm, subject to the interpretation and implementation of the GAPP Circular, these agreements, except those that have already been terminated, are valid, binding and enforceable under the current laws and regulations of China. The principal provisions of these agreements are described below.

Domain Name License Agreement. We granted Shanghai IT the right to use the domain name www.the9.com for its hosting of The9 City and its provision of Internet content in China. The relevant license agreement was terminated when we transferred the domain name to Shanghai IT.

Exclusive Technical Service Agreement. We provide Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud with technical services for the operation of computer software and related businesses, including the provision of systematic solutions for the operation of Internet websites, the rental of computer and Internet facilities, daily maintenance of Internet servers and databases, the development and update of relevant computer software, and all other related technical and consulting services. Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud pay service fees to us based on their actual operating results at a service fee equal to 90% of all operating profit generated by Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud. We are the exclusive provider of these services to Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud. According to the relevant PRC rules and regulations, related party transactions should be negotiated at the arm's length basis and apply reasonable transfer pricing methods. However, the determination of service fees is under the sole discretion of us. These agreements do not have specific clauses on renewal but do have an initial term of 20 years (with the earliest expiration date being December 31, 2029). By virtue

of the governance rights we maintain over Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, through the terms of the other agreements noted above, we are able to unilaterally renew, extend or amend the service agreements at our discretion.

Shareholder Voting Proxy Agreements. Each of the shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud has entered into a Shareholder Voting Proxy Agreement with us, under which each shareholder of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud irrevocably grants any third parties designate by us the power to exercise all voting rights to which he/she is entitled as a shareholder of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, including the right to attend shareholders meetings, to exercise voting rights and to appoint directors, a general manager, and other senior management of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud. The power of proxy is irrevocable and may only be terminated at our discretion. We have also entered into a similar agreement with the shareholder of Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement.

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Call Option Agreements. We entered into a call option agreement with each of the shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, under which the parties irrevocably agreed that, at our sole discretion, we and/or any third parties designated by us will be entitled to acquire all or part of the equity interests in Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, to the extent permitted by the then-effective PRC laws and regulations. The consideration for such acquisition will be the price equal to the lower of the amount of the registered capital of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud (as the case may be) and the minimum amount permissible by the then- applicable PRC law. The shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud have also agreed not to enter into any transaction, or fail to take any action, that would substantially affect the assets, liabilities, equity, operations or other legal rights of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud without our prior written consent, including, without limitation, declaration and distribution of dividends and profits; sale, assignment, mortgage or disposition of, or encumbrances on, the Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud's equity; merger or consolidation; creation, assumption, guarantee or incurrence of any indebtedness; entering into other materials contracts. The agreements shall not expire until such time as we acquire all equity interests of Shanghai IT or Huopu Cloud subject to applicable PRC laws. We and the shareholder of Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement have entered into a similar call option agreement.

Loan Agreements. From 2002 to May 2005, we provided an aggregate of RMB23.0 million in loan to the then shareholders of Shanghai IT for the purposes of capitalizing and increasing the registered capital of Shanghai IT. Such loan agreement was assumed by the current shareholders of Shanghai IT when Jun Zhu transferred the equity interest in Shanghai IT to Wei Ji in 2011. In December 2010, we provided an aggregate of RMB50.0 million loan to the shareholders of Huopu Cloud, for the purposes of capitalizing the registered capital of Huopu Cloud. Pursuant to the terms of these loan agreements, we granted an interest-free loan to each shareholder of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud for the explicit purpose of making a capital contribution to Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud. The loans have an unspecified term and will remain outstanding for the shorter of the duration of The9 Computer or that of the Shanghai IT or Huopu Cloud (as the case may be), or until such time that we elect to terminate the agreement (which is at our sole discretion) at which point the loans are payable on demand. Such loan shall only become immediately due and payable when we send a written notice to the borrowers requesting repayment. Currently, Yong Wang and Wei Ji have pledged all of their equity interests in Shanghai IT in favor of us under an equity pledge agreement. Junping Han and Wei Xiong have pledged all of their equity interests in Huopu Cloud in favor of us under an equity pledge agreement. In the event of a breach of any term in the loan agreements or any other agreements by either Shanghai IT, Huopu Cloud or its shareholders, we will be entitled to enforce our rights as a pledgee under the agreement. We and the shareholder of Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement have entered into a similar loan agreement.

Equity Pledge Agreements. To secure the full performance by Shanghai IT, Huopu Cloud or its shareholders of their respective obligations under the Shareholder Voting Proxy Agreement, the Call Option Agreement and the Loan Agreement, the shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud have pledged all of their equity interests in Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, respectively, in favor of us under an equity pledge agreement. In addition, the dividend distributions to the shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud, if any, will be deposited in an escrow account over which we have exclusive control. The pledge shall remain effective until all obligations under such agreements have been fully performed. The shareholder has the obligation to maintain ownership and effective control over the pledged equity. Under no circumstances, without our prior written consent, may the shareholder transfer or otherwise encumber any equity interests in Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud. If any event of default as provided for therein occurs, The9 Computer, as the pledgee, will be entitled to dispose of the pledged equity interests through transfer or assignment and use the proceeds to repay the loans or make other payments due under the above loan agreements up to the loan amounts. Each of the shareholders of Shanghai IT and Huopu Cloud has registered the pledge of its equity interests with the relevant local administration for industry and commerce pursuant to the new PRC Property Rights Law. In the event of a breach of any term in the above agreements by either Shanghai IT, Huopu Cloud or its shareholders, we will be entitled to enforce our pledge rights over such pledged equity interests to compensate for any and all losses suffered from such breach. A similar equity pledge agreement was also entered into by and between us

and the individual shareholder of Shanghai Jiucheng Advertisement.

Arrangements with Fire Rain and Wanyouyl

Fire Rain. In February 2009, we made an investment and purchased 20% equity interests in Fire Rain, a company engaged in research and development of ShenXianZhuan, a MMORPG. We also obtained an exclusive license from Fire Rain to operate ShenXianZhuan in mainland China. In January 2010, we purchased an additional 5% equity interest and increased our shareholding in Fire Rain to 25%. ShenXianZhuan was commercially launched in China in August 2011 and we were entitled to 80% of the revenues from the game since then. Through certain contractual arrangements, we also provided loans in support of Fire Rain's business operations. Pursuant to our then contractual arrangement with Fire Rain, we have the power to make decisions that most significantly affect Fire Rain's operations and effectively assumed a majority of economic risks associated with it, and has the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive returns that are significant to Fire Rain. As such, we were the primary beneficiary of Fire Rain and have included it in our consolidated financial statements.

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In late 2012, due to the weaker than expected performance of the game developed by Fire Rain, we decided to restructure our investments in, and terminate certain contractual arrangements with, Fire Rain, which resulted in the return of the game license and the cessation of providing additional financial support to Fire Rain. The game operations will be controlled directly by Fire Rain prospectively. As a result of the restructuring and change in contractual arrangements, we no longer have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact Fire Rain's operations, and as such we ceased to be the primary beneficiary of Fire Rain. As a result, we deconsolidated Fire Rain on the date the restructuring and change in contractual arrangements happened. As of the date of deconsolidation, we retained a 25% equity interest and contractual rights to receive repayment of game development expenditures of RMB17 million and a contractual right to receive 20% of the gross revenues generated by the game. The total loss on deconsolidation of Fire Rain was RMB12.4 million, of which RMB1.3 million relates to the loss from remeasurement of the 25% retained equity interest. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report on Form 20-F for more information regarding the deconsolidation of Fire Rain. From the date of deconsolidation to December 31, 2012 and during the year of 2013, we received RMB0.8 million and RMB2.2 million (US\$0.4 million) for the revenue sharing arrangement relating to Fire Rain game operation.

Of the advancement of RMB17.0 million we made to Fire Rain, RMB4.5 million (US\$0.7 million) was repaid in January 2013. In addition, certain cash advances to Fire Rain secured by the personal guarantee of the spouse of a third-party shareholder of Fire Rain. In April 2013, we agreed that such shareholder will transfer a 33.5% equity interest in Fire Rain to us and in return we will release the personal guarantee provided. After the share transfer and as of February 28, 2014, we own approximately 58.5% of the equity interest in Fire Rain. In late 2013, due to the continuous weak performance, management of Fire Rain determined to liquidate Fire Rain.

Wanyouyl. From July 2009 to June 2010, we made an investment in and purchased 20% equity interest in Wanyouyl, a company engaged in research and development of Era Zero. We also obtained an exclusive global license from Wanyouyl to operate Era Zero. Through certain contractual arrangements, we also provided loans in support of Wanyouyl's business operations. Pursuant to our then contractual arrangement with Wanyouyl, we established the power to make decisions that most significantly affect Wanyouyl's operations and effectively assumed a majority of economic risks associated with the entity, and had the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive returns that are significant to Wanyouyl. As such, we were the primary beneficiary of Wanyouyl and have consolidated the entity in our consolidated financial statements until September 2012.

In late 2012, due to its unsatisfactory testing result, we restructured the investments in and contractual arrangement with Wanyouyl through certain transactions. In particular, we terminated the product development and license agreement with Wanyouyl and sold our equity interest in Wanyouyl to a third party for a consideration of RMB3.0 million. We retained a contractual right to receive 20% of future revenues of Era Zero developed by Wanyouyl, subject to a cap of RMB10 million. We deconsolidated Wanyouyl as a result of these transactions and recorded a total loss on deconsolidation of RMB5.7 million, which is recognized as loss on termination of R&D VIE arrangements for the year ended December 31, 2012. In 2013, we received RMB2.6 million (US\$0.4 million) from the 20% revenue sharing arrangement for the game developed by Wanyouyl.

Stock Option Grants

See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees B. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers Share Incentive Plan Amended 2004 Stock Option Plan.

Investments or Agreements entered into with Affiliated Entities

In April 2012, we entered into a loan agreement with Beijing Linkage, our related party in which we own 45% equity interest. Pursuant to the loan agreement, we made a loan in the amount of RMB6.8 million to Beijing Linkage for it to make capital increase in its invested company. There was RMB5.3 million outstanding balance of such loan as of December 31, 2012. In March 2013, we entered into another loan agreement with Beijing Linkage, pursuant to which we made another loan in the amount of RMB4.5 million to Beijing Linkage for providing working capital to its invested company. Certain other shareholders of Beijing Linkage, namely Yong Lv, Qiang Zhang and Linzhen Cheng, have pledged their equity interests in Beijing Linkage for Beijing Linkage's obligations under the aforesaid RMB4.5 million working capital loan. Total loan amounted to RMB9.8 million (US\$1.6 million) as of December 31, 2013, and has been fully recorded in impairment due to Beijing Linkage's doubtful ability of repayment, and was fully impaired in 2013 due to the concern on its recoverability.

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In February 2013, we established a new joint venture, namely ZTE9, in cooperation with Shanghai Zhongxing Communication Technology Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Ruigao Information Technology Co., Ltd., in Wuxi, Jiangsu province, to develop and operate home entertainment set top box business. We initially owned 51.5% of the equity interests in ZTE9. In August 2013, we transferred 9% of our equity interests in ZTE9 for a consideration of RMB0.9 million (US\$0.1 million) to Ms. Jingyi Zhao, the chief executive officer of ZTE9, who holds the equity interests for herself and on behalf of several other members of management of ZTE9. We extended an interest-free loan of RMB0.9 million with a term of three years to Ms. Jingyi Zhao to be used to pay the equity interest transfer consideration. Pursuant to the loan agreement, during the term of the loan, if Ms. Zhao resigns from ZTE9 or fails to meet her performance target set by the board of director of ZTE9 for two consecutive years, we may choose to require Ms. Zhao to repay the loan or transfer the 9% equity interests in ZTE9 held by her back to us or our designee immediately. As of December 31, 2013, we held 33.5% equity interest of ZTE9. In February 2014, Guangdong Hongtu Guangdian Investment Limited Company made a capital investment of RMB12.5 million to acquire 10% equity interests in ZTE9. As a result, as of the date of this annual report, we hold 30.15% equity interest in ZTE9. For the year ended December 31, 2013, net royalty charged by ZTE9 for providing game contents on IPTV to us was RMB6.0 million (US\$1.0 million). As of December 31, 2013, the outstanding balance due to ZTE9 was RMB4.8 million (US\$0.8 million).

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

In May 2011, Diego Maradona, a former Argentina soccer star, filed a lawsuit in the Beijing No. 1 Intermediate People's Court against Shanghai IT and a third-party company in China, alleging that the defendants used his name and image in a web and social game operated by us without his authorization. In July 2011, the plaintiff amended his complaint to include The9 Computer as a defendant. The plaintiff in the case demanded, among others, that the defendants pay RMB20 million for his alleged losses. In June 2013, the Beijing No.1 People's Intermediate Court issued a judgment against us for infringing the portraiture right of the plaintiff and required us to pay a total of RMB3 million (US\$0.5 million) as economic damages and other related fees to the plaintiff. We have appealed the case to the Beijing People's Superior Court. A hearing was held by the court on December 26, 2013. We are currently waiting for the decision. In June 2013, Shanghai IT filed lawsuit in the Shanghai Xuhui New District People's Court against Shanghai Lianqiu Investment Consultancy Co., Ltd., claiming that the defendant had breached its obligation under a copyright license agreement entered into with Shanghai IT by misrepresenting that it is duly authorized to grant Shanghai IT a license for development of online games based on the Transformers. The case is pending as of the date of this annual report.

Other than the foregoing, we are not currently a party to any material litigation or other legal proceeding and are not aware of any pending or threatened litigation or other legal proceeding that may have a material adverse impact on our

business, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents**Dividend Policy**

We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings for use in the operation and expansion of our business. Our board of directors has discretion as to whether we will distribute dividends in the future, subject to applicable laws. Even if our board of directors determines to distribute dividends, the form, frequency and amount of our dividends will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions, legal restrictions and other factors as the board of directors may deem relevant. Any dividend we declare will be paid to the holders of ADSs, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, to the same extent as holders of our ordinary shares, less the fees and expenses payable under the deposit agreement. Any dividend we declare will be distributed by the depository bank to the holders of our ADSs. Cash dividends on our ordinary shares, if any, will be paid in U.S. dollars.

B. Significant Changes

Except as otherwise disclosed 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. Offer and Listing Details**

Our ADSs, each representing one ordinary share, have been listed on the Nasdaq Global Market since December 15, 2004. Our ADSs are traded under the symbol NCTY. The following table provides the high and low trading prices for our ADSs on the Nasdaq Global Market for the periods specified.

	Sales Price	
	High	Low
Annual High and Low		
2009	16.64	6.28
2010	8.66	3.70
2011	8.49	2.90
2012	7.98	2.71
2013	4.50	2.08
Quarterly High and Low		
First Quarter 2012	7.98	5.35
Second Quarter 2012	6.82	4.10
Third Quarter 2012	5.98	4.38
Fourth Quarter 2012	4.74	2.71
First Quarter 2013	3.33	2.53
Second Quarter 2013	4.50	2.40
Third Quarter 2013	4.10	2.23
Fourth Quarter 2013	3.88	2.08
Monthly High and Low		

September 2013	3.09	2.23
October 2013	3.88	2.29
November 2013	2.72	2.45
December 2013	2.62	2.08
January 2014	2.79	2.15
February 2014	3.20	2.09
March 2014 (through March 14, 2014)	3.17	2.61

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ADSs, each representing one ordinary share, have been listed on the Nasdaq Global Market since December 15, 2004 under the symbol NCTY.

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D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

Item 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

We are a Cayman Islands company and our affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association and the Companies Law (2013 Revision) of the Cayman Islands, which is referred to as the Companies Law below.

As of the date of this annual report, our authorized share capital is US\$2,500,000, consisting of 250,000,000 ordinary shares, par value of US\$0.01 each. The following are summaries of material provisions of our currently effective amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and the Companies Law insofar as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares.

Ordinary Shares

General. All of our outstanding ordinary shares are fully paid and non-assessable. Certificates representing the ordinary shares are issued in registered form. Our shareholders may freely hold and vote their shares.

Dividends. The holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by our board of directors subject to the Companies Law.

Voting Rights. Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote on all matters upon which the ordinary shares are entitled to vote. Voting at any meeting of shareholders is by show of hands unless a poll is demanded. A poll may be demanded by any shareholder or shareholders together holding at least ten percent of the shares given a right to vote at the meeting, present in person or by proxy.

A quorum required for a meeting of shareholders consists of holders of not less than one-third of all outstanding shares entitled to vote. Shareholders' meetings shall, if required by the Companies Law, be held annually. Annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings may be convened by our board of directors on its own initiative.

Extraordinary general meetings shall be convened by our board of directors upon a request to the directors by shareholders holding in aggregate at least 33% of our voting share capital. Advance notice of at least seven business days is required for the convening of our annual general meeting and other shareholders meetings.

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An ordinary resolution to be passed by the shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes attaching to the ordinary shares cast in a general meeting, while a special resolution requires the affirmative vote of no less than two-thirds of the votes attaching to the ordinary shares cast in a general meeting and includes a unanimous written resolution expressly passed as a special resolution. A special resolution is required for important matters such as a change of name, a decrease of our share capital, or amending the memorandum and articles of association. Holders of the ordinary shares may effect certain changes by ordinary resolution, including an increase of our share capital, the consolidation and division of all or any of our share capital into shares of a larger amount than our existing share capital, and the cancellation of any shares.

Transfer of Shares. Subject to the restrictions of our articles of association, as applicable, any of our shareholders may transfer all or any of his or her ordinary shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or any other form approved by our board. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the shares until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members in respect thereof.

Liquidation. On a return of capital on winding up or otherwise (other than on conversion, redemption or purchase of shares), assets available for distribution among the holders of ordinary shares shall be distributed among the holders of the ordinary shares as the liquidator deems fair. If our assets available for distribution are insufficient to repay all of the paid-up capital, the assets will be distributed so that the losses are borne by our shareholders proportionately.

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 days prior to the specified time and place of payment. The shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid on the specified time are subject to forfeiture.

Redemption of Shares. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law and our articles of association, we may issue shares on terms that are subject to redemption, at our option or at the option of the holders, on such terms and in such manner as may be determined by our board of directors.

Variation of Rights of Shares. All or any of the special rights attached to any class of shares may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, be varied either with the written consent of a majority of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an ordinary resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

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. See H. Documents on Display.

Differences in Corporate Law

The Companies Law is modeled after that of English law but does not follow recent English law statutory enactments. In addition, the Companies Law differs from laws applicable to Delaware corporations and their shareholders. Set forth below is a summary of the significant differences between the provisions of the Companies Law applicable to us and the laws applicable to Delaware corporations and their shareholders.

Mergers and Similar Arrangements. The Companies Law permits mergers and consolidations between Cayman Islands companies and between Cayman Islands companies and non-Cayman Islands companies. For these purposes:

a merger means the merging of two or more constituent companies and the vesting of their undertaking, property and liabilities in one of such companies as the surviving company; and

a consolidation means the combination of two or more constituent companies into a consolidated company and the vesting of the undertaking, property and liabilities of such companies to the consolidated company.

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In order to effect such a merger or consolidation, the directors of each constituent company must approve a written plan of merger or consolidation, which must then be authorized by:

a special resolution of the shareholders of each constituent company; and

such other authorizations, if any, as may be specified in such constituent company's articles of association. The plan of merger or consolidation must be filed with the Registrar of Companies together with a declaration as to the solvency of the consolidated or surviving company, a list of the assets and liabilities of each constituent company and an undertaking that a copy of the certificate of merger or consolidation will be given to the members and creditors of each constituent company that notification of the merger or consolidation will be published in the Cayman Islands Gazette. Dissenting shareholders have the right to be paid the fair value of their shares if they follow the required procedures, subject to certain exceptions. The fair value of the shares will be determined by the Cayman Islands court if it cannot be agreed among the parties. Court approval is not required for a merger or consolidation which is effected in compliance with these statutory procedures.

In addition, there are statutory provisions that facilitate the reconstruction and amalgamation of companies, provided that the arrangement is approved by a majority in number of each class of shareholders or creditors with whom the arrangement is to be made, and who must in addition represent three-fourths in value of each such class of shareholders or creditors, as the case may be, that are present and voting either in person or by proxy at a meeting, or meetings, convened for that purpose. The convening of the meetings and subsequently the arrangement must be sanctioned by the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands. While a dissenting shareholder has the right to express to the court the view that the transaction ought not to be approved, the court can be expected to approve the arrangement if it determines that:

the statutory provisions as to majority vote have been met;

the shareholders have been fairly represented at the meeting in question and the statutory majority are acting bona fide without coercion of the minority to promote interests adverse to those of the class;

the arrangement is such that may be reasonably approved by an intelligent and honest man of that class acting in respect of his interest; and

the arrangement is not one that would more properly be sanctioned under some other provision of the Companies Law.

When a take-over offer is made and accepted by holders of 90.0% of the shares affected within four months, the offeror may, within a two month period commencing on the expiration of such four month period, require the holders of the remaining shares to transfer such shares on the terms of the offer. An objection can be made to the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands but this is unlikely to succeed in the case of an offer which has been so approved unless there is evidence of fraud, bad faith or collusion.

If the arrangement and reconstruction is thus approved, the dissenting shareholder would have no rights comparable to appraisal rights, which would otherwise ordinarily be available to dissenting shareholders of Delaware corporations, providing rights to receive payment in cash for the judicially determined value of the shares.

Shareholders Suits. The Cayman Islands courts can be expected to follow English case law precedents. The Cayman Islands courts can be expected to apply and follow common law principles (namely the rule in *Foss v Harbottle* and the exceptions thereto) that permit a minority shareholder to commence a class action against the company or a derivative action in the name of the company to challenge (1) an act that is outside the company's corporate powers or that is illegal, (2) an act constituting a fraud against the minority shareholders where the wrongdoers are themselves in control of the company, and (3) an action requiring a resolution passed by a qualified or special majority that has not been obtained.

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Directors Fiduciary Duties. Under Delaware corporate law, a director of a Delaware corporation has a fiduciary duty to the corporation and its shareholders. This duty has two components: the duty of care and the duty of loyalty. The duty of care requires that a director act in good faith, with the care that an ordinarily prudent person would exercise under similar circumstances. Under this duty, a director must inform himself of, and disclose to shareholders, all material information reasonably available regarding a significant transaction. The duty of loyalty requires that a director act in a manner he reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation, he must not use his corporate position for personal gain or advantage. This duty prohibits self-dealing by a director and mandates that the best interest of the corporation and its shareholders take precedence over any interest possessed by a director, officer or controlling shareholder and not shared by the shareholders generally. In general, actions of a director are presumed to have been made on an informed basis, in good faith and in the honest belief that the action taken was in the best interests of the corporation. However, this presumption may be rebutted by evidence of a breach of one of the fiduciary duties. Should such evidence be presented concerning a transaction by a director, a director must prove the procedural fairness of the transaction, and that the transaction was of fair value to the corporation.

As a matter of Cayman Islands law, a director of a Cayman Islands company is in the position of a fiduciary with respect to the company and therefore it is considered that he owes the following duties to the company a duty to act in good faith in the best interests of the company, a duty not to make a personal profit out of his position as director (unless the company permits him to do so), a duty not to put himself in a position where the interests of the company conflict with his personal interest or his duty to a third party and a duty to exercise powers for the purpose for which such powers were intended. A director of a Cayman Islands company owes to the company a duty to act with skill and care. It was previously considered that a director need not exhibit in the performance of his duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from a person of his knowledge and experience. However, there are indications that the English and Commonwealth courts are moving towards an objective standard with regard to the required skill and care and these authorities are likely to be followed in the Cayman Islands.

Shareholder Action by Written Consent. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation may eliminate the right of shareholders to act by written consent by amendment to its certificate of incorporation. Cayman Islands law and our articles of association provide that shareholders may approve corporate matters by way of written resolution signed by or on behalf of each shareholder who would have been entitled to vote on such matter at a general meeting without a meeting being held.

Shareholder Proposals. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a shareholder has the right to put any proposal before the annual meeting of shareholders, provided it complies with the notice provisions in the governing documents. A special meeting may be called by the board of directors or any other person authorized to do so in the governing documents, but shareholders may be precluded from calling special meetings. Cayman Islands law and our articles of association allow our shareholders holding not less than 33 per cent of the paid up voting share capital of the company to requisition a shareholder s meeting.

Cumulative Voting. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, cumulative voting for elections of directors is not permitted unless the corporation s certificate of incorporation specifically provides for it. Cumulative voting potentially facilitates the representation of minority shareholders on a board of directors since it permits the minority shareholder to cast all the votes to which the shareholder is entitled on a single director, which increases the shareholder s voting power with respect to electing such director. As permitted under Cayman Islands law, our articles of association do not provide for cumulative voting.

Removal of Directors. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a director of a corporation may be removed with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Under our articles of association, directors can be removed with or without cause, but only by the

vote of a majority of the holders of our shares voting at a meeting or the unanimous written resolution of all shareholders.

Transactions with Interested Shareholders. The Delaware General Corporation Law contains a business combination statute applicable to Delaware public corporations whereby, unless the corporation has specifically elected not to be governed by such statute by amendment to its certificate of incorporation, it is prohibited from engaging in certain business combinations with an interested shareholder for three years following the date that such person becomes an interested shareholder. An interested shareholder generally is a person or group who or which owns or owned 15% or more of the target's outstanding voting stock within the past three years. This has the effect of limiting the ability of a potential acquiror to make a two-tiered bid for the target in which all shareholders would not be treated equally. The statute does not apply if, among other things, prior to the date on which such shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, the board of directors approves either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the person becoming an interested shareholder. This encourages any potential acquiror of a Delaware public corporation to negotiate the terms of any acquisition transaction with the target's board of directors.

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Cayman Islands law has no comparable statute. As a result, we cannot avail ourselves of the types of protections afforded by the Delaware business combination statute. However, although Cayman Islands law does not regulate transactions between a company and its significant shareholders, it does provide that such transactions must be entered into bona fide in the best interests of the company and for a proper purpose and not with the effect of constituting a fraud on the minority shareholders.

Dissolution; Winding Up. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, unless the board of directors approves the proposal to dissolve, dissolution must be approved by shareholders holding 100% of the total voting power of the corporation. Only if the dissolution is initiated by the board of directors may it be approved by a simple majority of the corporation's outstanding shares. Delaware law allows a Delaware corporation to include in its certificate of incorporation a supermajority voting requirement in connection with dissolutions initiated by the board. Under the Companies Law, our company may be dissolved, liquidated or wound up by either an order of the courts of the Cayman Islands or by a special resolution, or by an ordinary resolution on the basis that our company is unable to pay its debts as they fall due. The court has authority to order winding up in a number of specified circumstances including where it is, in the opinion of the court, just and equitable to do so.

Variation of Rights of Shares. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation may vary the rights of a class of shares with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of such class, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Under our articles of association, if our share capital is divided into more than one class of shares, we may vary the rights attached to any class only with the written consent of the holders of at least a majority of the shares of such class or with the sanction of a resolution passed by at least a majority of the holders of such class present in person or by proxy at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

Amendment of Governing Documents. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation's governing documents may be amended with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. As permitted by Cayman Islands law, our memorandum and articles of association may be amended with the vote of at least two-third holders of our shares at a meeting or the unanimous written resolution of all shareholders.

Anti-Takeover Provisions in Memorandum and Articles of Association. Some provisions of the memorandum and articles of association may discourage, delay or prevent a change in 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

create a classified board of directors pursuant to which our directors are elected for staggered terms, which means that shareholders can only elect, or remove, a limited number of directors in any given year.

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.

Rights of Non-Resident or Foreign Shareholders. There are no limitations imposed by our memorandum and articles of association on the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights on our shares. In

addition, there are no provisions in our memorandum and articles of association governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

Inspection of Books and Records. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, any shareholder of a corporation may for any proper purpose inspect or make copies of the corporation's stock ledger, list of shareholders and other books and records. Holders of our shares will have no general right under Cayman Islands law to inspect or obtain copies of our list of shareholders or corporate records. However, we will provide our shareholders with annual audited financial statements.

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Shareholder Rights Plan

On January 8, 2009, our board of directors declared a dividend of one ordinary share purchase right, or a Right, for each of our ordinary shares outstanding at the close of business on January 22, 2009. See Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds.

C. Material Contracts

We have not entered into any material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and other than those described in Item 4. Information on the Company or elsewhere in this annual report.

D. Exchange Controls

China's government imposes control over the convertibility of the RMB into foreign currencies. The conversion of RMB into foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, has been based on rates announced by the PBOC. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-old policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. This change in policy has resulted in a significant appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar since the introduction of new policy. While the international reaction to the RMB revaluation has generally been positive, there remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt an even more flexible currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar.

Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations issued by the State Council on January 29, 1996, and effective as of April 1, 1996 (and amended on January 14, 1997 and August 5, 2008) and the Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations which came into effect on July 1, 1996 regarding foreign exchange control, or the Regulations, conversion of RMB into foreign exchange by foreign investment enterprises for current account items, including the distribution of dividends and profits to foreign investors of foreign invested enterprises, is typically permissible. Foreign investment enterprises are permitted to remit foreign exchange from their foreign exchange bank account in China on the basis of, inter alia, the terms of the relevant joint venture contracts, articles of association, and the board resolutions declaring the distribution of the dividend and payment of profits. On January 14, 1997, the State Council amended the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and added, among other things, an important provision, as Article 5 provides that the state shall not impose restrictions on recurring international current account payments and transfers. Conversion of RMB into foreign currencies and remittance of foreign currencies for capital account items, including direct investment, loans and security investment, is still subject to the approval of SAFE, in each such transaction.

Under the Regulations, foreign investment enterprises are required to open and maintain separate foreign exchange accounts for capital account items (but not for other items). In addition, foreign investment enterprises may only buy, sell and/or remit foreign currencies at those banks authorized to conduct foreign exchange business upon the production of valid commercial documents and, in some cases, such as capital account item transactions, document approval from SAFE.

Currently, foreign investment enterprises are required to apply to SAFE for foreign exchange registration certificates for foreign investment enterprises (which are granted to foreign investment enterprises, upon fulfilling specified conditions and which are subject to review and renewal by SAFE on an annual basis). Usually, with such foreign exchange registration certificates and required underlying transaction documents, or with approval documents from

the SAFE if the transactions are under capital account (which are obtained on a transaction-by-transaction basis), foreign-invested enterprises may enter into foreign exchange transactions at banks authorized to conduct foreign exchange business to obtain foreign exchange for their needs.

E. Taxation

The following summary of the material Cayman Islands and U. S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares is based upon laws and relevant 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 state, local and other tax laws.

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Cayman Islands Taxation

In the opinion of our Cayman Islands counsel, Maples and Calder, 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. No Cayman Islands stamp duty will be payable unless an instrument is executed in, brought to, or produced before a court of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties which are applicable to payments made to or by our company. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

U. S. Federal Income Taxation

The following discussion describes material U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders (as defined below) under current law of an investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares. This discussion applies only to U.S. Holders that hold the ADSs or ordinary shares as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) and have the U.S. dollar as their functional currency. This discussion is based on the tax laws of the United States in effect as of the date of this annual report and on U.S. Treasury regulations in effect or, in some cases, proposed as of the date of this annual report, as well as judicial and administrative interpretations thereof available on or before such date. All of the foregoing authorities are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below.

The following discussion does not deal with the tax consequences to any particular investor or to persons in special tax situations such as:

banks and other financial institutions;

insurance companies;

regulated investment companies;

real estate investment trusts;

broker-dealers;

traders that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting;

U.S. expatriates or entities subject to the U.S. anti-inversion rules;

tax-exempt entities;

persons liable for alternative minimum tax;

persons whose functional currency is other than the United States dollar;

persons holding an ADS or ordinary share as part of a straddle, hedging, conversion or integrated transaction;

persons holding ADSs or ordinary shares through a bank, financial institution or other entity, or a branch thereof, located, organized or resident outside the United States;

persons that actually or constructively own 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our voting stock;

partnerships or other pass-through entities, or persons holding ADSs or ordinary shares through such entities; or

persons who acquired ADSs or ordinary shares pursuant to the exercise of any employee share option or otherwise as compensation.

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In addition, the discussion below does not address any tax consequences arising out of the 3.8% Medicare tax on net investment income.

INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF THE U.S. FEDERAL TAX RULES TO THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES AS WELL AS THE STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S. AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF ADSs OR ORDINARY SHARES.

The discussion below of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders will apply to you if you are a beneficial owner of ADSs or ordinary shares and you are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized under the laws of the United States, 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 that (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more U.S. persons for all substantial decisions or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership (or other entity taxable as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or ordinary shares, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership will depend on the status of such partner and the activities of such partnership.

The discussion below assumes that the representations contained in the deposit agreement are true and that the obligations in the deposit agreement and any related agreement have been and will be complied with in accordance with their terms. If you hold ADSs, you should be treated as the holder of the underlying ordinary shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that intermediaries in the chain of ownership between the holder of an ADS and the issuer of the security underlying the ADS may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the beneficial ownership of the underlying security (for example, pre-releasing ADSs to persons that do not have beneficial ownership of the securities underlying the ADSs). Accordingly, the creditability of any foreign tax credits or the availability of the reduced tax rate for dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, including individual U.S. Holders (as discussed below), could be affected by actions taken by intermediaries in the chain of ownership between the holders of ADSs and our company if as a result of such actions the holders of ADSs are not properly treated as beneficial owners of underlying ordinary shares.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Based on the market price of our ADSs and the value and composition of our assets and liabilities, although not free from doubt, we believe we were a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes

for the taxable year ended December 31, 2013.

A non-U.S. corporation will be a PFIC for any taxable year if either:

at least 75% of its gross income for such year is passive income; or

at least 50% of the value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets) during such year is attributable to assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income (the asset test).

For this purpose, passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties and rents (other than certain royalties and rents derived in the active conduct of a trade or business and not derived from a related person). The classification of certain of our income as active or passive and certain of our assets as producing active or passive income, and hence whether we expect to be or will become a PFIC, depends on the interpretation of certain U.S. Treasury Regulations, including certain regulations relating to royalty income and income from intangible assets, as well as certain Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, guidance relating to the classification of assets as producing active or passive income and certain IRS guidance relating to the distinction between services income and royalties for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such regulations and guidance are potentially subject to different interpretations. If the percentage of our assets treated as producing passive income increases, we may become a PFIC for the current or one or more future taxable years.

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We will be treated as owning our proportionate share of the assets and earning our proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, at least 25% (by value) of the stock. In applying this rule, however, it is not clear whether the contractual arrangements between us and our affiliated entities will be treated as ownership of stock. If it were determined, that we are not the owner of our VIEs for United States federal income tax purposes, the composition of our income and assets would change and we may be more likely to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year.

We must make a separate determination after the close of each taxable year as to whether we were a PFIC for that year. Because the value of our assets for purposes of the asset test generally will be determined by reference to the market price of our ADSs or ordinary shares, our PFIC status will depend in part on the market price of our ADSs or ordinary shares, which may fluctuate significantly, and the composition of our assets and liabilities. Based on the market price of our ADSs and the value and composition of our assets and liabilities during the taxable year ended December 31, 2013, we believe we were a PFIC for such year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold ADSs or ordinary shares, we generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to you for all succeeding years during which you hold ADSs or ordinary shares, unless we cease to be a PFIC and you make a deemed sale election with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares, as applicable. If such election is made, you will be deemed to have sold the ADSs or ordinary shares you hold at their fair market value and any gain from such deemed sale would be subject to the rules described in the following two paragraphs. After the deemed sale election, so long as we do not become a PFIC in a subsequent taxable year, your ADSs or ordinary shares with respect to which such election was made will not be treated as shares in a PFIC and you will not be subject to the rules described below with respect to any excess distribution you receive from us or any gain from an actual sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares. **You are strongly urged to consult your tax advisors as to the possibility and consequences of making a deemed sale election if we cease to be a PFIC and such election becomes available to you.**

For each taxable year that we are treated as a PFIC with respect to you, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any excess distribution you receive and any gain you recognize from a sale or other disposition (including a pledge) of the ADSs or ordinary shares, unless you make a mark-to-market election as discussed below. Distributions you receive in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions you received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or your holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares will be treated as an excess distribution. Under these special tax rules, if you receive any excess distribution or recognize any gain from a sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares:

the excess distribution or recognized gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares;

the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable years in your holding period prior to the first taxable year in which we were a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income; and

the amount allocated to each other taxable year will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as applicable, for each such year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

The tax liability for amounts allocated to years prior to the year of disposition or excess distribution cannot be offset by any net operating losses for such years, and gains (but not losses) from the sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares cannot be treated as capital, even if you hold the ADSs or ordinary shares as capital assets.

If we are treated as a PFIC with respect to you for any taxable year, to the extent any of our subsidiaries are also PFICs or we make direct or indirect equity investments in other entities that are PFICs, you will be deemed to own shares in such lower-tier PFICs that are directly or indirectly owned by us in that proportion that the value of the ADSs or ordinary shares you own bears to the value of all of our ADSs or ordinary shares, and you may be subject to the rules described in the preceding two paragraphs with respect to the shares of such lower-tier PFICs that you would be deemed to own. It is likely that one or more of our subsidiaries were PFICs for the taxable year ending December 31, 2013. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

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A U.S. Holder of marketable stock (as defined below) of a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election for such stock to elect out of the PFIC rules described above regarding excess distributions and recognized gains. If you make a valid mark-to-market election for the ADSs or ordinary shares, you will include in income for each year that we are a PFIC an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the ADSs or ordinary shares as of the close of your taxable year over your adjusted basis in such ADSs or ordinary shares. You will be allowed a deduction for the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of the ADSs or ordinary shares over their fair market value as of the close of the taxable year. However, deductions will be allowable only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains on the ADSs or ordinary shares included in your income for prior taxable years. Amounts included in your income under a mark-to-market election, as well as gain on the actual sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares, will be treated as ordinary income. Ordinary loss treatment will apply to the deductible portion of any mark-to-market loss on the ADSs or ordinary shares, as well as to any loss from the actual sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares, to the extent that the amount of such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included for such ADSs or ordinary shares. Your basis in the ADSs or ordinary shares will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts. If you make a mark-to-market election, any distributions that we make generally would be subject to the tax rules discussed below under Taxation of Dividends and Other Distributions on the ADSs or Ordinary Shares, except that the lower tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income would not apply.

The mark-to-market election is available only for marketable stock, which is stock that is traded in greater 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 U.S. Treasury regulations. The ADSs are currently listed on Nasdaq, which is a qualified exchange or other market for these purposes. Consequently, if the ADSs remain listed on Nasdaq and are regularly traded, and you are a holder of ADSs, we expect the mark-to-market election would be available to you if we are a PFIC (as we believe we were for 2013). Because a mark-to-market election cannot be made for equity interests in any lower-tier PFICs that we own, a U.S. Holder may continue to be subject to the PFIC rules described above regarding excess distributions and recognized gains with respect to its indirect interest in any investments held by us that are treated as an equity interest in a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You should consult your tax advisors as to the availability and desirability of a mark-to-market election, as well as the impact of such election on interests in any lower-tier PFICs.

Alternatively, a U.S. Holder of stock in a PFIC may make a qualified electing fund election with respect to such corporation to elect out of the PFIC rules described above regarding excess distributions and recognized gains. A U.S. Holder that makes a qualified electing fund election with respect to a PFIC generally will include in income such holder's *pro rata* share of the corporation's income on a current basis. However, you may make a qualified electing fund election with respect to your ADSs or ordinary shares only if we furnish you annually with certain tax information, and we currently do not intend to prepare or provide such information.

Unless otherwise provided by the U.S. Treasury, each U.S. shareholder of a PFIC is required to file an annual report containing such information as the U.S. Treasury may require. If we are a PFIC (as we believe we were for 2013), you should consult your tax advisors regarding any reporting requirements that may apply to you.

YOU ARE STRONGLY URGED TO CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE IMPACT OF OUR BEING A PFIC FOR 2013 ON YOUR INVESTMENT IN OUR ADSs AND ORDINARY SHARES AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF THE PFIC RULES AND THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING A MARK-TO-MARKET OR DEEMED SALE ELECTION.

Taxation of Dividends and Other Distributions on the ADSs or Ordinary Shares

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed above, the gross amount of any distribution we make to you with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares generally will be includible in your gross income as dividend income on the date of receipt by the depositary, in the case of ADSs, or by you, in the case of ordinary shares, but only to the extent that the distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as computed under U.S. federal income tax principles). The dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations. To the extent the amount of the distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, (as computed under U.S. federal income tax principles) such excess amount will be treated first as a tax-free return of your tax basis in your ADSs or ordinary shares, and then, to the extent such excess amount exceeds your tax basis, as a capital gain. Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits on the basis of U. S. federal income tax principles, any distribution paid will generally be reported as a dividend for U. S. federal income tax purposes.

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With respect to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, including individual U.S. Holders, dividends will be taxed at the lower capital gains rate applicable to qualified dividend income, provided that (1) the ADSs or ordinary shares, as applicable, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, or we are eligible for the benefits of a qualifying income tax treaty with the United States that includes an exchange of information program, (2) we are neither a PFIC nor treated as such with respect to you for the taxable year in which the dividend was paid and the preceding taxable year, and (3) certain holding period requirements are met. Under Internal Revenue Service authority, common or ordinary shares, or ADSs representing such shares, are considered for the purpose of clause (1) above to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States if they are listed on Nasdaq, as are our ADSs (but not our ordinary shares). Based on existing guidance, it is unclear whether the ordinary shares will be considered to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, because only the ADSs, and not the underlying ordinary shares, will be listed on a securities market in the United States. We believe, but we cannot assure you, that dividends we pay on the ordinary shares that are represented by ADSs, but not on the ordinary shares that are not so represented, will, subject to applicable limitations, be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation. If we are treated as a resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes under the EIT Law (see Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry New income tax laws may increase our tax burden or the tax burden on the holders of our shares or ADSs, and tax benefits available to us may be reduced or repealed, causing the value of your investment in us to suffer), we may be eligible for the benefits of the income tax treaty between the United States and the PRC. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of the lower capital gains rate applicable to qualified dividend income for dividends paid with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares.

Dividends will constitute foreign source income for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. If the dividends are taxed as qualified dividend income (as discussed above), the amount of the dividend taken into account for purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit limitation in general will be limited to the gross amount of the dividend, multiplied by the reduced tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income and divided by the highest tax rate normally applicable to dividends. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. For this purpose, dividends distributed by us with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares generally will constitute passive category income but could, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, constitute general category income.

If PRC withholding taxes apply to dividends paid to you with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares (see Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry New income tax laws may increase our tax burden or the tax burden on the holders of our shares or ADSs, and tax benefits available to us may be reduced or repealed, causing the value of your investment in us to suffer), subject to certain conditions and limitations, such PRC withholding taxes may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability. The rules relating to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex, and you should consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of a foreign tax credit in your particular circumstances, including the effects of any applicable income tax treaties.

Taxation of Disposition of the ADSs or Ordinary Shares

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed above, you will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of an ADS or ordinary share equal to the difference between the amount realized (in U.S. dollars) for the ADS or ordinary share and your tax basis (in U.S. dollars) in the ADS or ordinary share. If the consideration you receive for the ADS or ordinary share is not paid in U.S. dollars, the amount realized will be the U.S. dollar value of the payment received. In general, the U.S. dollar value of such a payment will be determined on the date of receipt of payment if you are a cash basis taxpayer and on the date of disposition if you are an accrual basis taxpayer. However, if the ADSs or ordinary shares, as applicable, are treated as traded on an established securities market and you are either a cash basis taxpayer or an accrual basis taxpayer who has made a special election, you will determine the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized in a foreign currency by translating the amount received at the spot rate of

exchange on the settlement date of the sale. The gain or loss generally will be a capital gain or loss. If you are a non-corporate U.S. Holder, including an individual U.S. Holder, that has held the ADS or ordinary share for more than one year, you generally will be eligible for reduced tax rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

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Any gain or loss that you recognize on a disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares generally will be treated as U.S. source income or loss for foreign tax credit limitation purposes (in the case of loss, subject to certain limitations). However, if we are treated as a resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes and PRC tax were to be imposed on any gain from the disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares (see Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company and Our Industry New income tax laws may increase our tax burden or the tax burden on the holders of our shares or ADSs, and tax benefits available to us may be reduced or repealed, causing the value of your investment in us to suffer), a U.S. Holder that is eligible for the benefits of the income tax treaty between the United States and the PRC may elect to treat the gain as PRC source income for foreign tax credit purposes. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the proper treatment of gain or loss in your particular circumstances, including the effect of any applicable income tax treaties.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividend payments with respect to ADSs or ordinary shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of ADSs or ordinary shares generally will be subject to information reporting to the Internal Revenue Service and possible U.S. backup withholding at a rate of 28%. Backup withholding will not apply, however, to a U.S. Holder that furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and makes any other required certification on Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 or that is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. U.S. Holders that are exempt from backup withholding should still complete Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 to avoid possible erroneous backup withholding.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, and you may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing an appropriate claim for refund with the Internal Revenue Service and furnishing any required information in a timely manner.

U.S. Holders who are individuals generally will be required to report our name, address and such information relating to an interest in the ADSs or ordinary shares as is necessary to identify the class or issue of which your ADSs or ordinary shares are a part. These requirements are subject to exceptions, including an exception for ADSs or ordinary shares held in accounts maintained by certain financial institutions and an exception applicable if the aggregate value of all specified foreign financial assets (as defined in the Code) does not exceed certain thresholds.

U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the information reporting and backup withholding rules.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We are subject to the periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act. Under the Exchange Act, we are required to file reports and other information with the SEC. Copies of reports and other information, when so filed, may be inspected without charge and may be obtained at prescribed rates at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC. The SEC also maintains a web site at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding Registrants that make electronic filings with the SEC using its EDGAR system. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of quarterly reports and proxy statements, and officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

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Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

We will furnish our shareholders with annual reports, which will include a review of operations and annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP.

I. Subsidiary Information

For a listing of our subsidiaries, see Item 4. Information on the Company C. Organizational Structure.

Item 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk. Our exposure to interest rate risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the interest income generated by excess cash invested in bank deposits. We have not used any derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio or for cash management purposes. Interest-earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. We have not been exposed nor do we anticipate being exposed to material risks due to changes in interest rates. However, our future interest income may fall short of expectations due to changes in interest rates.

Foreign Exchange Risk. We are exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. Our payments to overseas developers and a portion of our financial assets are denominated in U.S. dollars and other foreign currencies while a significant portion of our revenues are denominated in RMB, the legal currency in China. We have not used any forward contracts or currency borrowings to hedge our exposure to foreign currency risk. The value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions. The conversion of RMB into foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, has been based on rates set by PBOC. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-old policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, the RMB is permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. This change in policy has resulted in significant appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar since the introduction of new policy. While the international reaction to the RMB revaluation has generally been positive, there remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt an even more flexible currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar.

Any significant revaluation of RMB may adversely affect our cash flows and financial position, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ADSs in U.S. dollars. For example, an appreciation of RMB against the U.S. dollar would make any new RMB denominated investments or expenditures more costly to us, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into RMB for such purposes. An appreciation of RMB against the U.S. dollar would also result in foreign currency translation losses for financial reporting purposes when we translate our U.S. dollar denominated monetary assets into RMB, as the RMB is our functional and reporting currency.

Foreign exchange transactions under our capital account, including principal payments with respect to foreign currency-denominated obligations, continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and the approval of SAFE. These limitations could affect our ability to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, or to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Restrictions on currency exchange in China limit our ability to utilize our revenues effectively, make dividend payments and meet our foreign currency denominated obligations.

Item 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**C. Other Securities**

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

The Bank of New York Mellon, our ADS depositary, collects its fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depositary collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depositary may collect its annual fee for depositary services by deductions from cash distributions, or by directly billing investors, or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depositary may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid.

Persons depositing or withdrawing shares must pay:

US\$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion of 100 ADSs)

For:

Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property

US\$0.02 (or less) per ADS

Cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates

A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs

Any cash distribution to ADS registered holders

Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities that are distributed by the depositary to ADS registered holders

US\$0.02 (or less) per ADS per calendar year

Depositary services

Registration or transfer fees

Transfer and registration of shares on our share register to or from the name of the depositary or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares

Expenses of the depositary

Cable, telex and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement)

Taxes and other governmental charges the depositary or the custodian have to pay on any ADS or share underlying an ADS, for example, stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes

Converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars

As necessary

Any charges incurred by the depositary or its agents for servicing the deposited securities

As necessary

The depositary has agreed to reimburse us for expenses we incur that are related to the administration and maintenance of our ADS facility including, but not limited to, investor relations expenses, the annual Nasdaq Stock Market continued listing fees or any other program related expenses every year. There are limits on the amount of expenses for which the depositary will reimburse us, but the amount of reimbursement available to us is not related to the amounts of fees the depositary collects from investors. As of December 31, 2013, we had US\$0.3 million reimbursement receivable for the year 2013, after deducting withholding tax, from the depositary as reimbursement for legal fees and administrative expenses.

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PART II

Item 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

Item 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Shareholder Rights Plan

On January 8, 2009, our board of directors declared a dividend of one ordinary share purchase right, or a Right, for each of our ordinary shares outstanding at the close of business on January 22, 2009. As long as the Rights are attached to the ordinary shares, we will issue one Right (subject to adjustment) with each new ordinary share so that all such ordinary shares will have attached Rights. When exercisable, each Right will entitle the registered holder to purchase from us one ordinary share at a price of US\$19.5 per ordinary share, subject to adjustment.

The Rights will expire on January 8, 2019, subject to our right to extend such date and are exercisable only if a person or group obtains ownership of or announces a tender offer for 15% or more of our voting securities (including our company's ADSs representing ordinary shares). Upon exercise, all Rights holders except the potential acquirer will be entitled to acquire our shares or the acquirer's shares at a discount. We are entitled to redeem the Rights in whole at any time on or before the acquisition by a person or group of 15% or more of our voting securities (which for these purposes include ADSs representing ordinary shares), or exchange the Rights, in whole or in part, at an exchange ratio of one ordinary share, and of other securities, cash or other assets deemed to have the same value as one ordinary share, per Right, subject to adjustment.

The Rights were not distributed in response to any specific effort to acquire control of our company.

Use of Proceeds

Not Applicable.

Item 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, performed 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, 2013. Based on that evaluation, our management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2013, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that 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 information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, 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) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;

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provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

A material weakness is a deficiency (within the meaning of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standard No. 5, An Audit of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Performed in Conjunction with An Audit of Financial Statements, or PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 5), or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

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.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on our assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2013, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

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

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of The9 Limited:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of The9 Limited and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. 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 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 conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel 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.

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Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 of the Company and our report dated March 27, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP

Shanghai, China

March 27, 2014

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees C. Board Practices.

Item 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

Our board of directors has adopted a code of ethics that applies to our directors, officers, employees and agents, including certain provisions that specifically apply to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, senior finance officer, controller, vice presidents and any other persons who perform similar functions for us. We hereby undertake to provide to any person, without charge, a copy of our code of business conduct and ethics within ten working days after we receive such person's written request.

Item 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees by categories specified below in connection with certain professional services rendered by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accounts LLP, our principal external auditors for the periods indicated below.

	2012	2013	
	RMB	RMB	US\$
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	4,965,566	7,655,841	1,264,655
Audit-related fees ⁽²⁾			
Tax fees ⁽³⁾	179,133	181,611	30,000

- (1) Audit fees means the aggregate fees billed in each of the fiscal years listed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for the audit of our annual financial statements.
- (2) Audit-related fees means the aggregate fees billed in each of the fiscal years listed for assurance and related services by our principal auditors that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported under Audit fees.
- (3) Tax fees means the fees billed for tax compliance services, including the preparation of tax returns and tax consultations.

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The policy of our audit committee is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm, including audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services as described above, other than those for *de minimus* 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

Period	Total number of ADSs repurchased	Average price paid (US\$) per ADS⁽²⁾	Total number of ADSs purchased as part of publicly announced program⁽¹⁾	Approximate dollar value of ADSs that may yet be purchased under the program
1/1/2013-1/31/2013	201,621	3.02	201,621	9,251,750
2/1/2013-2/28/2013	1,012,069	2.75	1,012,069	6,459,966
3/1/2013-3/31/2013	190,147	2.73	190,147	5,935,694
4/1/2013-4/30/2013	264,471	2.59	264,471	5,243,635
Total	1,668,308	2.75	1,668,308	5,243,635

- (1) In December 2012, our board of directors authorized a share repurchase program under which we may purchase up to US\$10 million of our ADSs over the next 12 months on the open market and pursuant to any trading plan that may be adopted in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 of the Exchange Act.
- (2) Average price paid per ADS repurchased is the execution price, excluding commissions paid to brokers.

Item 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

Item 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands and our corporate governance practices are governed by applicable Cayman Islands law. In addition, because our ADSs are listed on the Nasdaq Global Market, we are subject to corporate governance requirements of the Nasdaq. However, Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 5615(a)(3) permits foreign private issuers like us to follow home country practice with respect to certain corporate governance matters, and we may decide to follow the home country practice on a case-by-case basis. We are committed to a high standard of corporate governance. As such, we endeavor to comply with most of the Nasdaq corporate governance practices and believe that we are currently in compliance with the NASDAQ corporate governance practices.

Item 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have elected to provide financial statements pursuant to Item 18.

Table of Contents**Item 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The consolidated financial statements for The9 Limited and its subsidiaries are included at the end of this annual report.

Item 19. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Document
1.1	Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of The Registrant as currently in effect (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 7, 2011)
2.1	Specimen American Depositary Receipt of The Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 Amendment No.2 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 9, 2004)
2.2	Specimen Certificate for Ordinary Shares of The Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 26, 2004)
2.3	Form of Deposit Agreement dated as of December 20, 2004, as amended and restated as of January 16, 2009, as further amended and restated as of March 20, 2009, and as further amended and restated as of 2010 among The Registrant, The Bank of New York Mellon as Depositary, and all Owners and Beneficial Owners from time to time of American Depositary Shares issued thereunder (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 of our Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form F-6 (file No. 333-156635) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 19, 2010)
4.1	Amended 2004 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (file No. 333-127700) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 16, 2010)
4.2	Form of Indemnification Agreement with the Registrant's directors and executive officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 Amendment No. 1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 30, 2004)
4.3	Form of Employment Agreement between the Registrant and a Senior Executive Officer of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 Amendment No. 1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 30, 2004)
4.4	Translation of Exclusive Technical Support Service Agreement, dated January 14, 2004, between Shanghai IT and The9 Computer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 26, 2004)
4.5	Translation of Master Agreement, dated January 1, 2004, among 9Webzen Shanghai, The9 Computer and Shanghai IT (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 from our Registration Statement on Form

F-1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 26, 2004)

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Exhibit Number	Document
4.6	Translation of Form of Call Option Agreement among The9 Computer, Shanghai IT and other parties therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 Amendment No.1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 30, 2004)
4.7	Translation of Form of Equity Pledge Agreement among The9 Computer, Shanghai Advertisement and the other parties therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 30, 2004)
4.8	Translation of Form of Loan Agreement between The9 Computer and a shareholder of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 Amendment No.1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 30, 2004)
4.9	Translation of Domain Name License Agreement, dated January 1, 2004, between GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited and Shanghai IT (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 26, 2004)
4.10	Joint Venture Agreement, dated September 10, 2002, between Webzen Inc. and GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 000-53051) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 26, 2004)
4.11	Subscription and Purchase Agreement, dated April 2, 2004, by and among The Registrant, Object Software Limited and other parties thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 26, 2004)
4.12	Shareholders Agreement, dated April 16, 2004, by and among The Registrant, Object Software Limited and its shareholders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 26, 2004)
4.13	Memorandum of Agreement, dated November 9, 2004, between The Registrant and Object Software Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 26, 2004)
4.14	Software License Agreement, dated September 20, 2004, among HanbitSoft, Inc., IMC Games, Co., Ltd. and GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 26, 2004)
4.15	Translation of Mystina Online Cooperative Agreement, dated July 19, 2004, between Lager (Beijing) Information Co., Ltd and The Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 26, 2004)
4.16	Translation of Capital Subscription Agreement, dated October 19, 2004, among Beijing Wanwei Sky Technology Co., Ltd., its shareholders and Shanghai IT (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 from our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file No. 333-120810) filed with the Securities and

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Exhibit Number	Document
4.17	Translation of Shanghai Municipality Property Lease Commodity Housing Pre-lease Contract, dated May 17, 2005, between The9 Computer and Shanghai Zhangjiang Port of Microelectronics Co. Ltd., with respect to the premises where the Registrant's principal executive offices are located (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.22 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.18	Translation of Presale Agreement, dated March 17, 2005, between The9 Computer and Shanghai Zhangjiang Port of Microelectronics Co. Ltd (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.23 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.19	Loan Agreement, dated December 25, 2004, between China Interactive (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. and GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.24 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.20	Share Purchase Agreement, dated December 25, 2004, between China Interactive (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. and GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.25 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.21	Loan Agreement, dated April 4, 2005, between China Interactive (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. and GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.26 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.22	Pledge of Shares, dated April 4, 2005, between China Interactive (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. and GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.27 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.23	Option, dated April 4, 2005, between China Interactive (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. and GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.28 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.24	Share Purchase Agreement, dated August 26, 2005, between China Interactive (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. and GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.29 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.25	Share Purchase Agreement, dated December 14, 2005, between GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited and Webzen Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.30 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.26	Addendum to Joint Venture Agreement, dated December 16, 2005, between Webzen Inc. and GameNow.net (Hong Kong) Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.31 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.27	List of Counterparties and Translation of Form of Shanghai Municipality Commodity Property Sale Contract (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.32 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.28	Translation of Share Transfer Agreement, dated August 14, 2006, between Qin Jie, Yong Wang, Zhu Jun and Shanghai IT (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.33 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)

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Exhibit Number	Document
4.29	Translation of Novation Agreement, dated August 14, 2006, between Qin Jie, Yong Wang, Zhu Jun, The9 Computer and Shanghai IT (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.34 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.30	Translation of Supplementary Agreement between Yong Wang, Zhu Jun and The9 Computer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.35 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006)
4.31	Translation of Form of Shareholder Voting Proxy Agreement among The9 Computer, Shanghai IT and its shareholders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.31 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 7, 2011)
4.32	Translation of Exclusive Technical Support Service Agreement dated December 13, 2010 between Huopu Cloud and The9 Computer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.32 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 7, 2011)
4.33	Translation of Exclusive Call Option Agreement dated December 13, 2010 among Junping Han, Wei Xiong and The9 Computer with respect to Huopu Cloud (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.33 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 7, 2011)
4.34	Translation of Equity Pledge Agreement dated January 6, 2011 among Junping Han, Wei Xiong and The9 Computer with respect to Huopu Cloud (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.34 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 7, 2011)
4.35	Translation of Loan Agreement dated December 13, 2010 among Junping Han, Wei Xiong and The9 Computer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.35 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 7, 2011)
4.36	Translation of Shareholder Voting Proxy Agreement dated December 13, 2010 among Junping Han, Wei Xiong, Huopu Cloud and The9 Computer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.36 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 7, 2011)
4.37	Translation of Equity Transfer Agreement dated October 25, 2011 between Jun Zhu and Wei Ji (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.37 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2012)
4.38	Translation of Equity Pledge Agreement dated November 24, 2011 between Yong Wang and The9 Computer with respect to Shanghai IT (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.38 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2012)
4.39	Translation of Equity Pledge Agreement dated November 24, 2011 between Wei Ji and The9 Computer with respect to Shanghai IT (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.39 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2012)
4.40	Translation of Exclusive Call Option Agreement dated November 24, 2011 among Yong Wang, Wei Ji and The9 Computer with respect to Shanghai IT (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.40 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2012)

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Exhibit Number	Document
4.41	Translation of Loan Agreement dated November 24, 2011 among Yong Wang, Wei Ji and The9 Computer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.41 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2012)
4.42	Translation of Shareholder Voting Proxy Agreement dated November 24, 2011 among Yong Wang, Wei Ji, The9 Computer and Shanghai IT (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.42 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2012)
4.43	Translation of Novation Agreement dated November 25, 2011 among Jun Zhu, Wei Ji, Yong Wang, The9 Computer and Shanghai IT (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.43 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2012)
4.44	Translation of Exclusive Technical Service Agreement, dated December 15, 2010, between Shanghai IT and The9 Computer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.44 from our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 18, 2013)
8.1*	List of Significant and Other Principal Subsidiaries and Affiliated Entities of the Registrant
11.1	Amended Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 11.1 to our annual report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2005)
12.1*	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
12.2*	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.1**	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2**	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
15.1*	Consent of Maples and Calder
15.2*	Consent of Zhong Lun Law Firm
15.3*	Consent of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP

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**Exhibit
Number**

Document

101* Financial information of the registrant for the year ended December 31, 2013 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL):

(i) Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the Years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013; (ii) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2013; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013; and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

* Filed with this Form 20-F.

** Furnished with this Form 20-F.

XBRL-related documents are not deemed filed for purposes of section 11 of the Securities Act, or section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities of these sections; are not part of any registration statement to which they relate; are not deemed incorporated by reference; are subject to all other liability and anti-fraud provisions of these Act; and are deemed filed for purposes of Item 103 of Regulation S-T.

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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.

The9 Limited

By: /s/ Jun Zhu

Name: Jun Zhu

Title: Chairman and Chief Executive
Officer

Date: March 27, 2014

[Signature Page to 20-F]

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THE9 LIMITED

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of The9 Limited:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The9 Limited and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2012 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 27, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP

Shanghai, China

March 27, 2014

Table of Contents**THE9 LIMITED****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011, 2012 AND 2013**

	2011 RMB	2012 RMB	2013 RMB	2013 US\$ (Note 3)
Revenues:				
Online game services	109,046,980	157,390,602	95,131,347	15,714,579
Other revenues	3,418,618	6,190,562	11,495,630	1,898,943
	112,465,598	163,581,164	106,626,977	17,613,522
Sales taxes	(6,089,044)	(9,147,349)	(1,850,908)	(305,748)
Net revenues	106,376,554	154,433,815	104,776,069	17,307,774
Cost of services	(39,117,993)	(69,415,631)	(107,803,360)	(17,807,847)
Gross profit (loss)	67,258,561	85,018,184	(3,027,291)	(500,073)
Operating expenses:				
Product development	(212,121,930)	(301,471,091)	(213,243,567)	(35,225,328)
Sales and marketing	(90,496,700)	(187,011,621)	(116,672,411)	(19,272,909)
General and administrative	(174,665,299)	(170,382,896)	(161,958,423)	(26,753,626)
Impairment on equipment, intangible assets and other long-lived assets	0	(569,139)	(35,466,122)	(5,858,586)
Loss on termination of R&D VIE arrangements	0	(18,093,999)	0	0
Total operating expenses	(477,283,929)	(677,528,746)	(527,340,523)	(87,110,449)
Other operating income	25,993,004	120,000	120,000	19,823
Loss from operations	(384,032,364)	(592,390,562)	(530,247,814)	(87,590,699)
Impairment on available-for-sale investment	0	0	(6,268,900)	(1,035,548)
Interest income, net	30,416,367	21,785,899	8,376,355	1,383,675
Other (expenses) income, net	(652,993)	4,643,937	9,301,565	1,536,509
Loss before income tax expense, gain on investment disposal, impairment loss on investments and share of loss in equity investments	(354,268,990)	(565,960,726)	(518,838,794)	(85,706,063)
Income tax expense	(165)	0	0	0
Loss before gain on investment disposal, impairment loss on investments and share of	(354,269,155)	(565,960,726)	(518,838,794)	(85,706,063)

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loss in equity investments				
Gain on investment disposal	44,434,802	15,725,792	0	0
Impairment loss on investments	0	(3,243,744)	(41,701,985)	(6,888,678)
Share of loss in equity investments	(3,341,607)	(6,347,447)	(2,375,826)	(392,458)
Net loss	(313,175,960)	(559,826,125)	(562,916,605)	(92,987,199)
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(28,846,029)	(45,824,033)	(36,655,033)	(6,054,980)
Net loss attributable to holders of ordinary shares	(284,329,931)	(514,002,092)	(526,261,572)	(86,932,219)
Net loss	(313,175,960)	(559,826,125)	(562,916,605)	(92,987,199)
Other comprehensive loss:				
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investment	0	(56,600)	(16,600)	(2,742)
Currency translation adjustments	(4,304,857)	(979,709)	(688,963)	(113,809)
Comprehensive loss	(317,480,817)	(560,862,434)	(563,622,168)	(93,103,750)
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(29,279,528)	(46,117,427)	(35,084,526)	(5,795,551)
Comprehensive loss attributable to holders of ordinary shares	(288,201,289)	(514,745,007)	(528,537,642)	(87,308,199)
Net loss attributable to holders of ordinary shares per share				
- Basic and diluted	(11.39)	(20.98)	(22.71)	(3.75)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding				
- Basic and diluted	24,956,197	24,494,046	23,174,823	23,174,823

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

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THE9 LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2013

	December 31, 2012 RMB	December 31, 2013 RMB	December 31, 2013 US\$ (Note 3)
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	554,278,809	156,987,201	25,932,438
Short term investment	877,350	0	0
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of 2012: RMB26,834; 2013: RMB404,711	15,621,678	19,138,096	3,161,388
Advances to suppliers, net	2,094,525	4,525,549	747,567
Prepayments and other current assets, net	76,022,204	32,464,598	5,362,770
Prepaid royalties	14,820,331	4,878,579	805,884
Deferred costs	900,961	68,217	11,269
Total current assets	664,615,858	218,062,240	36,021,316
Restricted cash	737,959	700,000	115,632
Investments in equity investees	76,017,792	50,848,141	8,399,515
Available-for-sale investment	6,285,500	0	0
Property, equipment and software	64,575,315	50,439,400	8,331,995
Goodwill	10,011,247	9,710,854	1,604,119
Intangible assets	155,049,811	128,643,824	21,250,446
Land use right	74,115,115	72,194,206	11,925,633
Other long-lived assets, net	60,936,775	16,080,483	2,656,307
Total assets	1,112,345,372	546,679,148	90,304,963
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable (including accounts payable of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to the Group of 19,753,814 and 29,038,215 as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 respectively)	54,947,197	69,376,348	11,460,156
Other taxes payable (including other taxes payable of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to the Group of 1,487,795 and 521,977 as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 respectively)	4,148,647	1,238,852	204,644
Advances from customers (including advances from customers of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to the Group of 7,119,429 and 8,550,844 as of December 31, 2012 and	17,878,053	18,896,049	3,121,405

December 31, 2013 respectively)			
Amounts due to related parties (including amounts due to related parties of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to the Group of nil and 7,886,222 as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 respectively)	0	4,799,753	792,863
Deferred revenue (including deferred revenue of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to the Group of 12,827,945 and 9,566,329 as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 respectively)	20,255,327	20,113,256	3,322,473
Refund of game points (including refund of game points of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to the Group of 169,998,682 as of both December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013)	169,998,682	169,998,682	28,081,782
Other payables and accruals (including other payables and accruals of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to the Group of 22,014,045 and 22,798,639 as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 respectively)	50,484,656	45,669,488	7,544,062
Total current liabilities	317,712,562	330,092,428	54,527,385
Long-term accounts payables (including Long-term accounts payables of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to the Group of nil as of both December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013)	39,912,925	21,110,517	3,487,209
Deferred tax liabilities, non-current (including deferred tax liabilities, non-current of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to the Group of nil as of both December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013)	5,508,341	5,343,060	882,611

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Total liabilities	363,133,828	356,546,005	58,897,205
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Commitments and contingencies (Note 28)

EQUITY

The9 Limited shareholders' equity

Ordinary shares (US\$0.01 par value; 250,000,000 shares authorized as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, 24,484,634 and 23,146,859 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, respectively)	1,997,390	1,881,784	310,849
Additional paid-in capital	2,148,416,134	2,152,320,786	355,538,065
Statutory reserves	28,071,982	28,071,982	4,637,161
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(6,710,971)		