

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

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

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

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____.

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Date of event requiring this shell company report

Commission file number: 001-35224

Xunlei 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)

**7/F Block 11, Shenzhen Software Park
Ke Ji Zhong 2nd Road, Nanshan District
Shenzhen, 518057**

The People's Republic of China
(Address of principal executive offices)

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Ke Ji Zhong 2nd Road, Nanshan District
Shenzhen, 518057**

The People's Republic of China

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

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

Title of each class

American depository shares,
each representing five common shares

Common shares, par value US\$0.00025
per share*

Name of each exchange on which registered

The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
(The NASDAQ Global Select Market)

The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
(The NASDAQ Global Select Market)

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the listing on The NASDAQ Global Select Market of American depository shares.

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

NONE
(Title of Class)

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

NONE
(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 333,643,560 common shares (excluding 21,714,505 common shares issued to our depository bank for the purpose of bulk issuance and 13,519,144 common shares issued to Leading Advice Holdings Limited, our employee share incentive platform) as of December 31, 2017.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark 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 by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

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

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes No

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INTRODUCTION

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

- “we,” “us,” “our company,” “our,” or “Xunlei” refers to Xunlei Limited, a Cayman Islands company, its subsidiaries, its variable interest entity, or VIE, and the VIE’s subsidiaries;
- “China” or “PRC” refers to the People’s Republic of China, excluding, for the purpose of this annual report only, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan;
- “daily active user”, refers to a user who accessed to Mobile Xunlei through a mobile device, on a given day;
- “digital media content” refers to videos, music, games, software and documents transmitted in digital form;
- “monthly unique visitors,” in relation to our platform, refers to the number of different individual visitors who accessed Xunlei products (including websites and software) on our platform from the same computer at least once within a month; under this method, a user who accessed Xunlei products from two different computers would count as two unique visitors;
- “shares” or “common shares” refers to our common shares, par value US\$0.00025 per share;
- “subscriber,” refers to users who can access our premium acceleration services, including accounts temporarily suspended, but excluding sub-accounts and accounts on a trial basis.
- “ADSs” refers to our American depositary shares, each representing five common shares, and “ADRs” refers to any American depositary receipts that evidence our ADSs;
- “RMB” or “Renminbi” refers to the legal currency of China; and
- “US\$,” “dollars” or “U.S. dollars” refers to the legal currency of the United States.

We use U.S. dollar as reporting currency in our financial statements and in this annual report. Transactions in Renminbi are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing when the transactions occur. On December 29, 2017, the noon buying rate set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board was RMB6.5063 to US\$1.00.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

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

- our business strategies, including the strategies to streamline our business and continue moving toward mobile internet;
- our future business development, results of operations and financial condition;
- our ability to maintain and strengthen our market position in China;
- our ability to retain subscribers for our premium acceleration and other services;
- our ability to develop new products and services and attract, maintain and monetize user traffic;
- trends and competition in the internet industry in China;
- rules and regulations governing the internet industry in China;
- our ability to handle intellectual property rights-related matters; and
- general economic and business conditions in China.

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

PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information

A. Selected Financial Data

The following tables present the selected consolidated financial information of our company. The selected consolidated statements of operations data and the selected consolidated statements of cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and the selected consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are included in this annual report beginning on page F-1. The selected consolidated statements of operations data and the selected consolidated statements of cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014 and the selected consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, reflect the impact of retrospective adjustments for our divestiture of Xunlei Kankan and web game business in July 2015 and January 2018, respectively, which has been classified as discontinued operations.

Our audited consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Our historical results do not necessarily indicate results expected for any future period. You should read the following selected financial data in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” included elsewhere in this annual report.

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(in thousands of US\$, except for share, per share and per ADS data)				
Selected Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenues, net of rebates and discounts	107,440	117,121	104,837	140,985	201,911
Business tax and surcharges	(3,447)	(1,535)	(316)	(779)	(1,328)
Net revenues	103,993	115,586	104,521	140,206	200,583
Cost of revenues	(50,235)	(55,737)	(59,250)	(79,928)	(117,876)
Gross profit	53,758	59,849	45,271	60,278	82,707
Operating expenses ⁽¹⁾					
Research and development expenses	(20,882)	(27,626)	(35,762)	(61,169)	(66,947)
Sales and marketing expenses	(9,714)	(12,265)	(12,411)	(14,601)	(19,888)
General and administrative expenses	(18,613)	(26,823)	(28,619)	(26,010)	(36,517)
Assets impairment loss	—	—	—	—	(13,556)
Total operating expenses	(49,209)	(66,714)	(76,792)	(101,780)	(136,908)
Operating (loss)/income	4,549	(6,865)	(31,521)	(41,502)	(54,201)
Interest income	1,189	6,733	5,833	2,158	1,967
Interest expense	—	(163)	(239)	(239)	(239)
Other income, net	4,680	13,966	3,627	6,503	7,880
Shares of (loss)/income from equity investees	25	(259)	(12)	(195)	(1,875)
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before income tax	10,443	13,412	(22,312)	(33,275)	(46,468)
Income tax benefit	1,400	1,835	3,745	2,469	2,252
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations	11,843	15,247	(18,567)	(30,806)	(44,216)
Discontinued operations:					
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations	(711)	(5,010)	9,008	7,791	7,538
Income tax expense	(753)	(375)	(4,907)	(1,168)	(1,131)
Net income/(loss) from discontinued operations	(1,464)	(5,385)	4,101	6,623	6,407
Net (loss)/income	10,379	9,862	(14,466)	(24,183)	(37,809)
Less: net loss attributable to the non-controlling interest	(283)	(950)	(1,299)	(72)	13
Net (loss)/income attributable to Xunlei Limited	10,662	10,812	(13,167)	(24,111)	(37,822)
Contingent beneficial conversion feature of series C to a series C shareholder	—	(57)	—	—	—
Deemed dividend to series D shareholder from its modification	—	(279)	—	—	—
Accretion of series D to convertible redeemable preferred shares redemption value	(4,300)	(1,870)	—	—	—
Accretion of series E to convertible redeemable preferred shares redemption value	—	(12,754)	—	—	—
Amortization of beneficial conversion feature of series E	—	(4,139)	—	—	—
Acceleration of amortization of beneficial conversion feature of Series E upon initial public offering	—	(49,346)	—	—	—
Deemed dividend to certain shareholders from repurchase of shares	—	(14,926)	—	—	—
Deemed dividend to preferred shareholders upon initial public offering	—	(32,807)	—	—	—
Allocation of net income to participating preferred shareholders	(4,094)	—	—	—	—
Net (loss)/income attributable to Xunlei Limited's common shareholders	2,268	(105,366)	(13,167)	(24,111)	(37,822)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding					
Basic	61,447,372	194,711,227	335,987,595	334,155,668	331,731,963
Diluted	76,065,898	194,711,227	335,987,595	334,155,668	331,731,963
Net (loss)/income per share attributable to Xunlei Limited from continuing operations					
Basic	0.06	(0.51)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.13)
Diluted	0.05	(0.51)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.13)
Net income/(loss) per share attributable to Xunlei Limited from discontinued operations					
Basic	(0.02)	(0.03)	0.01	0.02	0.02
Diluted	(0.02)	(0.03)	0.01	0.02	0.02
Net loss attributable to holders of common shares of Xunlei Limited per ADS ⁽²⁾					
Basic		(2.70)	(0.20)	(0.36)	(0.57)
Diluted		(2.70)	(0.20)	(0.36)	(0.57)

* We sold our Xunlei Kankan business and web game business in July 2015 and January 2018, respectively. As a result, Xunlei Kankan and web game business are accounted for as discontinued operations and our consolidated statements of comprehensive operations data in this annual report separate the discontinued operations from our remaining business operations for all years presented.

Notes:

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

For the Year Ended December 31,

	(in thousands of US\$)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Research and development expenses	973	1,171	2,896	2,983	2,442
Sales and marketing expenses	43	66	131	98	88
General and administrative expenses	1,080	6,407	6,701	6,267	5,800
Total share-based compensation expenses	<u>2,096</u>	<u>7,644</u>	<u>9,728</u>	<u>9,348</u>	<u>8,330</u>

- (2) Each ADS represents five common shares. Net income/(loss) attributable to holders of common shares of Xunlei Limited per ADS is calculated based on net income/(loss) per share attributable to Xunlei Limited and multiplied by five.

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	(in thousands of US\$)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Selected Consolidated Balance Sheets Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	93,906	404,275	361,777	199,504	233,479
Short-term investments	40,993	29,427	70,328	181,960	138,915
Total current assets	193,806	501,953	457,669	412,305	430,783
Total assets	244,403	580,362	538,361	509,795	533,437
Accounts payable (including accounts payable of the consolidated variable interest entities and VIE's subsidiaries without recourse to the Company of USD24,504, USD33,262, USD44,162 and 68,469 as of December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, 2017 respectively)	39,820	14,937	21,736	33,376	49,819
Total current liabilities	105,385	103,020	76,736	93,405	141,696
Total liabilities	124,835	123,341	93,680	103,545	150,600
Mezzanine equity	40,290	—	—	—	—
Total Xunlei Limited's shareholders' equity	79,194	457,891	446,749	408,238	384,997
Non-controlling interest	84	(870)	(2,068)	(1,988)	(2,160)
Total liabilities, mezzanine equity and shareholders' equity	202,204	580,362	538,361	509,795	533,437

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	(in thousands of US\$)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Selected Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Data:					
Net cash generated from operating activities	85,533	48,202	13,764	16,970	(14,216)
Net cash used in investing activities	(78,352)	(70,546)	(54,982)	(158,335)	35,208
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	2,487	333,268	5,030	(11,041)	2,561
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,668	310,924	(36,188)	(152,406)	23,553
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	2,332	(555)	(6,310)	(9,867)	10,422
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	81,906	93,906	404,275	361,777	199,504
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	93,906	404,275	361,777	199,504	233,479

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

An investment in our ADSs involves significant risks. You should carefully consider all of the information in this annual report, including the risks and uncertainties described below, before making an investment in our ADSs. Any of the following risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In any such case, the market price of our ADSs could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks related to our business

Our business model is currently undergoing significant innovation and transition, and our historical growth rate may not be indicative of our future performance and our new business may not be successful.

We launched our then core product, Xunlei Accelerator, in 2004 and cloud acceleration subscription services in 2009 to enable users to quickly access and consume digital media content. These cloud acceleration products have maintained nationwide popularity in the past few years. Coupled with our core products and services, we also provide a range of internet value-added services. Our business model currently is undergoing significant innovation and continued transition to mobile internet. We have also been putting efforts in the launch and expansion of new services and product offerings, such as cloud computing products and products based on blockchain technology. The evolving business model and expansion into the new services involve new risks and challenges. The profitability of our new initiatives has yet to be proven. For example, although our mobile acceleration plug-in, has been officially adopted by Xiaomi's operating systems and installed on Xiaomi phones, we cannot assure you that we will be able to form significant business partnerships with major smartphone makers other than Xiaomi so as to achieve broader acceptance of the Xunlei mobile products. We may also not be able to maintain the rapid growth of revenues from our mobile advertising, from which we generated revenues for the first time in the fourth quarter of 2015. As a result, our mobile strategy may not be successful.

We are also devoting significant energy and resources to continue to develop our ongoing innovation in crowdsourcing for idle uplink capacity and potentially storage from our users, which we refer to as Project Crystal or our cloud computing project. Our cloud computing project targets to utilize our users' computing power for capacity and storage in the same way our traditional acceleration products utilize users' idle uplink establishing and indexing files. After years of financial and managerial investments in this project, we have seen a preliminary success on our efforts. Revenue generated from our cloud computing business accounted for 32.6% of our total revenue in 2017. However, substantial uncertainties on the future development of our cloud computing business still exist and we cannot assure you as to its future prospects. For example, the technologies supporting our cloud computing business are relatively new and are rapidly evolving. Any failure in our exploration and application of these new technologies could lead to unsatisfactory project outcomes and could significantly and adversely impact our operating results. To further develop our cloud computing business and at the same time explore emerging blockchain technology, we launched OneThing Cloud, a hardware device of our cloud computing business, which can be used as remote downloader, personal cloud storage and file management device, and LinkToken, which is renamed from OneCoin, a type of digital tickets based on blockchain technology, in 2017. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Our Platform—Cloud Computing" for more information. The launch of these new products involves certain risks and uncertainties. For example, in connection with our OneThing Cloud and LinkToken, which is renamed from OneCoin, two putative class action lawsuits have been filed in the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York against the Company and certain of our current and former officers and directors, alleging that the defendants made material misstatements omissions on the premise that they failed to disclose that OneCoin was a disguised "initial coin offering" and "initial miner offering" and constituted "unlawful financial activity." On April 12, 2018, the court consolidated the actions under the caption *In re Xunlei Limited Securities Litigation*, No. 18-cv-467 (RJS). See "—We may be subject to claims or lawsuits outside of China, which could increase our risk of direct or indirect liabilities for our existing or future service offerings" for more details. In addition, there are also certain regulatory risks associated with our LinkToken. For more details, please see "—Our LinkToken may be subject to various regulatory risks in China which may result in penalties that could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations." If any of the foregoing were to happen, other than administrative penalties we may be imposed, our business operations, financial results and the price of our ADSs may be adversely affected.

In addition to uncertainties of our new initiatives, our traditional PC-based download acceleration subscriptions also experienced declines, partly due to the ongoing and intensified government scrutiny of internet content in China. Although we continue to enhance and update our products in order to make them attractive to our subscribers, our efforts may not be successful. Our subscriber base decreased from 4.4 million as of December 31, 2014 to 4.3 million as of December 31, 2017. See "—We may not be able to retain our large user base, convert our users into subscribers of our premium services or maintain our existing subscribers." and "—Risks Related to Doing Business in China— Regulation and censorship of information disseminated over the internet in China have adversely affected our business and may continue to adversely affect our business, and we may be liable for the digital media content on our platform."

Due to the abovementioned factors, our historical growth rate may not be indicative of our future performance and our new business initiative may not be successful, and we cannot assure you that we will grow at the same rate as we did in the past, if at all.

Our business currently focuses on the PRC market. We may face additional risks and uncertainties if we expand our business into overseas markets in the future. As we have very limited in operating our business in overseas markets, we may be unable to attract a sufficient number of users, fail to anticipate competitive conditions or face difficulties in operating effectively in overseas markets. In addition, trade barriers, such as import and export restrictions, customs duties and other taxes, competition law regimes and other trade restrictions, as well as other risks such as increased compliance costs or political instability may also expose us to additional risks and uncertainties if we expand our business to overseas markets.

Our LinkToken may be subject to various regulatory risks in China which may result in penalties that could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In connection with our new efforts in the development of cloud computing and exploration of emerging blockchain technology, we also created LinkToken in 2017 based on blockchain technology. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Our Platform—Cloud Computing” for more information. The LinkToken is related to our cloud computing services. By voluntarily participating in our OneThing reward program while using our OneThing Cloud device, users can be rewarded with LinkToken, which can be used to redeem for our product and services. LinkToken cannot be transferred among users in China. On September 4, 2017, six PRC regulatory agencies, namely People’s Bank of China, the Office of the Central Leading Group for Cyberspace Affairs, MIIT, State Administration for Industry and Commerce, China Banking Regulatory Commission, China Securities Regulatory Commission, China Insurance Regulatory Commission, jointly promulgated the Announcement on Preventing Token Fundraising Risks, to strengthen the administration of the initial coin offerings (“ICOs”) activities. Pursuant to the announcement, “token fundraising” is referred to as a process where fundraisers, issue or distribute so-called “cryptocurrencies” to investors who make financial contributions in the form of “virtual currencies” such as Bitcoin or Ether. All fundraising activities through token issuance are prohibited. In addition, token trading platform should not engage in (i) the exchange between any statutory currency with tokens and “virtual currencies”, (ii) trade or trade as central counterparties the tokens or “virtual currencies”, and (iii) provide pricing, information agency or other services for tokens or “virtual currencies.” While being rewarded with LinkToken by using our OneThing Cloud, users do not make financial contributions in any form of cryptocurrencies. LinkToken cannot be transferred among users in China. As a result, we do not believe our LinkToken involves fundraising activities through token issuance, nor do we believe that we will be deemed as a token trading platform, which is operated under a completely different business model. However, we cannot assure you that relevant PRC authorities will have the same view with us and substantial uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of relevant PRC laws and regulations. If relevant PRC authorities decide that our operation of LinkToken is not in compliance with current laws and regulations, regulatory restrictions may be imposed on us or we may even be required to discontinue relevant business. In addition, the blockchain technology and other related technologies are evolving rapidly, new laws and regulations may be adopted from time to time by relevant PRC authorities to impose additional restrictions or require licenses or permits for the operation of businesses that are similar to our LinkToken. Were that to happen, we may be subject to additional regulatory risks and business and results of operations, as well as the price of our ADSs may be adversely affected.

We may not be able to retain our large user base, convert our users into subscribers of our premium services or maintain our existing subscribers.

Our platform had approximately 145 million monthly unique visitors in December 2017 according to our internal record. If we are unable to consistently provide our users with quality services and experience, if users do not perceive our service offerings to be of value, or if we introduce new or adjust existing features or change the mix of digital media content in a manner that is not favorably received by our users, we may not be able to retain our existing user base.

Our number of subscribers experienced a decline in the past partly due to the intensified scrutiny over internet content from the Chinese government, and may experience further downward pressure in the future. With a government campaign against inappropriate internet content launched in April 2014, we have had to increase the monitoring of content on our platform. All the measures we adopt in response to increasing regulatory scrutiny may materially and adversely affect user experience on our platform and make our services less attractive to our subscribers, leading to a decline in the number of subscribers. We saw a reduction in the number of total subscribers of 4.4 million as of December 31, 2014, and permitted temporary suspension of services by about 350,000 existing subscribers as of December 31, 2014. Although the permitted temporary suspension of services gradually reduced to 207,000 existing subscribers as of December 31, 2017, such favorable trends may not sustain, and any increase in the number of subscribers may not necessarily lead to a corresponding increase in revenue. Similar government action or other forces may make it challenging for us to retain our user base, or may contribute to a further decline in our user base, in the future. See “—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Regulation and censorship of information disseminated over the internet in China have adversely affected our business and may continue to adversely affect our business, and we may be liable for the digital media content on our platform.”

In the long term, even without taking into account the abovementioned government restrictions, we cannot assure you that we would be able to retain our large user or subscriber base. For example, our efforts to provide greater incentives for our users to subscribe, including marketing activities to highlight the value of differentiated subscriber-only services, such as Green Channel and Offline Accelerator, may not continue to succeed. Our subscribers may stop their subscriptions or other spending on our products or services because we no longer serve their needs or if we are unable to offer a satisfying user experience or successfully compete with current and new competitors in both retaining our existing subscribers and attracting new subscribers, which would adversely impact our business, results of operations and prospects.

We face and expect to continue to face copyright infringement claims and other related claims, including claims based on content available through our services, which could be time-consuming and costly to defend and may result in damage awards, injunctive relief and/or court orders, divert our management's attention and financial resources and adversely impact our business.

Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to operate our business without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating third-party rights, including third-party intellectual property rights. Internet, technology and media companies are frequently involved in litigations based on allegations of infringement of intellectual property rights, unfair competition, invasion of privacy, defamation and other violations of other parties' rights.

In May 2014, we entered into a content protection agreement with the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., or MPAA, and its members, which are six major U.S. entertainment content providers. In that agreement, we agreed to implement a comprehensive system of measures designed to prevent unauthorized downloading of and access to such content providers' works. After beginning the roll-out for several months, we suspended implementation of the filter but have identified and are in the process of implementing a new filter. Even with the implementation of a new filter, however, our copyright protection measures would not be able to fully protect us against copyright infringement suits. In January 2015, a number of MPAA member studios filed 28 copyright infringement lawsuits against us on 28 video products in the Shenzhen Nanshan District Court in China. The court combined these cases into two cases for trial and entered a judgment on both cases on August 21, 2017. The court held, among others, that we infringed the plaintiffs' copyright on 13 of 28 video products and were required by the court to compensate the plaintiff for a total of RMB1.4 million. As of the date of this annual report, those cases are awaiting decisions of appellate court. Although we expect that the outcome of these lawsuits would not have a material adverse effect on our financials, we cannot provide you with any estimate as to such outcome or assure you that it would not have material adverse impact upon our business. Even if we won the court ruling for these current proceedings or ultimately reached settlement with MPAA and the relevant members, we cannot assure you that any of these parties would not initiate other proceedings against us. Also see "Item 8. Financial Information—A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Legal Proceedings."

In the ordinary course of our business, we receive, from time to time, written notices from third parties claiming that certain content and games in our network or on one or more of our websites infringe their copyrights or the copyrights of third parties. These notices may threaten to take legal actions against us or request us to cease distribution, marketing or displaying such content or games on our network or websites. Claims alleging copyright infringement or other claims arising from the content accessible through our distributed computing network, or on our websites or through our other services, such as the legal proceeding initiated by MPAA members or any potential legal proceedings that may be initiated by, for example, the Motion Picture Association of America Inc., with or without merit, may lead to damage awards and/or court orders, diversion of our management's attention and financial resources and negative publicity affecting our brand and reputation, and therefore may adversely affect our results of operations and business prospects. In addition, a significant number of these claims relate to content on Xunlei Kankan. We have completed our sale of Xunlei Kankan to a third party buyer in July 2015. As a result, our exposure to claims in relation to intellectual property have significantly decreased, although we still expect to face a number of copyright infringement claims and other related claims in the future in relation to our other products and services.

We were subject to a number of lawsuits in China for alleged copyright infringements over the years, a number of which are still outstanding as of the date of this annual report. We can provide no assurance that we will be granted the judgements or awards in favor of us. In addition, these existing and future claims may divert our management’s attention and financial resources and adversely impact our business.

The premium acceleration services and other value-added services we provide to our subscribers may expose us to additional copyright infringement claims, which could materially and adversely affect our existing business model.

We provide subscribers with limited space to temporarily store content downloaded on our servers for optimal acceleration performance. Subscribers may also request our cloud servers to transmit a file on their behalf and upload it to their properties. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Our Platform—Subscription services.” In addition, certain of our services allow users to upload files after they create accounts with us, converting the files into links and sharing such links with designated persons. We may be liable for transmitting or temporarily storing content or creating links representing content on behalf of our subscribers if such content infringes third-party intellectual property rights, and any such potential legal liabilities could materially and adversely affect our business.

If we are unable to successfully capture and retain the growing number of mobile internet users or if we are unable to successfully monetize our mobile products, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

An increasing number of users access our products and services through mobile devices, and the transition to mobile internet is a key part of our current business strategies. Products such as Xunlei Accelerator are now available to users from PCs as well as mobile devices, and we intend to continue expanding the number of mobile products we offer. An important element of our strategy to transition to mobile internet is to continue to further develop features for our mobile products and to develop new mobile products to capture a greater share of the growing number of users that access internet services such as ours through mobile devices. For example, we developed Mobile Xunlei, which allows users to search, download and consume digital media content on their mobile devices in a user friendly way. As new laptops, mobile devices and operating systems are continually being released, it is difficult to predict the problems we may encounter in developing our products for use on these devices and operating systems, and we may need to devote significant resources to create, support and maintain these services. Devices providing access to our products and services are not manufactured and sold by us, and we cannot assure you that companies manufacturing or selling these devices would always ensure that their devices perform reliably and are maximally compatible with our systems. Any faulty connection between these devices and our products may result in user dissatisfaction with our products, which could damage our brand and have a material and adverse effect on our financial results. In addition, the lower resolution, functionality and memory associated with some mobile devices may make the use of our products and services through such devices more difficult and the versions of our products and services we develop for these devices may fail to attract users. Manufacturers or distributors may establish unique technical standards for their devices and, as a result, our products may not work or work properly or be viewable on all devices on which they are installed. Furthermore, new, comparable products which are specifically created to function on mobile operating systems, as compared to some of our products that were originally designed to be accessed from PCs, and such new entrants may operate more effectively on mobile devices than our mobile products do.

In addition, if we are unable to attract and retain the increasing number of users who access our products through mobile devices, or if we are slower than our competitors in developing attractive services adaptable for mobile devices, we may fail to capture a significant share of an increasingly important portion of the market or may lose existing users. In addition, even if we are able to retain the increasing number of users who access our services through mobile devices, we may not be able to successfully monetize them in the future. For example, because of the inherent limitations of mobile devices, we may not be able to provide as many kinds of products on mobile devices as we do on PC, which may limit the monetization potential of our mobile products and services.

If we fail to keep up with the technological development in the internet industry and users' changing demand, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

The internet industry is rapidly evolving and subject to continual technological changes. As the internet infrastructure continues to develop, the internet may become more easily accessible through alternative technological innovations in the future, which may make our existing products and services less attractive to our users, and we may lose our existing users and fail to attract new users, which may further adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, user demand for internet content may also shift over time. Currently, internet users appear to have significant demand for multimedia acceleration, online games and online streaming services, and we expect such demand to continue. However, we cannot assure you that the behavior of internet users will not change in the future. If we fail to upgrade our services in response to changes in user demand in an effective and timely manner, the number of our users and advertisers may decrease. Furthermore, changes in technologies and user demand may require substantial capital expenditures in product development and infrastructure. To further expand our user base and offer our users a wider range of access points, we are expanding our business to mobile devices in part through potentially pre-installed acceleration products in mobile phones. In addition, we are continually developing and upgrading products and services, including our cloud computing services, which is expected to utilize the idle capacity of our users, and seeking strategic cooperation with hardware manufacturers such as smartphone makers, which may require significant resources from us. However, if we are not able to perfect our new technologies or to achieve the intended results or if our innovations cannot respond to the needs of our users or if our users are not attracted to our upgraded or new products and services, we may not be able to maintain or expand our user base, and our business, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

Our technologies, business methods and services, including those relating to our resource discovery network, may be subject to third-party patent claims or rights, such as issued patents or pending patent applications, that limit or prevent their use.

We cannot assure you that our technologies, business methods and services, including those relating to our resource discovery network, will be free from claims of patent infringements, and that holders of patents would not seek to enforce such patents against us in China, the United States or any other jurisdictions. We are currently involved in a patent infringement case in China. We believe that we did not infringe the plaintiff's patent and we are very likely to win the case. As of the date of this annual report, we are still waiting for the court's decision. Other than the case mentioned above, based on our own analysis, we do not believe that we are currently infringing any third-party patents of which we are aware. However, our analysis may have failed to identify all relevant patents and patent applications. For example, there may be currently pending applications, unknown to us, that may later result in issued patents that are infringed by our products, services or other aspects of our business. There could also be existing patents of which we are not aware that our products may inadvertently infringe. Third parties may attempt to enforce such patents against us. Further, the application and interpretation of China's patent laws and the procedures and standards for granting patents in China are still evolving and are uncertain, and we cannot assure you that PRC courts or regulatory authorities would agree with our analysis. Any patent infringement claims, regardless of their merits, could be time-consuming and costly to us. If we were found to infringe third-party patents and were not able to adopt non-infringing technologies, we may be severely limited in our ability to operate our business, and our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

The intellectual property protection mechanism we have implemented may not be effective or sufficient and may subject us to future litigation or result in our inability to continue providing certain of our existing services in China.

We may not have obtained licenses for all digital media content available via our services and the scope of the licenses we obtained for certain content may not be broad enough to cover all the methods we currently employ to distribute, market or display such content. For digital media content we have lawfully obtained from an authorized licensor, we may not be able to timely detect the expiration of the licensing period of certain of the content available via our services and disable access to such content via our services in a timely manner. We have been involved in litigations based on allegations from rights owners that we have infringed their copyright interests in such content. Assisted by our intellectual property team dedicated to copyright protection, for example, we have implemented internal procedures to meet the requirements under relevant PRC laws and regulations to monitor and review the content we license before it is released and remove any infringing content promptly after we receive notice of infringement from the legitimate rights holder. See also "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Intellectual Property—Digital media data monitoring and copyright protection" for more details. However, due to the significant amount of digital media content accessible through our resource discovery network and other services, we generally do not seek to identify infringing content absent receiving any notice of infringement. We have successfully completed our sale of Xunlei Kankan to a third party buyer in July 2015. As a result, our exposure to claims in relation to intellectual property has significantly decreased, and we have been adjusting our monitoring procedures in relation to intellectual property and we expect to devote more resources to the monitoring of content accessible via our core services. For details of our sale of Xunlei Kankan, see "Item 4. Information on the Company — A. History and Development of the Company."

In addition, we organize and recommend to our users digital media content accessible through our services and provided on certain reputable audio-visual websites that have cooperation relationships with us. As such, we may be exposed to the risk of copyright infringement liability in the event that such content has not been duly licensed to us or to the operators of those websites. Moreover, some rights owners may not send us a notice before bringing lawsuits against us. Thus, our inability to identify unauthorized content hosted on our website or servers or accessible through our network subjects us to claims of infringement of third-party intellectual property rights or other rights. In addition, we may be subject to administrative actions brought by the National Copyright Administration of the PRC or its local branches for alleged copyright infringement.

The validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property in internet-related industries, particularly in China, are uncertain and still evolving. As we face increasing competition and as litigation becomes more common in China in resolving commercial disputes, we face a higher risk of intellectual property infringement claims. The Supreme People's Court of China promulgated a judicial interpretation on infringement of the right of internet dissemination in December 2012. This judicial interpretation provides that the courts will require service providers to remove not only links or content that have been specifically mentioned in the notices of infringement from rights holders, but also links or content they "should have known" to contain infringing content. The interpretation further provides that where an internet service provider has directly obtained economic benefits from any content made available by an internet user, it has a higher duty of care with respect to internet users' infringement of third-party copyrights. This interpretation may subject us and other internet service providers to significant administrative burdens and litigation risks. See "Item 4. Key Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulation on Intellectual Property Rights." Interested parties may lobby for more robust intellectual property protection in jurisdictions in which we conduct business or may conduct business, and intellectual property laws in China and other such jurisdictions may become less favorable to our business. Intellectual property litigation may be expensive and time-consuming and could divert management attention and resources. If there is a successful claim of infringement, we may be required to discontinue the infringing activities, pay substantial fines and damages and/or seek royalty or license agreements that may not be available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all. Our failure to obtain the required licenses on a timely basis could harm our business. Any intellectual property litigation and/or any negative publicity by third parties alleging our intellectual property infringement could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial condition or results of operations. To address the risks relating to intellectual property infringement, we may have to substantially modify, limit or, in extreme cases, terminate some of our services. Any of such changes could materially affect our users' experience and in turn have a material adverse impact on our business.

We may be subject to claims or lawsuits outside of China, which could increase our risk of direct or indirect liabilities for our existing or future service offerings.

We may be subject to claims or lawsuits outside China, such as the United States, by virtue of our listing in the United States, the ownership of our ADSs by investors, the extraterritorial application of foreign law by foreign courts or for other reasons. We have attracted and expect to continue to attract attention from intellectual property owners outside of China, despite our efforts to control access to our products and services by users outside China. For example, the Recording Industry Association of America filed a letter with the Office of the United States Trade Representative in November 2010 accusing certain of our divested or discontinued products of facilitating intellectual property infringement. Although we take steps to block users logging in from IP addresses that are located in certain jurisdictions, including the United States, from accessing certain of our services, due to technological limitations, such efforts may not be 100% successful, and any unintended access to our services may increase our risk of becoming subject to copyright laws in such jurisdictions. Even if our efforts to block IP addresses located in the United States or other jurisdictions are successful, the uncertainties surrounding the approach to intellectual property and online service providers that the new U.S. administration will take may increase our risk of becoming impacted by copyright laws in such jurisdictions. If we are ever held to be subject to United States copyright law, that could increase our risk of direct or indirect copyright liability for our resource discovery, acceleration or other services. If a claim of infringement brought against us in the United States or other jurisdictions is successful, we may be required to (i) pay substantial statutory or other damages and fines, (ii) remove relevant content from our website, (iii) discontinue products or services, (iv) disable access through our service to certain sites or content; (v) terminate users; and/or (vi) seek royalty or license agreements that may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

In addition, as a publicly listed company, we may be exposed to increased risk of litigation. For example, two putative shareholder class action lawsuits have been filed in the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York against our Company and certain current and former officers and directors of our Company: *Dookeran v. Xunlei Limited, et al.* (filed on January 18, 2018, Case No. 18-cv-467 (S.D.N.Y.)), and *Peng Li v. Xunlei Limited, et al.* (filed on January 24, 2018, Case No. 18-cv-646 (S.D.N.Y.)). Purporting to sue on behalf of all investors who purchased or acquired Xunlei stock from October 10, 2017, to January 11, 2018, plaintiffs allege that certain statements regarding OneCoin, in our press releases and on a quarterly investor call were false and misleading because, among other things, they failed to disclose that OneCoin was a disguised “initial coin offering” and “initial miner offering” and constituted “unlawful financial activity.” Plaintiffs seek to recover under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. On April 12, 2018, the court consolidated the actions under the caption *In re Xunlei Limited Securities Litigation*, No. 18-cv-467 (RJS), and appointed lead plaintiffs and lead plaintiffs’ counsel. The proceedings are still at an early stage, and the consolidated amended complaint has not yet been filed. As a publicly listed company, we may be involved in more class action lawsuits in the future. While we believe the claims in this lawsuit are without merit, such kind of lawsuit could divert a significant amount of our management’s attention and other resources from our business and operations, which could harm our results of operations and require us to incur significant expenses to defend the lawsuits. Any such class action suit, whether or not successful, could harm our reputation and restrict our ability to raise capital in the future. In addition, if a claim is successfully made against us, we may be required to pay significant damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to prevent unauthorized use of our intellectual property or disclosure of our trade secrets and other proprietary information, which could reduce demand for our services and have material and adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our patents, trademarks, trade secrets, copyrights and other intellectual property rights are important assets for us. Events that are outside of our control may pose a threat to our intellectual property rights. For example, effective intellectual property protection may not be available in China and some other jurisdictions in which our services are distributed or made available through the internet. Also, the efforts we have made to protect our proprietary rights may not be sufficient or effective. Any significant impairment of our intellectual property rights could harm our business or our competitiveness. Also, protecting our intellectual property rights is costly and time consuming. Any increase in the unauthorized use of our intellectual property could make it more expensive to conduct our business and harm our results of operations.

We seek to obtain patent protection for our innovations. However, it is possible that patent protection may not be available for some of these innovations. In addition, given the costs of obtaining patent protection, we may choose not to protect certain innovations that later turn out to be important. Furthermore, there is always the possibility, despite our efforts, that the scope of the protection gained will be insufficient or that an issued patent may be deemed invalid or unenforceable.

We also seek to maintain certain intellectual property as trade secrets. We require our employees, consultants, advisors and collaborators to enter into confidentiality agreements in order to protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information. These agreements might not effectively prevent disclosure of our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information and might not provide an adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information. In addition, others may independently discover our trade secrets and proprietary information, in which case we could not assert such trade secret rights against such parties. Any unauthorized disclosure or independent discovery of our trade secrets would deprive us of the associated competitive advantages. Costly and time-consuming litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our proprietary rights, and failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive position.

The revenue model for our live video may not remain effective and we cannot guarantee that our future monetization strategies will be successfully implemented or generate sustainable revenues and profit.

We launched our live video services in February 2016. In 2017, we adjusted our live video business and adopted a revenue model whereby users have free access to live video of various types of content presented by broadcasters but have the options to purchase virtual items. In 2017, revenues from live video services was US\$18.0 million, which accounted for 8.9% of our total net revenues in 2017. Almost all of our live video revenue was generated using this revenue model and we expect to continue to generate our live video revenue using this revenue model. Our live video business has experienced rapid growth after its launch, but we cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to achieve a similar or higher growth rate in the future, as the user demand for this service may change, decrease substantially or dissipate, or we may fail to anticipate and serve user demands effectively.

Although we factor in industry standards and expected user demand in determining how to optimize virtual item merchandizing effectively, if we fail to properly manage the supply and timing of our virtual items and their appropriate prices, our users may be less likely to purchase these virtual items from us. In addition, if users' spending habits change and they choose to only access our content for free without additional purchases, we may not be able to continue to successfully implement the virtual items-based revenue model for live video, in which case we may have to provide other value-added services or products to monetize our user base. We cannot guarantee that our attempts to monetize our user base and products and services will continue to be successful, profitable or widely accepted, and therefore the future revenue and income potential of our business are difficult to evaluate.

We may fail to offer attractive content for our live video services, or attract and retain talented and popular broadcasters, which may materially adversely affect the operation of our live video services and its results of operations.

We offer comprehensive live video content. Our content library is constantly evolving and growing to meet users' evolving interests. We actively track viewership growth and community feedback to identify trending content and encourage our broadcasters to create content that caters to users' constantly changing taste. However, if we fail to continue to expand and diversify our content offerings, identify trending and popular genres, or maintain the quality of our content, we may experience decreased viewership and user engagement, which may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial conditions.

In addition, we largely rely on our broadcasters to create high-quality and fun live video content. Popular broadcasters are key to the success of our living streaming services. We have in place a comprehensive and effective incentive mechanism to encourage broadcasters to supply content that are attractive to our users. We have also entered into multi-year cooperation agreements that contain exclusivity clauses with popular broadcasters and the talent agencies they cooperate with. However, if any of those broadcasters and/or the talent agencies decides to breach the agreement or chooses not to continue the cooperation with us once the term of the agreement expires, or if we fail to attract new talented and productive broadcasters, the popularity of our platform may decline and the number of our users may decrease, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may be held liable for information or content displayed on, retrieved from or linked to our platforms, or distributed to our users, and PRC authorities may impose legal sanctions on us, including, in serious cases, suspending or revoking the licenses necessary to operate our platforms.

Our live video services enable users to exchange information and engage in various other online activities. Although we require our broadcasters to register their real name, we do not require real-name registration for our users, and hence we are unable to verify the sources of all the information posted by our users. In addition, a majority of the communications on our platforms is conducted real-time, we are unable to timely verify the sources of all information posted thereon or examine the content generated by users before they are posted. Therefore, it is possible that broadcasters and/or users may engage in illegal, obscene or incendiary conversations or activities, including the publishing of inappropriate or illegal content that may be deemed unlawful under PRC laws and regulations on our platforms. If any content on our platforms is deemed illegal, obscene or incendiary, or if appropriate licenses and third party consents have not been obtained, claims may be brought against us for defamation, libel, negligence, copyright, patent or trademark infringement, other unlawful activities or other theories and claims based on the nature and content of the information delivered on or otherwise accessed through our platforms. We also may face liability for copyright or trademark infringement, fraud, and other claims based on the nature and content of the materials that are delivered, shared or otherwise accessed through or published on our platforms. Defending any such actions could be costly and involve significant time and attention of our management and other resources. In addition, PRC authorities may impose legal sanctions on us, including, in serious cases, suspending or revoking the licenses necessary to operate our platforms if they find that we have not adequately managed the content on our platforms. The success of our business depends on our ability to maintain and enhance a strong brand. If we fail to sustain or improve the strength of our brand, we may subsequently experience difficulty in maintaining market share.

We believe that maintaining and enhancing our Xunlei brand is of significant importance to the success of our business. A well-recognized brand is critical to increasing our user base and, in turn, enhancing our attractiveness to advertisers, subscribers and paying users. Since the Chinese internet market is highly competitive, maintaining and enhancing our brand depends largely on our ability to retain a significant market share in China, which may be difficult and expensive.

We have developed our reputation and established a leading position by providing our users with a superior acceleration and video viewing experience. We will continue to conduct various marketing and brand promotion activities. We cannot assure you, however, that these activities will be successful and achieve the brand promotion effects we expect. In addition, any negative publicity in relation to our services or our marketing or promotion practices, regardless of its veracity, could harm our brand image and, in turn, result in a reduced number of users and advertisers. Historically, there has been negative publicity about our company, our products and services and certain key members of our management team, which has adversely affected our brand, public image and reputation. If we fail to maintain and enhance our brand, or if we incur excessive expenses in this effort, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

System failure, interruptions and downtime, including those caused by cyber-attacks or network issues, can result in user dissatisfaction and adverse publicity, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our operations rely on our networks and servers, which can suffer system failures, interruptions and downtime. Our network systems are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, fires, floods, earthquakes, power losses, telecommunication failures, computer hacking and similar events despite our implementation of security measures, which may cause interruptions to the services we provide, degrade the user experience, or cause users to lose confidence in our products. Our efforts to protect our company data or the information we receive may also be unsuccessful due to software bugs or other technical malfunctions, employee error or malfeasance, government surveillance, or other factors.

The satisfactory performance, stability, security and availability of our websites and our network infrastructure are critical to our reputation and our ability to attract and retain users and advertisers. Our network contains information regarding file index, advertising records, premium licensed digital media content and various other facets of the business to assist management and help ensure effective communication among various departments and offices of our company. Any failure to maintain the satisfactory performance, stability, security and availability of our network, website or technology platform, whether such failure results from intentional cyber-attacks by hackers, from issues with our own technology and team or from other factors beyond our control, may cause significant harm to our reputation and impact our ability to attract and maintain users and business partners. We have put in place various measures to prevent such incidents from happening and internal reporting procedures with respect to such incidents. However, such prevention measures may not function in a way as we expect.

From time to time, our users in certain locations may not be able to gain access to our network or our websites for a period of time lasting from several minutes to several hours, due to server interruptions, power shutdowns, internet connection problems or other reasons. Although we have not experienced extended periods of such server interruptions, power shutdowns or internet connection problems across our entire network, we cannot assure you that such instances will not occur in the future. Any server interruptions, break-downs or system failures, including failures which may be attributable to events within or outside our control that could result in a sustained shutdown of all or a material portion of our network or website, could reduce the attractiveness of our service offerings. In addition, any substantial increase in the volume of traffic on our network or website will require us to increase our investment in bandwidth, expand and further upgrade our technology platform. We do not maintain insurance policies covering losses relating to our network systems. As a result, any system failure, interruptions or network downtime for an extended period may have a material adverse impact on our revenues and results of operations.

If we fail to retain existing advertisers or attract new advertisers, our revenues may be materially and adversely affected.

Historically, we generate a substantial portion of our revenues from online advertising. Such revenue experienced a decline from US\$38.4 million in 2014 to US\$4.8 million in 2015 due to our disposal of Xunlei Kankan in July 2015, which historically contributed a significant portion of our advertising revenues and a majority of our advertisers. The revenue from online advertising, however, increased to US\$16.9 million in 2016 due to the rapid growth of our mobile advertising since the fourth quarter of 2015. In 2017, the revenue from our online advertising further increased to US\$22.5 million due to a higher fee we charged to advertisers for each advertisement placed on our products and platforms. We cannot assure you that we can continue to retain our advertising agencies and advertisers or attract new advertising agencies and advertisers. The number of advertisers (including third party advertising platforms that we cooperate with) that use our online advertising services decreased from 252 in 2014 to 120 in 2015 due to the disposal of Xunlei Kankan in July 2015, and such number further decreased to 112 in 2017. If we cannot retain our existing advertisers or develop new advertisers in the future, our revenues generated from online advertising will be materially and negatively affected. Since our arrangements with third-party advertising agencies are typically one-year framework agreements, such advertising arrangements may be easily amended or terminated without incurring liabilities.

A number of our advertisers are online game operators. The online game and e-commerce industries in China are rapidly evolving, and the growth of these industries and their demand for online advertising services is uncertain and may be affected by factors out of our control. We also have significant brand advertising and are seeking to further expand this portion of advertising. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to retain existing advertising agencies and advertisers or attract more advertising agencies and advertisers for brand advertising, and if we fail to do so, our business, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We rely on third-party platforms to distribute our mobile applications. If we are unable to maintain a good relationship with such platform providers, if their terms and conditions or pricing were changed to our detriment, if we violate, or if a platform provider believes that we have violated, the terms and conditions of its platform, or if any of these platforms loses market share or falls out of favor or is unavailable for a prolonged period of time, our mobile strategy may suffer.

We are subject to the standard policies and terms of service of third party platforms, which govern the distribution of our mobile application on the platform. Each platform provider has broad discretion to change and interpret its terms of service and other policies with respect to us and other users, and those changes may be unfavorable to us. A platform provider may also change its fee structure, add fees associated with access to and use of its platform, alter how we are able to advertise or distribute on the platform, or change how the personal information of its users is made available to application developers on the platform. Such changes may decrease the visibility or availability of our applications, limit our distribution capabilities, prevent access to our applications, reduce the amount of downloads and revenue we may recognize from the applications, increase our costs to operate on these platforms or result in the exclusion or limitation of our application on such platforms. Any such changes could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

If we violate, or a platform provider believes we have violated its terms of service (or if there is any change or deterioration in our relationship with these platform providers), that platform provider could limit or discontinue our access to the platform. A platform provider could also limit or discontinue our access to the platform if it establishes more favorable relationships with one or more of our competitors or it determines that we are a competitor. Any limit of, or discontinuation to, our access to any platform could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In September 2016, Mobile Xunlei was removed from Apple's iOS App Store as a result of alleged possible violations of the developer license agreement between Apple and us. We are still in the process of negotiating with Apple. We cannot assure you that future efforts to re-launch Mobile Xunlei on the iOS App Store will be successful. This will most likely prevent prospective users and existing users from accessing or renewing our services through Apple devices. It is impossible for us to predict the impact in the longer run if Apple continues to deny our mobile applications. Furthermore, other app stores also have the right to update their store policies and if we are deemed to violate its policy and our mobile application are removed from other app stores at the same time, this may significantly harm our mobile strategy.

We are strictly regulated in China. Any lack of requisite licenses or permits applicable to our businesses and any changes in government policies or regulations may have a material and adverse impact on our businesses, financial conditions and results of operations.

Our business is subject to governmental supervision and regulations by the relevant PRC governmental authorities including the State Council, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (formerly the Ministry of Information Industry), or MIIT, the State Administration of Radio and Television, or SAPPRFT, (formerly the General Administration of Press and Publication, Radio, Film and Television (established in March 2013 as a result of institutional reform integrating the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television, and the General Administration of Press and Publication), or GAPPRFT), Ministry of Culture and Tourism (established in March 2018 as a result of institutional reform integrating the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of Tourism), or MOCT and other relevant government authorities. Together these government authorities promulgate and enforce regulations that cover many aspects of operation of telecommunications and internet information services, including entry into the telecommunications industry, the scope of permissible business activities, licenses and permits for various business activities and foreign investment.

We are advised by our PRC legal adviser that a license for online transmission of audio-visual programs is required for the display of video content, including live video content, on our platform. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulation on online transmission of audio-visual programs.” We used to be a registered owner of such license when we were operating Xunlei Kankan business. However, when we disposed of Xunlei Kankan business to the purchaser in July 2015, the registered owner of such license was also changed to the purchaser. Our platform and software gather internet audio-video programs and contains user generated live video content, video clips and other media files. Our platform also offers online shows, online games and online drama performances. The broadcasters may also upload their recorded video clips to our platform. The live video industry is relatively new in China. Laws and regulations governing the operation of live video services are also developing and evolving. Substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation and implementation of the applicable laws and regulations. Relevant PRC government authorities may find that the license for online transmission of audio-visual programs is also required for our gathering and transmission of live video content, video clips and media files. If the relevant PRC authorities consider that we are operating relevant businesses without proper license, they may issue warnings, order us to rectify our violating operations and impose fines on us. In case of severe contravention as determined by relevant authorities in its discretion, they may ban the violating operations, seize our equipment in connection with such operations and impose a penalty of one to two times of the amount of the total investment in such operations. We are now in the process of obtaining a new license for online transmission of audio-visual programs and expect to obtain such license in late 2018.

In addition, our cloud computing services provided to the internet users may be deemed to have included the content distribution network (CDN) services. With MIIT’s recent promulgation of the Circular on Clearing up and Regulating the Internet Access Service Market in January 2017, our existing value-added telecommunication services license, or VATS License, must be updated to specifically cover the CDN services, which otherwise was not required in the past. Shenzhen Onething Technologies Co., Ltd., or Shenzhen Onething, a subsidiary of Shenzhen Xunlei has obtained from the relevant PRC authority an updated VATS License covering the CDN services. “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulation on telecommunications and internet information services.”

If the relevant PRC authority decides that we were operating without the proper licenses or approvals, we may be given a warning, ordered to rectify our violations and/or fined, or required to impose restrictions or even discontinue our relevant business. In addition to the above, if the PRC government promulgates new laws and regulations that require additional licenses or imposes additional restrictions on the operation of any part of our business, it has the power to, among other things, levy fines, confiscate our income, revoke our business licenses, and require us to discontinue our business or impose restrictions on the affected portion of our business. Any of these actions by the PRC government may have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, the PRC government may promulgate regulations restricting the types and content of advertisements that may be transmitted online, which could have a direct adverse impact on our business.

Concerns about collection and use of personal data could damage our reputation, deter current and potential users from using our services and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

Pursuant to the applicable PRC laws and regulations concerning the collection, use and sharing of personal data, our PRC subsidiaries, VIE and its subsidiaries are required to keep our users' personal information confidential and are prohibited from disclosing such information to any third parties without such users' consent. In December 2012 and July 2013, laws and regulations were issued by the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress and MIIT to enhance the legal protection of information security and privacy on the internet. The laws and regulations also require internet operators to take measures to ensure confidentiality of information of users. Concerns about our practices with regard to the collection, use or disclosure of personal information or other privacy-related matters, even if unfounded, could damage our reputation and operating results. In addition, in June 2016 and January 2017, the Cyberspace Administration of China, or CAC, and the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress issued new laws and regulations to further safeguard cyberspace security.

We apply strict management and protection to any information provided by users, and under our privacy policy, without our users' prior consent, we will not provide any of our users' personal information to any unrelated third party. While we strive to comply with our privacy guidelines as well as all applicable data protection laws and regulations, any failure or perceived failure to comply may result in proceedings or actions against us by government entities or others, and could damage our reputation. User and regulatory attitudes towards privacy are evolving and concerns about the security of personal data could also lead to a decline in general usage of our products and services, which could lead to lower user numbers. For example, if the PRC government authorities require real-name registration by our users, our user numbers may decrease and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. See “—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—We may be adversely affected by the complexity, uncertainties and changes in PRC regulations of internet-related business and companies.” In addition, we may become subject to the data protection or personal privacy laws of jurisdictions outside of China, where more stringent requirements may be imposed on us and we may have to allocate more resources to comply with the legal requirements, and our user numbers may further decrease. A significant reduction in user numbers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash from operations or to obtain sufficient capital to meet the additional capital requirements of our changing business.

In order to implement our development strategies, including our strategies to transition to mobile internet and continuing efforts on our cloud computing business, we will make continual capital investments in terms of devoting more research and development efforts into investigating user needs and develop new mobile products and update existing ones, continue enhancing the technologies involved in our cloud computing business and provide more frequent updates to our existing products. Thus, we will continue to incur substantial capital expenditures on an ongoing basis, and it may become difficult for us to meet such capital requirements.

To date, we have financed our operations primarily through cash flow from operations and, to a lesser degree, proceeds from private placements of preferred shares and our initial public offering. If we fail to retain a sufficient number of users and continue to convert such users into paying users or subscribers, we may not be able to generate sufficient revenues to cover our business development strategies, including our continued transition to mobile internet and the continued expansion of our cloud computing business, and our business may be materially and adversely affected.

We may obtain additional financing, including from equity offerings and debt financings in capital markets, to fund the operation and planned expansion of our business. Our ability to obtain additional financing in the future, however, is subject to a number of uncertainties, including:

- our future business development, financial condition and results of operations;
- general market conditions for financing activities by companies in our industry; and
- macroeconomic, political and other conditions in China and elsewhere.

If we cannot obtain sufficient capital to meet our capital expenditure needs, we may not be able to execute our growth strategies and our business, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

Our costs and expenses, such as research and development expenses, may increase and our results of operations may be adversely affected.

The operation of our extensive resource discovery network and cloud computing business require significant upfront capital expenditures as well as continual, substantial investment in content, technology and infrastructure. Since inception, we have invested substantially in research and development to maintain our technology leadership, and in equipment to increase our network capacity. We expect our research and development expenses to increase in the near term as we continue to expand our research and development team to develop new products and update existing products, particularly as we continue devoting resources in the development of our cloud computing business and the development and updating of our mobile products. Most of our capital expenditures, such as expenditures on servers and other equipment, are based upon our estimation of potential future demand and we are generally required to pay the entire purchase price and license fees upfront. As a result, our cash flow may be negatively affected in the periods in which such payments are made. We may not be able to quickly generate sufficient revenue from such expenditures, which may negatively affect our results of operations within certain periods thereafter; and if we over-estimate future demand for our services, we may not be able to achieve expected rates of return on our capital expenditures, or at all.

In addition, bandwidth and other costs are subject to change and are determined by market supply and demand. For example, the market prices for professionally produced digital media content have increased significantly in China during the past few years, and there have been increases in the relevant license fees. In addition, if bandwidth and other providers cease their business with us or raise the prices of their products and services, we will incur additional costs to find alternative service providers or to accept the increased costs in order to provide our services, although we expect that crowdsourced capacity obtained through our cloud computing services may offset some of our bandwidth costs. If we cannot pass on our costs and expenses to our users, or if our costs to deliver our services do not decline commensurate with any future declines in the prices we charge our users, our results of operations may be adversely affected and we may fail to achieve profitability.

If we are unable to collect accounts receivable in a timely manner or at all, our financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

Certain portion of our advertising revenues is generated from a limited number of advertising agencies. We typically enter into advertising agreements with third-party advertising agencies that represent the advertisers, and under these agreements, the advertising fees are paid to us by the advertising agencies after we deliver our services. In consideration for the third-party advertising agencies' services, we pay them rebates based on the value of business they bring to us. In addition to our online advertising services, we also generated a large portion of our revenue from the sales of CDN to our customers in 2017. As of December 31, 2017, we have a considerable portion of accounts receivable arising from the sales of CDN. Thus, the financial soundness of our advertisers and advertising agencies, as well as our customers purchasing CDN from us may affect our collection of accounts receivable. We make a credit assessment of our advertisers, advertising agencies and our CDN purchasers to evaluate the collectability of these service fees before entering into any business contracts. However, we cannot assure you that we are or will be able to accurately assess the creditworthiness of each advertising agency, advertiser or CDN purchaser, as applicable, and any inability of advertisers, advertising agencies or CDN purchasers, especially those that accounted for a significant percentage of our amounts receivables in the past, to pay us in a timely manner may adversely affect our liquidity and cash flows. In addition, the online advertising market in China is dominated by a small number of large advertising agencies. If the large advertising agencies that we have business relationships with demand higher rebates for their agency services, our results of operations will be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to successfully address the challenges and risks we face in the online games market, such as a failure to acquire and operate popular, high-quality games or to obtain all the licenses required to operate online games, which may subject us to penalties from relevant authorities, including the discontinuance of our online game business.

Our online game business used to consist of web game business, mobile game business, and MMOGs. In order to further develop our cloud computing business, we streamlined our overall business and disposed our web game business in January 2018. After the disposal, our online game business currently only operates mobile games and MMOGs. We have exclusive operating agreements with online game developers, under which we gain exclusive rights to certain online games. In addition to offering these games on our own websites, we also have the option of sub-licensing these games to other websites to diversify our game revenue stream. Exclusive arrangements of this type require more initial capital investment in acquiring operating rights for the games, and involve more business risks, such as risks associated with the potential failure to find appropriate sub-licensees for the games or failure to engage a sufficient number of game players to make these games profitable for us. If we are unable to generate sufficient revenues in these markets to obtain sufficient return for our investments, our future results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, to operate online games in China, a variety of permits and approvals are required. For example, publication of online games, music works and other internet publishing activities are subject to the regulation of the SAPPRFT, which requires operators of online games and other internet publishing services to obtain an internet publication license prior to providing any such services. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulation on internet publication.” Shenzhen Xunlei has obtained an internet publication license for the publication of internet games. However, Shenzhen Xunlei’s internet publication license does not include the publication of music works and other internet publishing activities. Applicable regulations also specify that each online game must be screened and approved in advance by SAPPRFT before it is allowed to be launched online. Also, an imported online game should be approved in advance by MOCT before its initial operation while a domestically developed online game should be filed with MOCT within 30 days of commencing operations. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulation on online games.” We license from online game developers and operate massive multiplayer online games, or the MMOGs, and we share profits with these developers. We require developers of certain online games to obtain the requisite approvals from SAPPRFT, and make the filings with MOCT, for relevant online games. As of the date of this annual report, most of our online games currently in operation exclusively by us have obtained SAPPRFT’s approval and completed filing with MOCT. However, we cannot assure you that we or such online game developers can obtain SAPPRFT’s approvals or complete the filings with MOCT for all the games in a timely manner or at all. If we or such online game developers fail to obtain these licenses, approvals or filings in a timely manner or at all, the relevant authority may challenge the commercial operation of our online games and determine that we are in violation of the relevant laws and regulations regarding online games, it would have the power to, among other things, levy fines against us, confiscate our income generated from operation of our online games and require us to discontinue our online game business.

We operate in a competitive market and may not be able to compete effectively.

We face significant competition in different areas of our business. For example, although we currently have a leading presence in the China market for cloud acceleration products and services, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to maintain our leading position in the future. We may face competition from leading Chinese internet companies, such as Tencent and Baidu, if they start to allocate resources and focus on the development in this business sector. With more entrants into the cloud acceleration business, aggressive price cutting by competitors may result in the loss of our existing subscribers. We may have to take actions to retain our user base and attract more subscribers at significant cost, including upgrading and developing existing and new products and services in order to meet users’ changing demand, but we cannot assure you that such efforts will succeed, especially given the tightening control over internet content by the Chinese government. See “—If we fail to keep up with the technological development in the internet industry and users’ changing demand, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.” and “—Regulation and censorship of information disseminated over the internet in China have adversely affected our business and may continue to adversely affect our business, and we may be liable for the digital media content on our platform.”

Some of our existing or potential competitors have a longer operating history and significantly greater financial resources than we do, and in turn may be able to attract and retain more users and advertisers. Our competitors may compete with us in a variety of ways, including by conducting brand promotions and other marketing activities and making acquisitions. If we are not able to effectively compete in any aspect of our business, which would have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Undetected programming errors or flaws or failure to maintain effective customer service could harm our reputation or decrease market acceptance of our services, particularly our resource discovery network, which would materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Our programs may contain programming errors that may only become apparent after their release, especially in terms of upgrades to, for example, Xunlei Accelerator or cloud acceleration subscription services. We receive user feedback in connection with programming errors affecting their user experience from time to time, and such errors may also come to our attention during our monitoring process. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to detect and resolve all these programming errors effectively or in a timely manner. Undetected programming errors or defects may adversely affect user experience and cause our users to stop using our services and our advertisers to reduce their use of our services, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Advertisements we display may subject us to penalties and other administrative actions.

Under PRC advertising laws and regulations, advertisement channels such as us are obligated to monitor the advertising content they display to ensure that such content is true, accurate and in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations. PRC advertising laws and regulations set forth certain content requirements for advertisements in the PRC including, among other things, prohibitions on false or misleading content, superlative wording, socially destabilizing content or content involving obscenities, superstition, violence, discrimination or infringement of the public interest. In April 2015, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued the amended Advertisement Law, which took effect on September 1, 2015, to further strengthen the supervision and management of advertisement services. Pursuant to the Advertisement Law, any advertisement that contains false or misleading information to deceive or mislead consumers shall be deemed false advertising. Furthermore, the Advertisement Law explicitly stipulates detailed requirements for the content of several different kinds of advertisement, including advertisements for medical treatment, pharmaceuticals, medical instruments, health food, alcoholic drinks, education or training, products or services having an expected return on investment, real estate, pesticides, feed and feed additives, and some other agriculture-related advertisement. On July 4, 2016, SAIC issued the Interim Measures for the Administration of Internet Advertising to specifically regulate internet advertising activities. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulation on advertising business" for details. In providing advertising services, we are required to review the supporting documents provided to us by advertising agencies or advertisers for the relevant advertisements and verify that the content of the advertisements complies with applicable PRC laws and regulations. Prior to distributing advertisements that are subject to government censorship and approval, we are obligated to verify that such censorship has been performed and approval has been obtained. Violation of these regulations may result in penalties, including fines, confiscation of advertising income, orders to eliminate the effect of illegal advertisement. In circumstances involving serious violations, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or the SAIC, or its local branches may revoke violators' licenses or permits for their advertising business operations.

To fulfill these monitoring functions specified by the PRC laws and regulations set forth above, we employ several measures. Almost all of our advertising contracts require that advertising agencies or advertisers that contract with us: (i) ensure the advertising content provided to us is true, accurate and in full compliance with PRC laws and regulations; (ii) ensure such content does not infringe any third-party's rights and interests; and (iii) indemnify us for any liabilities arising from such advertising content. In addition, a team of our employees reviews all advertising materials to ensure the content does not violate relevant laws and regulations before displaying such advertisements. However, we cannot assure you that all the content contained in such advertisements is true and accurate as required by the advertising laws and regulations, especially given the uncertainty in the application of these laws and regulations. If we are found to be in violation of applicable PRC advertising laws and regulations in the future, we may be subject to penalties and our reputation may be harmed, which may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face risks relating to third parties' billing and payment systems.

The billing and payment systems of third parties such as online third-party payment processors help us maintain accurate records of payments of sales proceeds by certain subscribers and other paying users and collect such payments. Our business and results of operations could be adversely affected if these third parties fail to accurately account for or calculate the revenues generated from the sales of our products and services. Moreover, if there are security breaches or failure or errors in the payment process of these third parties, user experience may be affected and our business results may be negatively impacted.

The channels for the payment of our services and products typically comprise third-party online system, fixed phone line and mobile phone payment. A significant portion of the payments have been made through our online payment system since 2014. Although we have been able to control our payment handling charges by encouraging our subscribers to use the third-party online system which charges relatively lower levels of handling fees compared with other payment channels, the subscribers may change their habits to make payments through mobile phones or other distribution channels with higher costs. If more and more subscribers use the mobile phone as their payment channels and the cost remains unchanged or even increases in the future, or if we fail to minimize the associated payment handling charges, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

We also do not have control over the security measures of our third-party payment service providers, and security breaches of the online payment systems that we use could expose us to litigation and possible liability for failing to secure confidential customer information and could, among other things, damage our reputation and the perceived security of all of the online payment systems we use. In addition, there may be billing software errors that would damage customer confidence in these payment systems. If any of the above were to occur, we may lose paying users and users may be discouraged from purchasing our products, which may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Third-party e-commerce platform is a major way for us to sell our OneThing Cloud and collect payments. If we fail to maintain our relationship with third-party e-commerce platform, the sales of our OneThing Cloud and our cloud computing business may be adversely affected.

In addition to our proprietary distribution channels, we also sell our OneThing Cloud through a major third-party e-commerce platform in China and collect payments from such platform. We are subject to its standard terms and conditions for selling product through its platform, which govern placing of purchase order, transportation and delivery of products, sales returns and payment settlement. If we violate, or if the platform provider believes that we have violated, its terms and conditions, it may discontinue or limit our access to that platform, which could harm the sales of our OneThing Cloud and our cloud computing business.

Disputes with the third-party platform, such as disputes relating to fee arrangements and billing issues, may also arise from time to time and we cannot assure you that we will be able to resolve such disputes in a timely manner or at all. If our collaboration with the third-party platform terminates for any reason, we may not be able to find a replacement in a timely manner at terms acceptable to us or at all and the sales of our OneThing Cloud may be adversely affected. Any failure on our part to maintain good relationships with the third-party e-commerce platform, the sales of our OneThing Cloud could decline, which will have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If the e-commerce platform, through which we sell our OneThing Cloud, loses its market position or is no longer popular with users, our ability to reach more users will be limited. In addition, we would need to identify alternative channels for marketing and selling our OneThing Cloud, which would consume additional resources and may not be effective.

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

We do not maintain our own manufacturing capabilities and rely on contract manufactures to produce our products. We assign the production of OneThing Cloud to a number of manufacturers. We may experience operational difficulties with our manufacturers, including reductions in the availability of production capacity, failures to comply with product specifications, insufficient quality control, failures to meet production deadlines, increases in manufacturing costs. Our manufacturers may experience disruptions in their manufacturing operations due to equipment breakdowns, labor strikes or shortages, natural disasters, component or material shortages, cost increases or other similar problems. In addition, we may not be able to renew contracts with our contract manufacturers or identify alternative manufacturers in a timely manner at terms acceptable to us. If any of the above were to happen, our manufacturing of OneThing Cloud and our cloud computing business may be adversely affected.

We are susceptible to supply shortages, long lead time for raw materials and components, and supply changes, any of which could disrupt our supply chain and have a material adverse impact on our results of operation because some of the key components of our products come from a limited number or a single source of supply.

All of the components and raw materials used to produce OneThing Cloud are sourced from third-party suppliers, and some of these components are sourced from a limited number of or a single supplier. Therefore, we are subject to risks of shortages or discontinuation in supply, cost increases and quality control issues with the limited sources of suppliers. We may in the future experience component shortages. In the event of a component shortage or supply interruption from suppliers of key components, we will need to identify alternate sources of supply, which can be time-consuming, difficult and costly. We may not be able to source these components on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all, which may undermine our ability to meet our production requirements or to fill our orders in a timely manner. This could cause delays in delivery of our products, harm our relationships with our customers, distributors and users, and adversely affect our results of operations.

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

We have granted share-based compensation awards, including share options and restricted shares, to various employees, key personnel and other non-employees to incentivize performance and align their interests with ours. We adopted a share incentive plan on December 30, 2010, or the 2010 Plan, a second share incentive plan on November 18, 2013, as supplemented, or the 2013 Plan, and a third share incentive plan on April 24, 2014, as supplemented, or the 2014 plan. Under the 2010 Plan, we are authorized to issue a maximum number of 26,822,828 common shares of our company upon exercise of the options or other types of awards (excluding an aggregate of 8,410,200 shares already issued to the directors who are our founders upon exercise of founder options, which were not granted pursuant to the 2010 Plan). As of March 31, 2018, options to purchase a total of 349,815 common shares of our company were outstanding under the 2010 Plan. As of March 31, 2018, 4,830,315 restricted shares (excluding those forfeited) have been granted to certain executive officers and other employees under the 2010 Plan. Under the 2013 Plan, we are authorized to issue a maximum number of 9,073,732 restricted shares to members of our senior management, counsel or consultant to our company. As of March 31, 2018, 7,089,155 restricted shares (excluding those forfeited) have been granted to certain executive officers and other employees under the 2013 Plan. Under the 2014 Plan, we are authorized to issue a maximum number of 14,195,412 restricted shares to our directors, officers, employees and advisors or consultants to our company. As of March 31, 2018, 10,305,350 restricted shares (excluding those forfeited) have been granted to certain executive officers and other employees under the 2014 Plan. As of March 31, 2018, our unrecognized share-based compensation expenses relating to the restricted shares granted under each of the 2010 Plan, the 2013 Plan and the 2014 Plan amounted to US\$8.0 million, US\$0.9 million and US\$6.4 million, respectively. See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation—Share incentive plans” for details.

We will issue the equivalent number of common shares upon the vesting and exercise of these options. The amount of these expenses is based on the fair value of the share-based compensation award we granted. The expenses associated with share-based compensation have affected our net income and may reduce our net income in the future, and any additional securities issued under share-based compensation schemes will dilute the ownership interests of our shareholders, including holders of our ADSs. We believe the granting of incentive awards is of significant importance to our ability to attract and retain key personnel and employees, and we will continue to grant stock options, restricted shares and other share awards to employees in the future. As a result, our expenses associated with share-based compensation may increase, which may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

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

Our success depends on the continual efforts and services of our senior management team. If one or more of our executives or other key personnel are unable or unwilling to continue to provide services to us, we may not be able to find suitable replacements easily or at all. Competition for management and key personnel in our industry is intense and the pool of qualified candidates is limited. We may not be able to retain the services of our executives or key personnel, or attract and retain experienced executives or key personnel in the future. If any of our executive officers or key employees joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose advertisers, know-how and key professionals and staff members. Each of our executive officers has entered into an employment agreement (including a non-compete provision) with us. However, if any dispute arises between us and our executives or key employees, these agreements may not be enforceable in China, where these executives and key employees reside, in light of uncertainties with China’s legal system.

In addition, while we often grant additional incentive shares to management personnel and other key employees after their hire dates, the initial grants are usually much larger than subsequent grants. Employees may be more likely to leave us after their initial incentive share grant fully vests, especially if the value of the incentive shares has significantly appreciated in value relative to the exercise price. If any member of our senior management team or other key personnel leaves our company, our ability to successfully operate our business and execute our business strategy could be impaired.

We may not be able to effectively identify or pursue targets for acquisitions or investment, even if we complete such transactions, we may be unable to successfully integrate the acquired businesses into, or realize anticipated benefits to, our business, and our equity investments may suffer impairment loss as a result of unsatisfactory target company performance, each of which may adversely affect our growth and results of operations.

We have in the past and may in the future selectively acquire or invest in other businesses, including those that complement our existing business. We may not, however, be able to identify suitable targets for acquisitions or investments in the future. Even if we are able to identify suitable candidates, we may be unable to complete a transaction on terms commercially acceptable to us. If we fail to identify appropriate candidates or complete the desired transactions, our growth may be impeded. If the target companies we invest in produce unsatisfactory results, we may suffer impairment loss in our equity investment.

Even if we complete the desired acquisitions or investment, such acquisitions and investment may expose us to new operational, regulatory, market and geographic risks and challenges, including:

- diversion of our management's attention and other resources from our existing business;
- our inability to maintain the key business relationships and the reputation of the businesses we acquire or invest in;
- our inability to retain key personnel of the acquired or invested company;
- uncertainty of entry into markets in which we have limited or no prior experience and in which competitors have stronger market positions;
- failure to comply with laws and regulations as well as industry or technical standards of the markets into which we expand;
- our dependence on unfamiliar affiliates and partners of the companies we acquire or invest in;
- unsatisfactory performance of the businesses we acquire or invest in;
- our responsibility for the liabilities associated with the businesses we acquire, including those that we may not anticipate;
- goodwill impairment risks associated with the businesses that we acquire;
- our inability to integrate acquired technology into our business and operations;
- our inability to develop and maintain a successful business model and to monetize and generate revenues from the businesses we acquire; and
- our inability to maintain internal standards, controls, procedures and policies.

Any of these events could disrupt our ability to manage our business. These risks could also result in our failure to derive the intended benefits of the acquisitions or investments, and we may be unable to recover our investment in such initiatives or may have to recognize impairment charges as a result.

Furthermore, the financing and payment arrangements we use in any acquisition could have a negative impact on you as an investor, because if we issue shares in connection with an acquisition, your holdings could be diluted. Moreover, if we take on significant debt to finance such acquisitions, we would incur additional interest expenses, which would divert resources from our working capital and potentially have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

Strategic alliances, investments or acquisitions may have a material and adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

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

We have in the past invested in or acquired additional assets, technologies or businesses that are complementary to our existing business. If we are presented with appropriate opportunities, we may continue to do so in the future. Investments or acquisitions and the subsequent integration of new assets and businesses into our own would require significant attention from our management and could result in a diversion of resources from our existing business, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our business operations. The costs of identifying and consummating investments and acquisitions may be significant. We may also incur significant expenses in obtaining necessary approvals from relevant government authorities in China and elsewhere in the world. In addition, investments and acquisitions could result in the use of substantial amounts of cash, potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities and exposure to potential unknown liabilities or legal risks of the acquired business. The cost and duration of integrating newly acquired businesses could also materially exceed our expectations. Any such negative developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as our ability to obtain financing, may be adversely affected by the downturn in the global or Chinese economy.

The industries in which we operate, including the mobile internet industry, may be affected by economic downturns. For example, a prolonged slowdown in the world economy, including in the Chinese economy, may lead to a reduced amount of mobile internet advertising, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, certain of our products and services may be viewed as discretionary by our users, who may choose to discontinue or reduce spending on such products and services during an economic downturn. In such an event, our ability to retain existing users and increase new users will be adversely affected, which would in turn negatively impact our business and results of operations.

Moreover, a slowdown or disruption in the global or Chinese economy may have a material and adverse impact on financings available to us. The weakness in the economy could erode investor confidence, which constitutes the basis of the credit market. The unstable economy 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. Although we are uncertain about the extent to which the global financial and economic fluctuations and slowdown of Chinese economy may impact our business in the short-term and long-term, there is a risk that our business, results of operations and prospects would be materially and adversely affected by any global economic downturn or disruption or slowdown of Chinese economy.

Our operations depend on the performance of the internet infrastructure in China.

The successful operation of our business depends on the performance of the internet infrastructure and telecommunications networks in China. In China, almost all access to the internet is maintained through state-owned telecommunications operators under the administrative control and regulatory supervision of the MIIT. Moreover, we have entered into contracts with various subsidiaries of a limited number of telecommunications service providers in each province for network-related services. On the one hand, if the internet industry in China does not grow as quickly as expected, our business and operations will be negatively affected. We have limited access to alternative networks or services in the event of disruptions, failures or other problems with China's internet infrastructure or the telecommunications networks provided by telecommunications service providers. In addition, our network and website regularly serve a large number of users and advertisers. With the expansion of our business, we may be required to upgrade our technology and infrastructure to keep up with the increasing traffic on our website. However, we have no control over the costs of the services provided by telecommunications service providers. If the prices we pay for telecommunications and internet services rise significantly, our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. If internet access fees or other charges to internet users increase, our user traffic may decline and our business may be harmed. On the other hand, if the internet industry grows faster than expected and we cannot react to the market demand in a timely manner in terms of our research and development effort, the user experience and the attractiveness of our services may be harmed, which will negatively impact our business and results of operations.

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

We are subject to reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws. The SEC, as required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, adopted rules requiring every public company to include a management report on such company's internal control over financial reporting in its annual report, which contains management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. However, we were not subject to the requirement to provide attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm on effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting for the year ended December 31, 2017 as we qualified as an "emerging growth company," as defined in the JOBS Act, as of December 31, 2017. Once we cease to be an "emerging growth company," our independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, unless we qualify for other exemptions.

Our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was ineffective as of December 31, 2017 due to one material weakness, one significant deficiency and other control deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that were identified as of December 31, 2014, which were not remediated as of December 31, 2017. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a 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. The material weakness is related to a lack of accounting resources in U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements, and the significant deficiency identified related to a lack of documented comprehensive U.S. GAAP accounting manuals and financial reporting procedures and the lack of related implementation controls. See "Item 15. Controls and Procedures" for more details. Any failure to achieve and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our consolidated financial statements, which in turn could harm our business and negatively impact the market price of our ADSs. Furthermore, we have incurred and anticipate that we will continue to incur considerable costs, management time and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404 and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

We have limited business insurance coverage and any uninsured business disruption may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Insurance companies in China currently do not offer as extensive an array of insurance products as insurance companies do in more developed economies. We have limited business liability or disruption insurance to cover our operations. Any uninsured occurrence of business disruption may result in our incurring substantial costs and the diversion of resources, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

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

Our operations may be vulnerable to interruption and damage from natural and other types of catastrophes, including earthquakes, fire, floods, hail, windstorms, severe winter weather (including snow, freezing water, ice storms and blizzards), environmental accidents, power loss, communications failures, explosions, man-made events such as terrorist attacks and similar events. Due to their nature, we cannot predict the incidence, timing and severity of catastrophes. If any such catastrophe or extraordinary event occurs in the future, our ability to operate our business could be seriously impaired. Such events could make it difficult or impossible for us to deliver our services and products to our users and could decrease demand for our products. As we do not carry property insurance and significant time could be required to resume our operations, our financial position and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected in the event of any major catastrophic event.

In addition, our business could be adversely affected by the outbreak of pandemics such as influenza A (H1N1), avian influenza, H7N9 or severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Any occurrence of these pandemic diseases or other adverse public health developments in China or elsewhere could severely disrupt our staffing or the staffing of our business partners, including our advertisers, and otherwise reduce the activity levels of our work force and the work force of our business partners, causing a material and adverse effect on our business operations.

Risks related to our corporate structure

If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our businesses in China do not comply with PRC governmental restrictions on foreign investment in internet-related business and foreign investors' mergers and acquisition activities in China, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations.

Current PRC laws and regulations place certain restrictions on foreign ownership of companies that engage in internet businesses, including the provision of online game and online advertising services. For example, foreign investors' equity interests in value-added telecommunication service providers may not exceed 50%. In addition, foreign investors are prohibited from investing in or operating entities engaged in, among others, internet cultural operating service (including online game operation services), internet news service, and online transmission of audio-visual programs service. We are a Cayman Islands company and Giganology (Shenzhen) Ltd., or Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., or Xunlei Computer, our PRC subsidiaries, are considered foreign-invested enterprises. Accordingly, neither of these two PRC subsidiaries is eligible to provide value-added telecommunication services and the aforementioned internet related services in China. As a result, we conduct our operations in China principally through contractual arrangements among Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders. Shenzhen Xunlei or its subsidiaries hold the licenses and permits necessary to conduct our resource discovery network, online advertising, online games, cloud computing and related businesses in China, and Shenzhen Xunlei hold various operating subsidiaries that conduct a majority of our operations in China. Our contractual arrangements with Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders enable us to exercise effective control over Shenzhen Xunlei and Shenzhen Xunlei's operating subsidiaries and hence treat them as our consolidated entities and consolidate their results. For a detailed discussion of these contractual arrangements, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure."

We cannot assure you, however, that we will be able to enforce these contracts. Although we have been advised by Zhong Lun Law Firm, our PRC legal counsel, that each contract under these contractual arrangements with Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders is valid, binding and enforceable under current PRC laws and regulations, we cannot assure you that the PRC government would agree that these contractual arrangements comply with PRC licensing, registration or other regulatory requirements, with existing policies or with requirements or policies that may be adopted in the future. PRC laws and regulations governing the validity of these contractual arrangements are uncertain and the relevant government authorities have broad discretion in interpreting these laws and regulations. If the PRC government determines that we do not comply with applicable laws and regulations, it could revoke our business and operating licenses, require us to discontinue or restrict our operations, restrict our right to collect revenues, block our website, require us to restructure our operations, impose additional conditions or requirements with which we may not be able to comply, or take other regulatory or enforcement actions against us that could be harmful to our business. The imposition of any of these penalties would result in a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business.

We rely on contractual arrangements with our variable interest entity in China and its shareholders for our operations, which may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing operational control the variable interest entity and its subsidiaries.

Since PRC laws restrict foreign equity ownership in companies engaged in internet business in China, we rely on contractual arrangements with Shenzhen Xunlei, our VIE, and the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei to operate our business in China. If we had direct ownership of Shenzhen Xunlei, we would be able to exercise our rights as a shareholder to effect changes in the board of directors of Shenzhen Xunlei, which in turn could effect changes at the management level, subject to any applicable fiduciary obligations. However, under the current contractual arrangements, we rely on Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders' performance of their contractual obligations to exercise effective control. In addition, our operating contract with Shenzhen Xunlei has a term of ten years, which is subject to Giganology Shenzhen's unilateral termination right and may be extended as requested by Giganology Shenzhen. In general, none of Shenzhen Xunlei or its shareholders may terminate the contracts prior to the expiration date. However, the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei may not act in the best interests of our company or may not perform their obligations under these contracts, including the obligation to renew these contracts when their initial contract term expires. Such risks exist throughout the period in which we intend to operate our business through the contractual arrangements with Shenzhen Xunlei. We may replace the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei at any time pursuant to our contractual arrangements with Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders. However, if any dispute relating to these contracts remains unresolved, we will have to enforce our rights under these contracts through the operations of PRC law and courts and therefore will be subject to uncertainties in the PRC legal system. See "—Any failure by Shenzhen Xunlei or its shareholders to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements with them may have a material adverse effect on our business" and "Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure." Therefore, these contractual arrangements may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing us with control over Shenzhen Xunlei.

Any failure by Shenzhen Xunlei or its shareholders to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements with them may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Shenzhen Xunlei or its shareholders may fail to take certain actions required for our business or follow our instructions despite their contractual obligations to do so. If they fail to perform their obligations under their respective agreements with us, we may have to rely on legal remedies under PRC law, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief, which may not be effective. As of the date of this annual report, Mr. Sean Shenglong Zou, our co-founder and director, owned 76% of the equity interest in Shenzhen Xunlei, our variable interest entity. Under the equity pledge agreement among Giganology Shenzhen and the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei, as amended, the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei have pledged all of their equity interests in Shenzhen Xunlei to Giganology Shenzhen to guarantee Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders' performance of their respective obligations under the related contractual arrangements. In addition, the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei have completed the registration of equity pledge under the equity pledge agreement with the competent governmental authority. If any of the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei, especially Mr. Sean Shenglong Zou due to his significant equity interest in Shenzhen Xunlei, fails to perform his or her obligations under the contractual arrangements, we may have to enforce these agreements to transfer his or her equity interests to another appointee of Giganology Shenzhen.

Moreover, the exercise of call options under the equity interests disposal agreement, the intellectual properties purchase option agreement and certain other contractual arrangements will be subject to the review and approval of competent governmental authorities and incur additional expenses.

All of these contractual arrangements are governed by PRC law and provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration in the PRC. Accordingly, these contracts would be interpreted in accordance with PRC law and any disputes would be resolved in accordance with PRC legal procedures. The legal environment in the PRC is not as developed as in certain 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, which may make it difficult to exert effective control over our variable interest entity and its subsidiaries, and our ability to conduct our business may be adversely affected.

Contractual arrangements with our variable interest entity may result in adverse tax consequences to us.

Under applicable PRC tax laws and regulations, arrangements and transactions among related parties may be subject to audit or scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities within ten years after the taxable year when the arrangements or transactions are conducted. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulation on tax—PRC enterprise income tax.” We could face material and adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities were to determine that the contractual arrangements among Giganology Shenzhen, our wholly-owned subsidiary in China, and Shenzhen Xunlei, our variable interest entity in China and its shareholders, as well as the intellectual property framework agreement between Xunlei Computer and Shenzhen Xunlei were not entered into on an arm’s-length basis and therefore constituted unfavorable transfer pricing arrangements. Unfavorable transfer pricing arrangements could, among other things, result in an upward adjustment on taxation, and the PRC tax authorities may impose interest on late payments on Shenzhen Xunlei, for the adjusted but unpaid taxes. Our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected if Shenzhen Xunlei’s tax liabilities increase significantly or if it is required to pay interest on late payments.

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

Sean Shenglong Zou, Hao Cheng, Fang Wang, Jianming Shi and Guangzhou Shulian Information Investment Co., Ltd. are shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei. We provide no incentives to the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei for the purpose of encouraging them to act in our best interests in their capacity as the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei. We may replace the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei at any time pursuant to the currently effective equity option agreements between us and these shareholders.

As a director and/or executive officer of our company, Mr. Zou and Mr. Cheng each has a duty of loyalty and care to us under Cayman Islands law. We are not aware that other publicly listed companies in China with a similar corporate and ownership structure as ours have brought conflicts of interest claims against the shareholders of their respective variable interest entities. However, we cannot assure you that when conflicts arise, the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei will act in the best interests of our company or that conflicts will be resolved in our favor. If we cannot resolve any conflicts of interest or disputes between us and the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei, we would have to rely on legal proceedings, which may be expensive, time-consuming and disruptive to our operations. There is also substantial uncertainty as to the outcome of any such legal proceedings.

We may rely principally on dividends and other distributions on equity paid by our PRC subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. Any limitation on the ability of Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer to pay dividends to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business.

We are a holding company and we may rely principally on dividends and other distributions on equity paid by our wholly-owned PRC subsidiaries including Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer, for our cash and financing requirements, including the funds necessary to pay dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders and service any debt we may incur. If Giganology Shenzhen incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us. In addition, the PRC tax authorities may require us to adjust our taxable income under the contractual arrangements Giganology Shenzhen currently has in place with Shenzhen Xunlei, our variable interest entity, as well as the intellectual property framework agreement between Xunlei Computer and Shenzhen Xunlei, in a manner that would materially and adversely affect its ability to pay dividends and other distributions to us. As of December 31, 2017, we had cash or cash equivalents of approximately RMB436.8 million (US\$66.9 million) and US\$2.8 million located within the PRC, of which RMB313.9 million (US\$48.0 million) is held by Shenzhen Xunlei and its subsidiaries. The transfer of all the cash or cash equivalents is subject to PRC government’s restrictions on currency conversion.

Under PRC laws and regulations, Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer, as wholly foreign-owned enterprises in the PRC, may pay dividends only out of its accumulated after-tax profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, wholly foreign-owned enterprises such as Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer are required to set aside at least 10% of their accumulated after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund certain statutory reserve funds, until the aggregate amount of such a fund reaches 50% of their respective registered capital. At their discretion, wholly foreign-owned enterprises may allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to staff welfare and bonus funds. These reserve funds and staff welfare and bonus funds are not distributable as cash dividends. Any limitation on the ability of Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer to pay dividends or make other distributions to us could materially and adversely limit our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our business, pay dividends, or otherwise fund and conduct our business. See also “—Risks related to doing business in China—Our global income may be subject to PRC taxes under the PRC EIT Law, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.”

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

We may (i) make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries, (ii) establish new PRC subsidiaries and make capital contributions to these new PRC subsidiaries, (iii) make loans to our PRC subsidiaries or variable interest entity and its subsidiaries, or (iv) acquire offshore entities with business operations in China in an offshore transaction. However, most of these uses are subject to PRC regulations and approvals. For example:

- capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries, whether existing ones or newly established ones, must complete the record-filing procedures by the Ministry of Commerce or its local counterparts;
- loans by us to our PRC subsidiaries, which are foreign-invested enterprises, to finance their respective activities cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, or its local branches; and
- loans by us to our variable interest entity, which is a domestic PRC entity, may not exceed the statutory limit, and any medium or long-term loan we extend to our variable interest entity must be recorded and registered by the National Development and Reform Commission and SAFE or its local branches.

On August 29, 2008, SAFE promulgated the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of the Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign Invested Enterprises, or SAFE Circular No. 142, regulating the conversion by a foreign-invested enterprise of foreign currency registered capital into Renminbi by restricting how the converted Renminbi may be used. SAFE Circular No. 142 provides that the Renminbi capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested enterprise may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the applicable governmental authority and unless otherwise provided by law, such Renminbi capital may not be used for equity investments within the PRC. SAFE also strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the Renminbi capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested company. The use of such Renminbi capital may not be altered without SAFE approval, and such Renminbi capital may not in any case be used to repay Renminbi loans if the proceeds of such loans have not been used. Violations of SAFE Circular No. 142 could result in severe monetary or other penalties. On March 30, 2015, SAFE issued SAFE Circular No. 19, which took effect and replaced SAFE Circular No. 142 as of June 1, 2015 and the Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Reforming and Standardizing the Policy on the Management of Foreign Exchange Settlement under Capital Account, or SAFE Circular No. 16, which became effective on June 9, 2016. Although SAFE Circular No. 19 and SAFE Circular No. 16 allow for the use of RMB converted from the foreign currency denominated capital for equity investments in the PRC, the restrictions will continue to apply as to foreign-invested enterprises' use of the converted RMB for purposes beyond the business scope, for the loans to non-associated companies or issuing inter-company RMB loans. We expect that if we convert the net proceeds we received from our initial public offering into Renminbi pursuant to SAFE Circular No. 16 and SAFE Circular No. 19, our use of Renminbi funds will be for purposes within the approved business scope of our PRC subsidiaries. The business scopes of Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer include "technical services," which we believe permits Giganology Shenzhen to purchase or lease servers and other equipment for its own technical data and research and to provide operational support to our variable interest entity and its subsidiaries.

However, we may not be able to use such Renminbi funds to make equity investments in certain entities in the PRC through our PRC subsidiaries.

We may lose the ability to use and enjoy assets held by our variable interest entity and its subsidiaries that are important to the operation of our business if any of such entities goes bankrupt or becomes subject to a dissolution or liquidation proceeding.

As part of our contractual arrangements with our variable interest entity, our variable interest entity and its subsidiaries hold certain assets that are important to the operation of our business, including patents for the proprietary technology and related domain names and trademarks. If any of our variable interest entity or its subsidiaries goes bankrupt and all or part of its assets become subject to liens or rights of third-party creditors, we may be unable to continue some or all of our business activities, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Under the contractual arrangements, our variable interest entity and its subsidiaries may not, in any manner, sell, transfer, mortgage or dispose of their assets or legal or beneficial interests in the business without our prior consent. If our variable interest entity undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, the unrelated third-party creditors may claim rights to some or all of these assets, thereby hindering our ability to operate our business, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

Among other things, the draft Foreign Investment Law expands the definition of foreign investment and introduces the principle of “actual control” in determining whether the investment in China is made by a foreign investor or a PRC domestic investor. The draft Foreign Investment Law specifically provides that an entity established in China but “controlled” by foreign investors will be treated as a foreign investor, whereas an entity set up in a foreign jurisdiction would nonetheless be, upon market entry clearance by the MOFCOM or its local branches, treated as a PRC domestic investor provided that the entity is “controlled” by PRC entities and/or citizens. In this connection, “control” is broadly defined in the draft law to cover, among others, having the power to exert decisive influence, via contractual or trust arrangements, over the subject entity’s operations, financial matters or other key aspects of business operations. If the foreign investment falls within a “negative list”, to be separately issued by the State Council in the future, market entry clearance by the MOFCOM or its local branches would be required. Otherwise, all foreign investors may make investments on the same terms as Chinese investors without being subject to additional approval from the government authorities as mandated by the existing foreign investment legal regime.

The “variable interest entity” structure, or VIE structure, has been adopted by many PRC-based companies, including us, to obtain necessary licenses and permits in the industries that are currently subject to foreign investment restrictions in China. See “—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our businesses in China do not comply with PRC governmental restrictions on foreign investment in internet-related business and foreign investors’ mergers and acquisition activities in China, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations,” and “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure.” Under the draft Foreign Investment Law, if a variable interest entity is ultimate controlled by a foreign investor via contractual arrangement, it would be deemed as a foreign investment. Accordingly, for the companies with a VIE structure in an industry category that is on the “negative list”, the VIE structure may be deemed legitimate only if the ultimate controlling person(s) is/ are of PRC nationality (either PRC individual, or PRC government and its branches or agencies) Conversely, if the actual controlling person(s) is/are of foreign nationalities, then the variable interest entities will be treated as foreign invested enterprises and any operation in the industry category on the “negative list” without market entry clearance may be considered as illegal.

As of the date of this annual report, over 50% of the voting power of our issued and outstanding share capital is controlled by PRC nationals. However, the draft Foreign Investment Law has not taken a position on what actions will be taken with respect to the existing companies with a VIE structure, whether or not these companies are controlled by Chinese parties, although a few possible options were proffered to solicit comments from the public on this point. Under these options, a company with VIE structure that is engaged in a business set forth in a “negative list” to be published at the time of the enactment of the new Foreign Investment Law has either the option or obligation to disclose its corporate structure to the authorities, while the authorities, after reviewing the ultimate control structure of the company, may either permit the company to continue its business by maintaining the VIE structure (when the company is deemed ultimately controlled by PRC citizens), or require the company to dispose of its businesses and/or VIE structure based on consideration of the particular circumstances involved. Moreover, it is uncertain whether the value-added telecommunication services and other internet related services, which our VIE provides, will be subject to the foreign investment restrictions or prohibitions set forth in the “negative list” to be issued. If the enacted version of the Foreign Investment Law and the final “negative list” mandate further actions, such as MOFCOM market entry clearance or certain restructuring of our corporate structure and operations, to be completed by companies with existing VIE structure like us, we will face substantial uncertainties as to whether these actions can be timely completed, or at all, and our business and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

The draft Foreign Investment Law, if enacted as proposed, may also materially impact our corporate governance practice and increase our compliance costs. For instance, the draft Foreign Investment Law imposes stringent ad hoc and periodic information reporting requirements on foreign investors and the applicable foreign invested entities. Aside from investment implementation report and investment amendment report that are required at each investment and alteration of investment specifics, an annual report is mandatory, and large foreign investors meeting certain criteria are required to report on a quarterly basis. Any company found to be non-compliant with the information reporting obligations may potentially be subject to fines and/or administrative or criminal liabilities, and the persons directly responsible may be subject to criminal liabilities.

Risks related to doing business in China

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

Substantially all of our assets and operations are located in China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be influenced to a significant degree by political, economic and social conditions in China generally and by continued economic growth in China as a whole.

The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the level of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. Although the Chinese government has implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets, and the establishment of improved corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of productive assets in China is still owned by the government. In addition, the Chinese government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. The Chinese government also exercises significant control over China’s economic growth through allocating resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy, and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies, such as those qualified to operate in free trade zones designated in certain major cities in China.

While the Chinese economy has experienced significant growth over the past decades, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy and the rate of growth has been slowing. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures may benefit the overall Chinese economy, but may have a negative effect on us. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations. In addition, in the past the Chinese government has implemented certain measures, including interest rate increases, to control the pace of economic growth.

These measures may cause decreased economic activity in China, which may adversely affect our business and operating results.

Regulation and censorship of information disseminated over the internet in China have adversely affected our business and may continue to adversely affect our business, and we may be liable for the digital media content on our platform.

China has strict regulations governing telecommunication service providers, internet and wireless access and the distribution of news and other information. Under these regulations, internet content providers, or ICPs, like us are prohibited from posting or displaying over the internet or wireless networks content that, among other things, violates PRC laws and regulations. If an ICP finds that prohibited content is transmitted on its website or stored in its system, it must terminate the transmission of such information or delete such information immediately and keep records and report to relevant authorities. Failure to comply with these requirements could lead to the revocation of the VATS License, which is required for our ICP services and other required licenses and the closure of the offending websites, and cloud network operators or website operators may also be held liable for prohibited content displayed on, retrieved from or linked to such network or website. However, efforts to constantly self-monitor in order to comply with these requirements could negatively impact user experience and lead to a decline in user numbers.

The Chinese government intensified its efforts to remove inappropriate content disseminated over the internet and wireless networks, and our efforts to monitor content on our platform and website led to a decline in subscriber numbers in the past few years. In April 2014, the Chinese government initiated a campaign to enhance and enforce its scrutiny on internet content in China, particularly for pornographic content, and various websites were subject to penalties and in some cases outright suspension of website operations. We regularly conducted internal compliance investigation to ensure that the content transmitted by our products is in compliance with the standards set out by the authorities. To date, we have deleted millions of cached files, blocked over one million digital files and added thousands of key words to our automatic keyword filtration system. In addition, we permitted temporary suspension of services by about 207,000 existing subscribers as of the end of 2017. We may experience still further decline in user and subscriber numbers as we continue in our efforts to comply with the rules and regulations of the Chinese government.

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

We conduct our business primarily through our PRC subsidiaries and variable interest entity and its subsidiaries in China. Our operations in China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. Giganology Shenzhen is a foreign-invested enterprise and is subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in China and, in particular, laws applicable to foreign-invested enterprises. The PRC legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike the common law system, prior court decisions under the civil law system may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value.

Over the past three decades, the PRC government has enacted legislation that has significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. However, China has not developed a fully integrated legal system, and recently enacted laws and regulations may not sufficiently cover all aspects of economic activities in China. In particular, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties. Since PRC administrative and court authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contractual terms, it may be difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we enjoy. These uncertainties may affect our judgment on the relevance of legal requirements and our ability to enforce our contractual or tort rights. In addition, the regulatory uncertainties may be exploited through unmerited or frivolous legal actions or threats in attempts to extract payments or benefits from us.

Furthermore, the PRC legal system is based in part on government policies and internal rules, some of which are not published on a timely basis or at all and may have retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of any of these policies and rules until sometime after the violation. In addition, any administrative and court proceedings in China may be protracted, resulting in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

We believe that our patents, trademarks, trade secrets, copyrights, and other intellectual property are important to our business. We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection laws in China and other jurisdictions, as well as confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property and our brand. Protection of intellectual property rights in China may not be as effective as in the United States or other jurisdictions, and as a result, we may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, which could adversely affect our revenues and competitive position.

We may be adversely affected by the complexity, uncertainties and changes in PRC regulations of internet-related business and companies.

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

- We only have contractual control over our resource discovery network and cloud computing. We do not own the resource discovery network and cloud computing due to the restriction of foreign investment in businesses providing value-added telecommunication services in China, including internet content provision or CDN services. This may significantly disrupt our business, subject us to sanctions, compromise enforceability of related contractual arrangements, or have other harmful effects on us.
- There are uncertainties relating to the regulation of the internet business in China, including evolving licensing practices and the requirement for real-name registrations. This means that permits, licenses or operations at some of our companies may be subject to challenge, or we may fail to obtain permits or licenses that may be deemed necessary for our operations or we may not be able to obtain or renew certain permits or licenses. If we fail to maintain any of these required licenses or approvals, we may be subject to various penalties, including fines and discontinuation of or restriction on our operations. Any such disruption in our business operations may have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations. For example, we are providing mobile applications to mobile device users free of charge and we do not believe we, as an internet content provider, need to obtain a separate operating license in addition to the VATS License, which we have already obtained. Although we believe this is in line with the current market practice, there can be no assurance that we will not be required to apply for an operating license for our mobile applications in the future and if so, we may not qualify or succeed in obtaining such license.
- Intensified government regulation of the internet industry in China could restrict our ability to maintain or increase our user base. For example, in January 2011, MIIT and seven other PRC central government authorities jointly issued a circular entitled Implementation Scheme regarding Parental Guardianship Project for Minors Playing Online Games, under which online game operators are required to adopt various measures to maintain a system to communicate with the parents or other guardians of minors playing their online games and are required to monitor the online game activities of minors and suspend the accounts of minors if so required by their parents or guardians. These restrictions could limit our ability to increase our online game business among minors.
- New laws and regulations may be promulgated that will regulate internet activities, including online video, online games and online advertising businesses. If these new laws and regulations are promulgated, additional licenses may be required for our operations. If our operations do not comply with these new regulations after they become effective, or if we fail to obtain any licenses required under these new laws and regulations, we could be subject to penalties.
- In June 2010, MOC promulgated the Provisional Measures on the Administration of Online Games, or the Online Game Measures, which became effective on August 1, 2010. The Online Game Measures provide that any entity engaging in online game operation activities should obtain an Online Culture Operating Permit and must meet certain requirements such as a minimum amount of the registered capital. Online game developers are generally involved in the purchase of servers and bandwidth, the control and management of game data, the maintenance of game systems and certain other maintenance tasks in our operation of online games. There exist uncertainties on MOCT's interpretation and implementation of these measures. If MOCT determines in the future that such Online Culture Operating Permit or relevant requirement apply to the online game developers for their involvement in the online game operations, we may have to terminate our revenue sharing arrangements with certain unqualified online game developers and may even be subject to various penalties, which may negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition.

The interpretation and application of existing PRC laws, regulations and policies and possible new laws, regulations or policies relating to the internet industry have created substantial uncertainties regarding the legality of existing and future foreign investments in, and the businesses and activities of, internet businesses in China, including our business. For example, in September 2009, GAPPRT and the National Office of Combating Pornography and Illegal Publications jointly published a notice, or Circular 13, which expressly prohibits foreign investors from participating in online game operating business via wholly owned, equity joint venture or cooperative joint venture investments in China, and from controlling and participating in such businesses directly or indirectly through contractual or technical support arrangements. Other government agencies with substantial regulatory authority over online game operations and foreign investment entities in China, such as MIIT and MOCT, did not join GAPPRT in issuing Circular 13. While Circular 13 is applicable to us and our online game business on an overall basis, to date, GAPPRT or SAPPRT has not issued any interpretation of Circular 13 and, to our knowledge, has not taken any enforcement action under Circular 13 against any company that relies on contractual arrangements with affiliated entities to operate online games in China. We cannot assure you that we have obtained all the permits or licenses required for conducting our business in China or will be able to maintain our existing licenses or obtain any new licenses required under any new laws or regulations. There are also risks that we may be found to violate the existing or future laws and regulations given the uncertainty and complexity of China's regulation of internet business.

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, especially if the Chinese government continues to maintain or strengthen its heightened scrutiny on internet content in China. We may not be able to control or restrict all of the digital media content generated or placed on our network by our users, despite our attempt to monitor and filter such content. To the extent that regulatory authorities find any portion of our content on our network or website objectionable or requiring any license or permit that we have not obtained, they may require us to limit or eliminate the dissemination of such information or otherwise curtail the nature of such content, and keep records and report to relevant authorities, which may reduce our user traffic. In addition, we may be subject to significant penalties for violations of those regulations arising from prohibited content displayed on, retrieved from or uploaded to our network or website, including a suspension or shutdown of our operations. The enforcement activities may be intensified in connection with any ongoing government campaigns. In addition, while we maintain a regular internal monitoring and compliance protocol, we cannot ascertain that we would not fall foul of any changing or new government regulations or standards in the future. If we receive a public warning from the relevant government authorities or our licenses for acceleration services are revoked, our reputation would be harmed and if the operation of our acceleration services or other products is suspended or shut down entirely or in part, our revenues and results of operation may be materially and adversely affected. Furthermore, the internal compliance investigation and the removal of content may have a material impact on our cloud acceleration services, which in turn may lead to a decrease in users and have an adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations. To date, we have not been able to quantify the magnitude and extent of such impact.

We may be sued by our game players and held liable for losses of virtual assets by such players, which may negatively affect our reputation and business, financial condition and results of operations.

While playing online games or participating in other online activities, players acquire and accumulate some virtual assets, such as special equipment and other accessories. Such virtual assets may be important to online game players and have monetary value and, in some cases, are sold for actual money. In practice, virtual assets can be lost for various reasons, often through unauthorized use of the game account of one user by other users and occasionally through data loss caused by a delay of network service, a network crash or hacking activities.

Currently, there is no PRC law or regulation specifically governing virtual asset property rights. As a result, there is uncertainty as to who the legal owner of virtual assets is, whether and how the ownership of virtual assets is protected by law, and whether an operator of online games such as us would have any liability to game players or other interested parties (whether in contract, tort or otherwise) for loss of such virtual assets. Based on recent PRC court judgments, the courts have typically held online game operators liable for losses of virtual assets by game players, and ordered online game operators to return the lost virtual items to game players or pay damages and losses. In case of a loss of virtual assets, we may be sued by our game players or users and held liable for damages, which may negatively affect our reputation and business, financial condition and results of operations.

Non-compliance with the laws or regulations governing virtual currency may result in penalties that could have a material adverse effect on our online games business and results of operations.

The issuance and use of “virtual currency” in the PRC has been regulated since 2007 in response to the growth of the online games industry in China. In January 2007, the Ministry of Public Security, MOC, MIIT and GAPPFRFT jointly issued a circular regarding online gambling which has implications for the use of virtual currency. To curtail online games that involve online gambling, as well as address concerns that virtual currency could be used for money laundering or illicit trade, the circular (a) prohibits online game operators from charging commissions in the form of virtual currency in relation to winning or losing of games; (b) requires online game operators to impose limits on use of virtual currency in guessing and betting games; (c) bans the conversion of virtual currency into real currency or property; and (d) prohibits services that enable game players to transfer virtual currency to other players. On June 4, 2009, MOC and the Ministry of Commerce jointly issued a notice regarding strengthening the administration of online game virtual currency, or the Virtual Currency Notice. Furthermore, MOC issued the Online Game Measures in June 2010, which provides, among other things, that virtual currency issued by online game operators may only be used to exchange its own online game products and services and may not be used to pay for the products and services of other entities.

We issue virtual currency to our clients for them to purchase various items to be used in online games and premium services. Although we believe we do not offer online game virtual currency transaction services, we cannot assure you that the PRC regulatory authorities will not take a view contrary to ours. For example, certain virtual items we issue to users based on in-game milestones they achieve or time spent playing games are transferable and exchangeable for our virtual currency or the other virtual items we issue to users. If the PRC regulatory authorities deem such transfer or exchange a virtual currency transaction, then we may be deemed to be engaging in the issuance of virtual currency and we may also be deemed to be providing transaction platform services that enable the trading of such virtual currency. Simultaneously engaging in both of these activities is prohibited under the Virtual Currency Notice. In that event, we may be required to cease either our virtual currency issuance activities or such deemed “transaction service” activities and may be subject to certain penalties, including mandatory corrective measures and fines. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our online games business and results of operations.

In addition, the Virtual Currency Notice prohibits online game operators from setting game features that involve the direct payment of cash or virtual currency by players for the chance to win virtual items or virtual currency based on random selection through a lucky draw, wager or lottery. The notice also prohibits game operators from issuing currency to game players through means other than purchases with legal currency. Although we believe that we are generally in compliance with such requirements and have taken adequate measures to prevent any of the above-mentioned prohibited activities, we cannot assure you that the PRC regulatory authorities will not take a view contrary to ours and deem such feature as prohibited by the Virtual Currency Notice, thereby subjecting us to penalties, including mandatory corrective measures and fines. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could materially and adversely affect our online games business and results of operations.

Intensified government regulation of the internet industry in China could restrict our ability to maintain or increase our user base.

The PRC government has, in recent years, intensified regulation on various aspects of the internet industry in China. For example, in January 2011, MIIT and seven other PRC central government authorities jointly issued a circular entitled Implementation Scheme regarding Parental Guardianship Project for Minors Playing Online Games, under which online game operators are required to adopt various measures to maintain a system to communicate with the parents or other guardians of minors playing their online games and are required to monitor the online game activities of minors and suspend the accounts of minors if so required by their parents or guardians. These restrictions could limit our ability to increase our online game business among minors. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulation on anti-fatigue system, real-name registration system and parental guardianship project.” Failure to implement these restrictions, if detected by the relevant government agencies, may result in fines and other penalties for us, including the shutting down of our online games operations and license revocation. Furthermore, if these restrictions were expanded to apply to adult game players in the future, our online games business could be materially and adversely affected.

Further, the PRC government has tightened its regulation of internet cafes in recent years. In particular, a large number of unlicensed internet cafes have been closed. The PRC government has imposed higher capital and facility requirements for the establishment of internet cafes. Furthermore, the PRC government's policy, which encourages the development of a limited number of national and regional internet cafe chains and discourages the establishment of independent internet cafes, may slow down the growth of internet cafes in China. In June 2002, the Ministry of Culture, together with other government authorities, issued a joint notice, and in February 2004, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce issued another notice, suspending the issuance of new internet cafe licenses. In May 2007, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce reiterated its position not to register any new internet cafes in 2007. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Ministry of Culture, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce and other relevant government authorities, individually or jointly, issued several notices that provide various ways to strengthen the regulation of internet cafes, including investigating and punishing internet cafes that accept minors, cracking down on internet cafes without sufficient and valid licenses, limiting the total number of internet cafes and approving internet cafes within the planning made by relevant authorities, screening unlawful and adverse games and websites, and improving the coordination of regulation over internet cafes and online games. Although currently most of our users access and consume our products and services from their own devices, if internet cafes become one of the main venues for our users to access our website or online games, any reduction in the number, or any slowdown in the growth, of internet cafes in China could limit our ability to maintain or increase our user base.

In addition, the Chinese government has in recent years intensified its efforts to remove inappropriate content disseminated over the internet and wireless networks. In April 2014, the Chinese government initiated a campaign to enhance and enforce its scrutiny over internet content in China, particularly for pornographic content, and various websites were subject to penalties and in some cases outright suspension of website operations. In August 2017, the CAC promulgated the Provisions on the Administration of Internet Comments Posting Services, and the Provisions on the Administration of Internet Forum and Community Services, both of which require providers of relevant services to establish information review and inspection mechanism. As we implemented programs to comply with these regulations, we saw our subscriber numbers decline and may see more subscriber or user decline in the future. See “— Regulation and censorship of information disseminated over the internet in China, recently strengthened, have adversely affected our business and may continue to adversely affect our business, and we may be liable for the digital media content on our platform.”

Fluctuations in exchange rates may have a material adverse effect on your investment.

Fluctuation in the value of the Renminbi may have a material adverse effect on the value of your investment. The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions. In July 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-old policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar, and the RMB appreciated more than 20% against the U.S. dollar over the following three years. Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation halted and the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. Since June 2010, the RMB has fluctuated against the U.S. dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar in the future.

Our financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars, and most of our assets, costs and expenses are denominated in Renminbi. Substantially all of our revenues were denominated in Renminbi. Significant revaluation of the RMB may have a material and adverse effect on your investment. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into RMB for our operations, appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the RMB amount we would receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert our RMB into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. In addition, appreciation or depreciation in the value of the RMB relative to U.S. dollars would affect our financial results reported in U.S. dollar terms regardless of any underlying change in our business or results of operations.

Very limited hedging options are available in China to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. While we may decide to enter into hedging transactions in the future, the availability and effectiveness of these hedges may be limited and we may not be able to adequately hedge our exposure or at all. In addition, our currency exchange losses may be magnified by PRC exchange control regulations that restrict our ability to convert RMB into foreign currency.

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

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the Renminbi into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. We receive substantially all of our revenues in Renminbi. Under our current corporate structure, our Cayman Islands holding company primarily relies on dividend payments from our wholly-owned PRC subsidiaries, to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior SAFE approval by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where the Renminbi is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. Specifically, under the existing exchange restrictions, without prior approval of SAFE, cash generated from the operations of our PRC subsidiaries in China may be used to pay dividends by our PRC subsidiaries to our company and pay employees of our PRC subsidiaries who are located outside China in a currency other than the Renminbi. With prior approval from or registration with SAFE, cash generated from the operations of our PRC subsidiaries and affiliated entity may be used to pay off debt in a currency other than the Renminbi owed by our PRC subsidiaries and variable interest entity and its subsidiaries to entities outside China, and make other capital expenditures outside China in a currency other than the Renminbi. If any of our variable interest entity or its subsidiaries liquidates, the proceeds from the liquidation of its assets may be used outside of the PRC or be given to investors who are not PRC nationals. The PRC government may at its discretion restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions in the future. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demand, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders, including holders of our ADSs.

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

Among other things, the M&A Rules and certain regulations and rules concerning mergers and acquisitions established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex. For example, the M&A Rules require that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise or a foreign company with substantial PRC operations, if certain thresholds under the Provisions on Thresholds for Prior Notification of Concentrations of Undertakings, issued by the State Council on August 3, 2008, are triggered. Moreover, the Anti-Monopoly Law promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on August 30, 2007 and took effect on August 1, 2008 requires that transactions which are deemed concentrations and involve parties with specified turnover thresholds (i.e., during the previous fiscal year, (i) the total global turnover of all operators participating in the transaction exceeds RMB10 billion and at least two of these operators each had a turnover of more than RMB400 million within China, or (ii) the total turnover within China of all the operators participating in the concentration exceeded RMB2 billion, and at least two of these operators each had a turnover of more than RMB400 million within China) must be cleared by the Ministry of Commerce before they can be completed. In addition, according to the Implementing Rules Concerning Security Review on the Mergers and Acquisitions by Foreign Investors of Domestic Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Commerce in August 2011, mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors involved in an industry related to national security are subject to strict review by the Ministry of Commerce. These rules also prohibit any transactions attempting to bypass such security review, including by controlling entities through contractual arrangements. We believe that our business is not in an industry related to national security. However, we cannot preclude the possibility that the Ministry of Commerce or other government agencies may publish interpretations contrary to our understanding or broaden the scope of such security review in the future. Although we have no current definitive plans to make any acquisitions, we may elect to grow our business in the future in part by directly acquiring complementary businesses in China. Complying with the requirements of these regulations to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval from the Ministry of Commerce, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions.

PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore SPVs by PRC residents may subject our PRC resident beneficial owners or our PRC subsidiaries to liability or penalties, limit our ability to inject capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to increase their registered capital or distribute profits to us, or may otherwise adversely affect us.

SAFE has promulgated several regulations that require PRC residents and PRC corporate entities to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct or indirect offshore investment activities. These regulations apply to our shareholders who are PRC residents and may apply to any offshore acquisitions that we make in the future. SAFE promulgated the Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Domestic Residents' Offshore Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE No. Circular No. 37, on July 4, 2014. SAFE Circular No. 37 requires PRC residents to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore entity, for the purpose of overseas investment and financing, with such PRC residents' legally owned assets or equity interests in domestic enterprises or offshore assets or interests, referred to in SAFE Circular No. 37 as a "special purpose vehicle." The term "control" under SAFE Circular No. 37 is broadly defined as the operation rights, beneficiary rights or decision-making rights acquired by the PRC residents in the offshore special purpose vehicles or PRC companies by such means as acquisition, trust, proxy, voting rights, repurchase, convertible bonds or other arrangements. SAFE Circular No. 37 further requires amendment to the registration in the event of any changes with respect to the basic information of the special purpose vehicle, such as changes in a PRC resident individual shareholder, name or operation period; or any significant changes with respect to the special purpose vehicle, such as increase or decrease of capital contributed by PRC individuals, share transfer or exchange, merger, division or other material event. If the shareholders of an offshore holding company who are PRC residents do not complete their registration with the local SAFE branches, the PRC subsidiaries of the offshore holding company may be prohibited from distributing their profits and proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to the offshore company, and the offshore company may be restricted in its ability to contribute additional capital to its PRC subsidiaries. Moreover, failure to comply with SAFE registration and amendment requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions. In addition, on February 13, 2015, SAFE issued SAFE Circular No. 13, which took effect on June 1, 2015. SAFE Circular No. 13 delegates to the qualified banks the authority to register all PRC residents' investment in "special purpose vehicle" pursuant to SAFE Circular No. 37, except that those PRC residents who have failed to comply with SAFE Circular No. 37 will continue to fall within the jurisdiction of the relevant local SAFE branches and must continue to make their supplementary registration applications with the such local SAFE branches.

We have requested PRC residents holding direct or indirect interest in our company to our knowledge to make the necessary applications, filings and amendments as required under SAFE regulations. Mr. Sean Shenglong Zou, Mr. Hao Cheng and Ms. Fang Wang have completed the registration and amendment registration with the local SAFE branch in relation to all our previous private financings and their subsequent ownership changes as required under the SAFE regulations and Ms. Fang Wang is in the process of applying for the relevant amendment registrations with the local SAFE branch in relation to the ownership changes in her holding vehicle of our company. However, we may not be informed of the identities of all the PRC residents holding direct or indirect interest in our company, and we cannot provide any assurances that these PRC residents will comply with our request to make or obtain any applicable registrations or comply with other requirements required by SAFE regulations. The failure or inability of our PRC resident shareholders to make any required registrations or comply with other requirements under SAFE regulations may subject such PRC residents or our PRC subsidiaries to fines and legal sanctions and may also limit our ability to raise additional financing and contribute additional capital into or provide loans to (including using the proceeds from our initial public offering) our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends or otherwise distribute profits to us, or otherwise adversely affect us.

Furthermore, because of the uncertainty over how the SAFE regulations will be interpreted and implemented, and how SAFE will apply them to us, we cannot predict how these regulations will affect our business operations or future strategies. For example, we may be subject to a more stringent review and approval process with respect to our foreign exchange activities, such as remittance of dividends and foreign-currency-denominated borrowings, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if we decide to acquire a PRC domestic company, we cannot assure you that we or the owners of such company, as the case may be, will be able to obtain the necessary approvals or complete the necessary filings and registrations required by the foreign exchange regulations. This may restrict our ability to implement our acquisition strategy and could adversely affect our business and prospects.

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

In December 2006, the People's Bank of China promulgated the Administrative Measures of Foreign Exchange Matters for Individuals, which set forth the respective requirements for foreign exchange transactions by individuals (both PRC or non-PRC citizens) under either the current account or the capital account. On February 15, 2012, SAFE promulgated the Notices on Issues Concerning the Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Stock Incentive Plans of Overseas Publicly-Listed Companies, or the Stock Option Rules, which replaced the Application Procedures of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Ownership Plans or Stock Option Plans of Overseas Publicly-Listed Companies issued by SAFE on March 28, 2007. Under the Stock Option Rules and other relevant rules and regulations, PRC residents who participate in stock incentive plan in an overseas publicly-listed company are required to register with SAFE or its local branches and complete certain other procedures. Participants of a stock incentive plan who are PRC residents must retain a qualified PRC agent, which could be a PRC subsidiary of such overseas publicly listed company or another qualified institution selected by such PRC subsidiary, to conduct the SAFE registration and other procedures with respect to the stock incentive plan on behalf of its participants. Such participants must also retain an overseas entrusted institution to handle matters in connection with their exercise of stock options, the purchase and sale of corresponding stocks or interests and fund transfers. In addition, the PRC agent is required to amend the SAFE registration with respect to the stock incentive plan if there is any material change to the stock incentive plan, the PRC agent or the overseas entrusted institution or other material changes. We and our PRC employees who have been granted stock options are subject to these regulations. Failure of our PRC stock option holders to complete their SAFE registrations may subject these PRC residents to fines and legal sanctions and may also limit our ability to contribute additional capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to distribute dividends to us, or otherwise materially adversely affect our business.

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

The State Administration of Taxation, or the SAT, has issued several rules and notices to tighten its scrutiny over acquisition transactions in recent years, including the Notice on Strengthening Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfers by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises issued in December 2009, or SAT Circular 698, the Notice on Several Issues Regarding the Income Tax of Non-PRC Resident Enterprises issued in March 2011, or SAT Circular 24, and the Notice on Certain Corporate Income Tax Matters on Indirect Transfer of Properties by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises issued in February 2015, or SAT Circular 7. Pursuant to these rules and notices, if a non-PRC resident enterprise indirectly transfers PRC taxable properties, which refer to properties of an establishment or a place in the PRC, real estate properties in the PRC or equity investments in a PRC tax resident enterprise, by disposing of equity interest in an overseas non-public holding company without a reasonable commercial purpose and resulting in the avoidance of PRC enterprise income tax, such indirect transfer should be deemed a direct transfer of PRC taxable properties, and gains derived from such indirect transfer may be subject to the PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%. SAT Circular 7 sets out several factors to be taken into consideration by tax authorities in determining whether an indirect transfer has a reasonable commercial purpose. An indirect transfer satisfying all the following criteria will be deemed to lack reasonable commercial purpose and be taxable under PRC law: (i) 75% or more of the equity value of the intermediary enterprise being transferred is derived directly or indirectly from the PRC taxable properties; (ii) at any time during the one-year period before the indirect transfer, 90% or more of the asset value of the intermediary enterprise (excluding cash) is comprised directly or indirectly of investments in the PRC, or 90% or more of its income is derived directly or indirectly from the PRC; (iii) the functions performed and risks assumed by the intermediary enterprise and any of its subsidiaries that directly or indirectly hold the PRC taxable properties are limited and are insufficient to prove their economic substance; and (iv) the foreign tax payable on the gain derived from the indirect transfer of the PRC taxable properties is lower than the potential PRC enterprise income tax on the direct transfer of such assets. Nevertheless, the indirect transfer falling into the safe harbor available under SAT Circular 7 may not be subject to PRC tax and the scope of the safe harbor includes qualified group restructuring, public market trading and tax treaty exemptions. On October 17, 2017, the SAT issued the Public Notice on Issues Concerning the Withholding of Non-resident Enterprise Income Tax at Source, or SAT Public Notice 37, which took effect on December 1, 2017. SAT Public Notice 37 replaced a series of important circulars, including but not limited to SAT Circular 698 and amended the rules governing the administration of withholding tax on China-source income derived by the non-resident enterprise. SAT Public Notice 37 also introduced certain key changes to the current withholding regime, such as (i) non-resident enterprise's withholding obligation for dividend was changed to arise on the date the payment is actually made as opposed to dividend declaration date; and (ii) non-resident enterprise's obligation to self-report tax within seven days upon withholding agent's failure to withhold was removed.

Under SAT Circular 7 and SAT Public Notice 37, the entities or individuals obligated to pay the transfer price to the transferor are the withholding agents and must withhold the PRC enterprise income tax from the transfer price. If the withholding agent fails to do so, the transferor should report to and pay the PRC enterprise income tax to the PRC tax authorities. In the event that neither the withholding agent nor the transferor fulfills their obligations under SAT Circular 7 and SAT Public Notice 37, apart from imposing penalties such as late payment interest on the transferor, the tax authority may also hold the withholding agent liable and impose a penalty of 50% to 300% of the unpaid tax on the withholding agent. The penalty imposed on the withholding agent may be reduced or waived if the withholding agent has submitted the relevant materials in connection with the indirect transfer to the PRC tax authorities in accordance with SAT Circular 7.

However, there is a lack of clear statutory interpretation of these rules and notices, we face uncertainties on the reporting and consequences on future private equity financing transactions, share exchange or other transactions involving the transfer of shares in our company by investors that are non-PRC resident enterprises, or sale or purchase of shares in other non-PRC resident companies or other taxable assets by us. Our Cayman Islands holding company and other non-resident enterprises in our company may be subject to filing obligations or may be taxed if our Cayman Islands holding company and other non-resident enterprises in our company are transferors in such transactions, and may be subject to withholding obligations if our Cayman Islands holding company and other non-resident enterprises in our company are transferees in such transactions. For the transfer of shares in our Cayman Islands holding company by investors that are non-PRC resident enterprises, our PRC subsidiaries may be requested to assist in the filing under the rules and notices. As a result, we may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with these rules and notices or to request the relevant transferors from whom we purchase taxable assets to comply, or to establish that our Cayman Islands holding company and other non-resident enterprises in our company should not be taxed under these rules and notices, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. There is no assurance that the tax authorities will not apply the rules and notices to our offshore restructuring transactions where non-PRC resident investors were involved if any of such transactions were determined by the tax authorities to lack reasonable commercial purpose. As a result, we and our non-PRC resident investors may be at risk of being taxed under these rules and notices and may be required to comply with or to establish that we should not be taxed under such rules and notices, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations or such non-PRC resident investors' investments in us. We have conducted acquisition transactions in the past and may conduct additional acquisition transactions in the future. We cannot assure you that the PRC tax authorities will not, at their discretion, adjust any capital gains and impose tax return filing obligations on us or require us to provide assistance for the investigation of PRC tax authorities with respect thereto. Heightened scrutiny over acquisition transactions by the PRC tax authorities may have a negative impact on potential acquisitions we may pursue in the future.

Discontinuation or reduction of any of the preferential tax treatments or other government incentives available to us in the PRC, or imposition of any additional PRC taxes could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The Chinese government has provided various tax incentives to our subsidiaries in China. These incentives include reduced enterprise income tax rates. For example, under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law which became effective in January 2008 and was amended in February 2017, or the EIT Law, the statutory enterprise income tax rate is 25%. The EIT Law permits companies established before March 16, 2007 to continue to enjoy their existing tax incentives, adjusted by certain transitional phase-out rules set forth in the Circular to Implementation of the Transitional Preferential Policies for the Enterprise Income Tax promulgated by the State Council on December 26, 2007, and provides tax incentives, subject to various qualification criteria. Pursuant to the circular, the income tax rates for us and our wholly-owned subsidiary established in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone before March 16, 2007 were 24% for 2011 and are 25% starting from 2012. The EIT Law and its implementation rules also permit qualified "high and new technology enterprises," or HNTEs, to enjoy a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15% upon filing with relevant tax authorities. The qualification as a HNTE generally has a valid term of three years and the renewal of such qualification is subject to review by the relevant authorities in China. Shenzhen Xunlei, our variable interest entity, Shenzhen Wangwenhua, a subsidiary of Shenzhen Xunlei, and Shenzhen Onething currently hold a HNTE certificate and are entitled to enjoy a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15% for the next three years ended August 2020 (for Shenzhen Xunlei and Shenzhen Wangwenhua) and October 2020 (for Shenzhen Onething). In addition, the PRC government has provided various incentives to accredited "software enterprise" incorporated in the PRC in order to encourage development of the software industry. In December 2013, Shenzhen Xunlei obtained the certificate of the Key Software Enterprise for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014, which enabled Shenzhen Xunlei to enjoy the preferential tax rate of 10% for the years of 2013 and 2014. In September 2014, Shenzhen Xunlei renewed the certificate of the Hi-Tech Enterprise for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, which enables Shenzhen Xunlei to enjoy the preferential tax rate of 15% for the years of 2015, 2016 and 2017. Xunlei Computer has been accredited as a "software enterprise" and become profitable since 2013 and thus enjoys a two-year income tax exemption for 2013 and 2014 and a 50% income tax reduction for 2015, 2016 and 2017. Moreover, local governments have adopted incentives to encourage the development of technology companies. Shenzhen Xunlei, Shenzhen Onething, Shenzhen Wangwenhua and Xunlei Computer currently benefit from the tax incentives. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Overview and Prospects—A. Operating Results—Taxation."

Preferential tax treatment and other government incentives granted to Xunlei Computer and Shenzhen Xunlei by the local governmental authorities are subject to review and may be adjusted or revoked at any time. The discontinuation or reduction of any preferential tax treatment currently available to us and our wholly-owned PRC subsidiaries will cause our effective tax rate to increase, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain our current effective tax rate in the future.

Our global income may be subject to PRC taxes under the PRC EIT Law, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Under the EIT Law and its implementation rules, an enterprise established outside of the PRC with a “de facto management body” within the PRC is considered a resident enterprise and will be subject to the enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on its global income. The implementation rules define the term “de facto management bodies” as “establishments that carry out substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel, accounting, properties, etc. of an enterprise.” On April 22, 2009, the SAT issued a circular, or SAT Circular 82, which provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a PRC-controlled enterprise that is incorporated offshore is located in China. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulations on Tax—PRC enterprise income tax.” Although SAT Circular 82 applies only to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups and not to those controlled by PRC individuals or foreigners, the determining criteria set forth in the SAT Circular 82 may reflect the SAT’s general position on how the “de facto management body” test should be applied in determining the tax resident status of all offshore enterprises.

According to SAT Circular 82, an offshore incorporated enterprise controlled by a PRC enterprise or a PRC enterprise group will be regarded as a PRC tax resident by virtue of having its “de facto management body” in China and will be subject to PRC enterprise income tax on its worldwide income only if all of the following conditions set forth in the SAT Circular 82 are met: (i) the primary location of the day-to-day operational management is in the PRC; (ii) decisions relating to the enterprise’s financial and human resource matters are made or are subject to approval by organizations or personnel in the PRC; (iii) the enterprise’s primary assets, accounting books and records, company seals, and board and shareholder resolutions are located or maintained in the PRC; and (iv) at least 50% of voting board members or senior executives habitually reside in the PRC.

Xunlei Limited is not controlled by a PRC enterprise or PRC enterprise group and we do not believe that Xunlei Limited meets all of the conditions above. Xunlei Limited is a company incorporated outside the PRC. As a holding company, certain of Xunlei Limited’s key assets are located, and records (including the resolutions of its board of directors and the resolutions of its shareholders) are maintained, outside the PRC. Therefore, we do not believe Xunlei Limited should be treated as a “resident enterprise” for PRC tax purposes if the criteria for “de facto management body” as set forth in the relevant SAT Circular 82 were deemed applicable to us. However, as the tax resident status of an enterprise is subject to determination by the PRC tax authorities and uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation of the term “de facto management body” as applicable to Xunlei Limited, we may be considered a resident enterprise and may therefore be subject to the enterprise income tax at 25% on our global income. If we are considered a resident enterprise and earn income other than dividends from our PRC subsidiaries, a 25% enterprise income tax on our global income could increase our tax burden and adversely affect our cash flow and profitability. In addition to the uncertainty regarding how the new “resident enterprise” classification may apply, it is also possible that the rules may change in the future, possibly with retroactive effect.

Dividends paid by us to our foreign investors and gains on the sale of our ADSs or common shares by our foreign investors may be subject to taxes under PRC tax laws.

Under the EIT Law and its implementation regulations issued by the State Council, a 10% PRC withholding tax is applicable to dividends paid to investors that are “non-resident enterprises,” which do not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC or which have such establishment or place of business but the dividends are not effectively connected with such establishment or place of business, to the extent such dividends are derived from sources within the PRC. Any gain realized on the transfer of ADSs or common shares by such investors is subject to PRC tax, at a rate of 10% unless otherwise reduced or exempted by relevant tax treaties, if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC. If we are deemed a “PRC resident enterprise,” dividends paid on our common shares or ADSs, and any gain realized from the transfer of our common shares or ADSs, may be treated as income derived from sources within the PRC and may as a result be subject to PRC taxation (which in the case of dividends would be withheld at source). It is unclear whether our non-PRC individual investors would be subject to any PRC tax in the event we are deemed a “PRC resident enterprise.” If any PRC tax were to apply to such dividends or gains of non-PRC individual investors, it would generally apply at a rate of 20% (unless a reduced rate is available under an applicable tax treaty). It is also unclear whether, if we are considered a PRC “resident enterprise,” holders of our ADSs or common shares would be able to claim the benefit of income tax treaties or agreements entered into between China and other countries or areas (and we do not expect to withhold at treaty rates if any withholding is required). If dividends payable to our non-PRC investors, or gains from the transfer of our common shares or ADSs by such investors are subject to PRC tax, the value of your investment in our common shares or ADSs may be adversely affected.

Increases in labor costs and enforcement of stricter labor laws and regulations in the PRC may adversely affect our business and our profitability.

China’s overall economy and the average wage in China have increased in recent years and are expected to continue to grow. The average wage level for our employees has also increased in recent years. We expect that our labor costs, including wages and employee benefits, will continue to increase. Unless we are able to pass on these increased labor costs to our users by increasing prices for our products or services, our profitability and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, we have been subject to stricter regulatory requirements in terms of entering labor contracts with our employees and paying various statutory employee benefits, including pensions, housing fund, medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, unemployment insurance and childbearing insurance to designated government agencies for the benefit of our employees. Pursuant to the PRC Labor Contract Law, or the Labor Contract law, that became effective in January 2008, as amended on December 28, 2012 and effective as of July 1, 2013, and its implementation rules that became effective in September 2008, employers are subject to stricter requirements in terms of signing labor contracts, minimum wages, paying remuneration, determining the term of employees’ probation and unilaterally terminating labor contracts. In the event that we decide to terminate some of our employees or otherwise change our employment or labor practices, the Labor Contract Law and its implementation rules may limit our ability to effect those changes in a desirable or cost-effective manner, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. On October 28, 2010, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress promulgated the PRC Social Insurance Law, or the Social Insurance Law, which became effective on July 1, 2011. According to the Social Insurance Law, employees must participate in pension insurance, work-related injury insurance, medical insurance, unemployment insurance and maternity insurance and the employers must, together with their employees or separately, pay the social insurance premiums for such employees.

As the interpretation and implementation of labor-related laws and regulations are still evolving, we cannot assure you that our employment practice do not and will not violate labor-related laws and regulations in China, which may subject us to labor disputes or government investigations. If we are deemed to have violated relevant labor laws and regulations, we could be required to provide additional compensation to our employees and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

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

Auditors of companies that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, and traded publicly in the United States, including our independent registered public accounting firm, must be registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the PCAOB, and are required by the laws of the United States to undergo regular inspections by PCAOB to assess their compliance with the laws of the United States and professional standards. Because we have substantiated operations within the Peoples' Republic of China and the PCAOB is currently unable to conduct inspections of the work of our auditors as it relates to those operations without the approval of the Chinese authorities, our auditor's work related to our operations in China is not currently inspected by the PCAOB.

This lack of PCAOB inspections of audit work performed in China prevents the PCAOB from regularly evaluating audit work of any auditors that was performed in China including that performed by our independent registered public accounting firm. As a result, investors may be deprived of the full benefits of PCAOB inspections.

The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of audit work performed in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our auditor's audit procedures as compared to auditors in other jurisdictions that are subject to PCAOB inspections on all of their work. Investors may lose confidence in our reported financial information and procedures and the quality of our financial statements.

If additional remedial measures are imposed on certain PRC-based accounting firms in administrative proceedings brought by the SEC, we could be unable to file future financial statements on a timely basis in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act.

In December 2012, the SEC instituted administrative proceedings against certain PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, alleging that these firms had violated U.S. securities laws and the SEC's rules and regulations thereunder by failing to provide to the SEC the firms' work papers related to their audits of certain PRC-based companies that are publicly traded in the United States. On January 22, 2014, an initial administrative law decision was issued, sanctioning these accounting firms and suspending them from practicing before the SEC for a period of six months. On February 12, 2014, four of these PRC-based accounting firms appealed to the SEC against this sanction. In February 2015, each of the four PRC-based accounting firms agreed to a censure and to pay a fine to the SEC to settle the dispute and avoid suspension of their ability to practice before the SEC. The settlement requires the firms to follow detailed procedures to seek to provide the SEC with access to Chinese firms' audit documents via the CSRC. If the firms do not follow these procedures or if there is a failure in the process between the SEC and the CSRC, the SEC could impose penalties such as suspensions, or it could restart the administrative proceedings.

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

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

Risks related to our ADSs

The market price for our ADSs may be volatile.

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

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

- regulatory developments affecting us, our advertisers or our industry;
- announcements of studies and reports relating to our services or those of our competitors;
- changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other internet companies in China;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly results of operations and changes of our expected results;
- changes in financial estimates by securities research analysts;
- conditions in the internet or online advertising industry in China;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new services, acquisitions, strategic relationships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- additions to or departures of our senior management;
- fluctuations of exchange rates between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar;
- release or expiry of lock-up or other transfer restrictions on our outstanding shares or ADSs; and
- sales or perceived potential sales of additional shares or ADSs.

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 any particular companies. These market fluctuations may also have a material adverse effect on the market price of our ADSs.

If securities or industry analysts cease to publish research or reports about our business, or if they adversely change their recommendations regarding our ADSs, the market price for our ADSs and trading volume could decline.

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

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

We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to fund the development and growth of our business. Subject to our ongoing financial performance, cash position, budget and business plan and market conditions, we may consider paying special dividends. However, we do not plan to pay dividends in the foreseeable future and you should not rely on an investment in our ADSs as a source for any future dividend income.

Our board of directors has discretion as to whether to distribute dividends, subject to applicable laws. Our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our board of directors. Under Cayman Islands law, a Cayman Islands company may pay a dividend out of either profit or share premium account, provided that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in the company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. Even if our board of directors decides to declare and pay dividends, the timing, amount and form of future dividends, if any, will depend on, among other things, our future results of operations and cash flow, our capital requirements and surplus, the amount of distributions, if any, received by us from our subsidiaries, our financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. Accordingly, the return on your investment in our ADSs will likely depend entirely upon any future price appreciation of our ADSs. There is no guarantee that our ADSs will appreciate in value or even maintain the price at which you purchased the ADSs. You may not realize a return on your investment in our ADSs and you may even lose your entire investment in our ADSs.

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

Sales of our ADSs in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our ADSs to decline. As of March 31, 2018, we had 334,430,280 common shares outstanding, which excludes (i) 9,519,144 common shares issued to Leading Advice Holdings Limited for grants under our 2013 Plan and 2014 Plan that remained then unexercised or unvested, and (ii) 24,927,785 common shares, consisting of shares issued to our depository bank for bulk issuance of ADSs reserved for future issuances upon the exercise or vesting of awards granted under our share incentive plans and shares repurchased by the company from 2015 to 2017 but not yet cancelled. All our outstanding common shares represented by ADSs were freely transferable by persons other than our “affiliates” without restriction or additional registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Securities Act. The remaining common shares will be available for sale subject to volume and other restrictions as applicable under Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act. Certain holders of our common shares have the right to cause us to register under the Securities Act the sale of their shares. Registration of these shares under the Securities Act would result in ADSs representing these shares becoming freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act immediately upon the effectiveness of the registration. Sales of these registered shares in the form of ADSs, in the public market could cause the price of our ADSs to decline.

Your right to participate in any future rights offerings may be limited, which may cause dilution to your holdings, and you may not receive cash dividends if it is impractical to make them available to you.

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 both the rights and the securities to which the rights relate under the Securities Act or an exemption from the registration requirements is available. Under the deposit agreement, the depository will not make rights available to you unless both the rights and the underlying securities to be distributed to ADS holders 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 and we may not be able to establish a necessary exemption from registration under the Securities Act. Accordingly, you may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution in your holdings.

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

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

Your ADSs are transferable on the books of the 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 depository may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depository are closed, or at any time if we or the depository deems 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.

You may face difficulties in protecting your interests, and your ability to protect your rights through the U.S. federal courts may be limited because we are incorporated under Cayman Islands law, we conduct substantially all of our operations in China and substantially all of our directors and officers reside outside the United States.

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands and conduct substantially all of our operations in China through our PRC subsidiaries and variable interest entity and its subsidiaries. Substantially all of our directors and officers reside outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for you to bring an action against us or against these individuals in the Cayman Islands or in the United States in the event that you believe that your rights have been infringed under the U.S. securities laws or otherwise. Even if you are successful in bringing an action of this kind, the laws of the Cayman Islands and of China may render you unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and officers.

There are uncertainties as to whether Cayman Islands courts would:

- recognize or enforce against us judgments of courts of the United States based on certain civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws; and
- impose liabilities against us, in original actions brought in the Cayman Islands, based on certain civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws that are penal in nature.

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

Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time, and by the Companies Law (2016 Revision) and common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take legal action against us and our directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary duties of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from English common law, which provides persuasive, but not binding, authority in a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary duties of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedents in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws than the United States and provides significantly less protection to investors. In addition, shareholders in Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in U.S. federal courts.

As a result, our public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests through actions against us, our management, our directors or our controlling shareholders than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States.

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

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act, and we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various requirements applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies including, most significantly, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 for so long as we are an emerging growth company. We have elected not to voluntarily comply with such auditor attestation requirements. Therefore, our investors may not have access to certain information they may deem important.

The JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company does not need to comply with any new or revised financial accounting standards until such date that a private company is otherwise required to comply with such new or revised accounting standards. However, we have elected to “opt out” of this provision and, as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards as required when they are adopted for public companies. This decision to opt out of the extended transition period under the JOBS Act is irrevocable.

Our memorandum and articles of association contains anti-takeover provisions that could adversely affect the rights of holders of our common shares and ADSs.

Our currently effective memorandum and articles of association contains certain provisions that could limit the ability of others to acquire control of our company, including a provision that grants authority to our board directors to establish from time to time one or more series of preferred shares without action by our shareholders and to determine, with respect to any series of preferred shares, the terms and rights of that series. The provisions could have the effect of depriving our shareholders of the opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over the prevailing market price by discouraging third parties from seeking to obtain control of our company in a tender offer or similar transactions.

Our corporate actions are substantially controlled by our directors, executive officers and other principal shareholders, who can exert significant influence over important corporate matters, which may reduce the price of our ADSs and deprive you of an opportunity to receive a premium for your shares.

As of March 31, 2018, our directors, executive officers and existing principal shareholders beneficially owned approximately 54.49% of our outstanding common shares. These shareholders, if acting together, could exert substantial influence over matters such as electing directors and approving material mergers, acquisitions or other business combination transactions. This concentration of ownership may also discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company, which could have the dual effect of depriving our shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their shares as part of a sale of our company and reducing the price of our ADSs. These actions may be taken even if they are opposed by our other shareholders. In addition, these persons could divert business opportunities away from us to themselves or others.

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

As a public company in the United States, we incur significant accounting, legal and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the NASDAQ Global Select Market, require significantly heightened corporate governance practices of public companies, including Section 404 relating to internal control over financial reporting. We qualify as an “emerging growth company” pursuant to the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other requirements that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include exemption from the auditor attestation requirement under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in the assessment of the emerging growth company’s internal control over financial reporting and permission to delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. However, we have elected to “opt out” of this provision and, as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards as required when they are adopted for public companies. This decision to opt out of the extended transition period under the JOBS Act is irrevocable.

We expect these and other rules and regulations applicable to public companies will increase our accounting, legal and financial compliance costs and will make certain corporate activities more time-consuming and costly. After we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” we expect to incur significant expenses and devote substantial management effort toward ensuring compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the other rules and regulations of the SEC. Compliance with these rules and requirements may be especially difficult and costly for us because we may have difficulty locating sufficient personnel in China with experience and expertise relating to U.S. GAAP and U.S. public company reporting requirements, and such personnel may command high salaries relative to similarly experienced personnel in the United States. If we cannot employ sufficient personnel to ensure compliance with these rules and regulations, we may need to rely more on outside legal, accounting and financial experts, which may be costly. If we fail to comply with these rules and requirements, or are perceived to have weaknesses with respect to our compliance, we could become the subject of a governmental enforcement action and investor confidence could be negatively impacted and the market price of our ADSs could decline. In addition, we will incur additional costs associated with our public company reporting requirements. We are currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these rules and regulations, and we cannot predict or estimate with reasonable certainty the amount of additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs.

We believe we were a passive foreign investment company for our taxable year ended December 31, 2017, which could subject United States investors in the ADSs or common shares to significant adverse United States income tax consequences.

Based on the market price of our ADSs and the composition of our assets (in particular the retention of a substantial amount of cash), we believe that we were a “passive foreign investment company,” (or a “PFIC”), for United States federal income tax purposes for our taxable year ended December 31, 2017, and we will very likely be a PFIC for our current taxable year ending December 31, 2018 unless the market price of our ADSs increases and/or we invest a substantial amount of the cash and other passive assets we hold in assets that produce or are held for the production of active income. In addition, it is possible that one or more of our subsidiaries may be or become classified as a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes. A non-U.S. corporation will be classified as a PFIC for any taxable year if either (1) 75% or more of its gross income consists of certain types of passive income or (2) 50% or more of the average quarterly value of its assets (as generally determined on that basis of fair market value) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income.

If we are classified as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder (as defined in Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations) holds our ADSs or common shares, such U.S. Holder may incur significantly increased United States income tax on gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of the ADSs or common shares and on the receipt of distributions on the ADSs or common shares to the extent such gain or distribution is treated as an “excess distribution” under the United States federal income tax rules. Further, if we are classified as a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or common shares, we generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which such U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or common shares (“PFIC Tainted Shares”) even if, we, in fact, cease to be a PFIC in subsequent taxable years. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder of our ADSs or common shares is urged to consult its tax advisor concerning the United States federal income tax considerations related to holding and disposing of ADSs or common shares (including, to the extent an election is available, making a “mark-to-market” election to avoid owning PFIC-Tainted Shares and the unavailability of an election to treat us as a qualified electing fund). For more information see the section titled “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations.”

Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

We commenced operations in January 2003 through the establishment of Shenzhen Xunlei, which currently, together with its various subsidiaries in the PRC, operates our Xunlei internet platform.

In February 2005, we established Xunlei Limited as our holding company in the Cayman Islands. Xunlei Limited directly owns Giganology Shenzhen, our wholly owned subsidiary in China established in June 2005. Giganology Shenzhen primarily engages in the research and development of new technologies.

Giganology Shenzhen has entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders. These contractual arrangements enable us to exercise effective control over Shenzhen Xunlei and receive substantially all of the economic benefits of Shenzhen Xunlei. As a result, Shenzhen Xunlei is our variable interest entity and we have consolidated the financial results of Shenzhen Xunlei and its subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The existing principal subsidiaries of Shenzhen Xunlei include the following:

- Shenzhen Xunlei Wangwenhua Co., Ltd. (formerly known as “Shenzhen Fengdong Networking Technologies Co., Ltd.”), or Wangwenhua, which was established in December 2005, and it primarily engages in software development, technical consulting and other related technical services.
- Shenzhen Zhuolian Software Co., Ltd. (formerly known as “Xunlei Software (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.”), which was established in January 2010, and it primarily engages in the development of software technology and the development of computer software.
- Xunlei Games Development (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., or Xunlei Games, which was established in February 2010, and it primarily engages in the development of online game and computer software and advertising services.
- Shenzhen Onething Technologies Co., Ltd., or Shenzhen Onething, which was established in September 2013, and it primarily engages in cloud computing technology development and related services.
- Beijing Xunjing Technology Co., Ltd. (formerly known as “Wangxin Century Technologies (Beijing) Co., Ltd.”), or Beijing Xunjing, which was established in October 2015 and currently a subsidiary of Wangwenhua. Beijing Wangxin primarily engages in technology development and related services.
- Shenzhen Crystal Interactive Technologies Co., Ltd., which was established in May 2016 and currently a subsidiary of Shenzhen Onething, and it primarily engages in development of computer software and provision of information technology services.
- Beijing Onething Technologies Co., Ltd., which was established in January 2017, and it primarily engages in development of computer software and provision of information technology service.

In February 2011, we established a direct wholly owned subsidiary, Xunlei Network Technologies Limited, or Xunlei Network BVI, in the British Virgin Islands. In March 2011, we established Xunlei Network Technologies Limited, or Xunlei Network HK, in Hong Kong, which is the direct wholly owned subsidiary of Xunlei Network BVI. Xunlei Network HK primarily engages in the development of computer software and advertising services.

In November 2011, we established Xunlei Computer in China, which is the direct wholly owned subsidiary of Xunlei Network HK. Xunlei Computer primarily engages in the development of computer software and information technology services.

In June 2014, we completed the initial public offering of our ADSs, which are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “XNET.”

In September 2014, we, through Shenzhen Xunlei Networking Technologies Co., Ltd., acquired from subsidiaries of Kingsoft Corporation Limited Kuaipan Personal and Kansunzi, both software services in support of cloud-sourced storage and sharing, and their related business and assets, for an aggregate cash consideration of US\$33 million. Kuaipan Personal has recently developed into a cloud-sourced content service platform.

In July 2015, we completed the sale of our entire stake in Xunlei Kankan to Beijing Nesound International Media Corp., Ltd., an independent third party, for a consideration of RMB130 million, of which RMB26.0 million (US\$4.0 million) remains unpaid and has been impaired as of the date of this annual report. This sale is part of our strategy to streamline our business and continue our transition into mobile internet.

Our principal executive offices are located at: 7/F Block 11, Shenzhen Software Park, Ke Ji Zhong 2nd Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, People’s Republic of China. Our telephone number at this address is +86 755-8633-8443. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Uglan House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Law Debenture Corporate Services Inc.

See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—B. Liquidity and Capital Resources—Capital Expenditures” for a discussion of our capital expenditures.

B. Business Overview

Overview

We are a leading cloud-based acceleration technology company in China. We operate a powerful internet platform in China based on cloud technology to enable our users to quickly access, manage, and consume digital media content on the internet. In recent years, we have expanded our products and services from PC-based devices to mobile devices in part through pre-installed acceleration products in mobile phones to further enlarge our user base and offer our users a wider range of access points. We target to deliver superior user experience in terms of ease of access, management and consumption of digital media content anywhere, anytime, and on any device.

To address deficiencies of digital media transmission over the internet in China, such as low speed and high delivery failure rates, we provide users with quick and easy access to online digital media content through core products and services below:

- Xunlei Accelerator, our most popular and free product, which enables users to accelerate digital transmission over the internet and has approximately 145 million monthly unique visitors in December 2017, according to our internal record; and
- Cloud acceleration subscription services, which are delivered through products such as Green Channel and Offline Accelerator and offer users premium services for speed and reliability.

Benefiting from the large user base of our core product, Xunlei Accelerator, we have further developed various value-added services or products to meet a fuller spectrum of our users' digital media content access and consumption needs. These value-added services and products primarily include (i) cloud computing services, (ii) live video services, and (iii) online game services.

We are increasingly extending our services to mobile devices, as part of our cloud-based mobile strategies. Mobile Xunlei is becoming a popular mobile application, while bigger screen phones with enhanced storage capacity have influenced user behavior in how they access and consume digital media content on their mobile phones. This mobile application allows users to search, download and consume digital media content on their mobile devices in a user friendly way. Based on our own record, daily active user of this application was about 6.9 million as of the date of this annual report. Mobile Xunlei is also one of the most downloaded applications in its category. In the fourth quarter of 2015, we started to monetize our mobile traffic through advertising sales and generated our first mobile advertising revenues. Moreover, this mobile application supplements our existing subscriptions business, enabling us to reach a wider set of user base and to expand our services additional devices of a user who has multiple devices.

Our mobile initiatives also benefits from our relationship with Xiaomi, one of our strategic shareholders. Since 2014, we have entered into a pre-installing services agreement with a Xiaomi group company which manufactures Xiaomi phones, a well-recognized brand of smart phones in China. Pursuant to the agreement, we agree to provide our Mobile Xunlei acceleration plug-in, and the mobile phone manufacturer agrees to install such plug-in on its phones, free of charge. Such pre-installment arrangement provides mobile phone users with access to our acceleration services, which we believe enhances our ability to generate more user traffic. Our mobile acceleration software has been officially adopted by Xiaomi's operating systems, MIUI6, MIUI7, MIUI8 and MIUI9 and the software has been installed on Xiaomi phones, including both new phones shipments and system upgrades from existing Xiaomi phones.

An important part of our strategies is to continue our innovation in crowdsourcing for idle capacity and potentially storage from users of our cloud computing services, which targets to utilize our users' idle uplink capacity and storage by using our hardware devices. We plan for crowdsourced capacity to supply an increasing percentage of the bandwidth that we use for our own acceleration services. From the third quarter of 2015, we started to sell crowdsourced uplink capacity we collected from users under our cloud computing services to third parties. We intend to sell crowdsourced uplink capacity to more third party internet content providers with bandwidth demand. To further develop our cloud computing business and at the same time explore emerging blockchain technology, we launched our decentralized cloud computing product, OneThing Cloud, and its related LinkToken, which is renamed from OneCoin, a type of digital tickets based on blockchain technology, in 2017. OneThing Cloud is essentially a cloud-based storage and sharing device. It allows users to share their idle internet bandwidth and storage resources with our content delivery networks. By voluntarily participating in our OneThing Reward Program, users can be rewarded with LinkToken, which can be used to redeem for our products and services. The technological backbone of our products and services is our cloud acceleration technology, comprised of a proprietary file locating system and massive file index database. Our technology enables us to support greater user expansion with incremental increases in server and bandwidth costs. This technology, based on distributed computing architecture, along with our indexing technology, enables users to access content in an efficient manner.

We generated revenues by monetizing our large user base, primarily through the following services:

- Cloud acceleration subscription services. We provide premium acceleration services to subscribers to enable faster and more reliable access to digital media content;
- Online advertising services (including mobile advertising). We offer advertising services by providing marketing opportunities on our websites, mobile Xunlei application and platform to our advertisers;
- Sales of our cloud computing devices. OneThing Cloud is a hardware device that provides our users with easy access to our cloud computing services. We generate a portion of our revenue from selling OneThing Cloud device to our users; and
- Other internet value-added services. We offer multiple other value-added services to our users including our cloud computing services, live video services and online game services.

Our revenues increased from US\$104.8 million in 2015 to US\$141.0 million in 2016 and further to US\$201.9 million in 2017. We had a net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited of US\$13.2 million in 2015, US\$24.1 million in 2016 and US\$37.8 million in 2017.

Our platform

On our platform, users can accelerate digital media transmission and play a broad range of the latest online games, among other things.

Cloud based acceleration

We provide data transmission acceleration services based on cloud computing technology to internet users. Our cloud computing technology utilizes a network of computers hosted on the internet to store, manage, and process data, thus providing our users with acceleration in internet data transmission and improves their download success rates. We provide our acceleration services to internet users with the following products and services.

Accelerator

We launched our core product, Xunlei Accelerator, in 2004 to address deficiencies of digital media content transmission over internet in China, such as low speed and high delivery failure rates. Xunlei Accelerator allows users to accelerate digital transmission over the internet for free. Xunlei Accelerator also bridges users with diverse needs to other services we offer, such as: Xunlei Media Player, which supports both online and offline video watching, and our various online games, by recommending and providing links to these services on its user interface.

Xunlei Accelerator is designed to provide an effective digital media content transmission solution to our users. In addition to our featured transmission acceleration function, we have integrated certain features into the interface of Xunlei Accelerator to enhance the overall user experience while helping users transmit their desired content efficiently. For example, Xunlei Accelerator provides a platform to integrate other third-party plug-in applications. Users can add application tabs to create shortcuts to various services that are provided by us, third-party application developers and application vendors who have business relationships with us. Xunlei Accelerator also has a task management console to allow users to track and manage their transmissions in progress, to manage and prioritize cloud-based data transmission tasks, or manage and synchronize transmitted content across multiple internet-enabled devices.

Mobile acceleration plug-in

We offer a mobile acceleration plug-in, which provides mobile device users with benefits of download speed acceleration and download success rate improvements similar to those offered by the PC-based Xunlei Accelerator. Our mobile acceleration plug-in has been adopted by Xiaomi, a Chinese smartphone maker, on its operating systems, MIUI6, MIUI7, MIUI8 and MIUI9. Xiaomi installs our mobile acceleration plug-in on all of its new phones free of charge and adds such plug-in to the existing ones via system upgrade. Xiaomi phone users thus have access to our acceleration services.

Subscription services

We charge monthly or annual fees for our premium cloud acceleration subscription services. The benefits and services within the subscription package, which typically include incrementally larger bandwidth and faster acceleration speed, are upgraded according to the VIP levels. The subscription fees generally remain unchanged for subscribers at higher VIP levels. Our cloud acceleration subscription services are delivered through the following major premium acceleration products:

Type of Services	Description of Services
Green Channel	This product allows our subscribers to transmit digital media files from the internet, which significantly improves speed and reliability of such transmission. This is particularly helpful when subscribers need to transmit files that are only available from slow or unreliable data transmission sources, or to transmit a group of files while having only limited internet connectivity time.
Offline Accelerator	This product allows our subscribers to engage us to transmit digital media files from the internet on their behalf.

In addition to our major premium acceleration products, our product, Fast Bird, also accelerates our subscribers' internet access by increasing the bandwidth of the network system provided by telecommunications service providers.

We adopted different strategies and various promotion programs for each VIP level. For example, when we discovered that some of our users were not aware of our subscription services, we provided users with greater exposure to our subscription services in different parts of our platform and promoted products with significant potential interests to specific users. We use our powerful digital data analysis capabilities to explore different areas of user needs previously unmet by existing functions and research and develop relevant functions based on such analysis. We offer users promotional measures, such as providing some free trials of premium acceleration services, to show the differences in the data transmission speeds to demonstrate how our premium services tremendously enhance data delivery speed and overall subscriber experience.

In order to promote customer loyalty, we may elevate the VIP levels of our subscribers if they actively engage in our services, for example, frequently participating in reviewing and rating of our products. Once upgraded to certain higher VIP levels, our subscribers may be offered additional independent accounts, internally termed as sub-accounts, at no additional charges. Such sub-accounts also allow users to access our premium acceleration services, at no additional charge.

We had a subscriber base of 4.3 million, 4.2 million and 4.3 million as of December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. In this annual report, the number of subscribers as of a given day excludes any sub-accounts.

Mobile Xunlei

Mobile Xunlei is a mobile application that allows users to search, download and consume digital media content on their mobile devices. The monthly average daily active user of this product was about 7.5 million in 2017. We started to monetize our mobile traffic through advertising sales and generated our first mobile advertising revenues in late 2015. Since then, our mobile advertising business has grown rapidly. In 2017, our revenue generated from our mobile advertising business increased by 46.7% from US\$14.5 million in 2016 to US\$21.2 million in 2017.

Moreover, this mobile application also supplements our existing subscriptions business. Many of our mobile application users also became users of our PC-based Xunlei Accelerator.

Cloud computing

We launched our cloud computing project in 2014, which crowd-sources idle uplink capacity from internet users who have bought and connected our proprietary hardware, Zhuanqianbao, or ZQB, to their network router. Our ZQB devices can allocate those users' idle uplink capacity to us for our further allocation to internet content providers. We pay users of our ZQB devices for the use of their idle uplink capacity.

To further develop our cloud computing business and at the same time explore emerging blockchain technology, we launched our decentralized cloud computing product, OneThing Cloud, in 2017. OneThing Cloud is a cloud-based storage and sharing device, which crowd-sources idle uplink capacity from our users who have bought and connected their OneThing Cloud devices to their network router. Similar to ZQB, OneThing Cloud can allocate those users' idle computing resources to us for our further allocation to internet content providers. However, an important difference between OneThing Cloud and ZQB is that users of OneThing Cloud can voluntarily participate in OneThing Reward Program and be rewarded with LinkToken, which can be used to redeem for our products and services.

The crowd-sourced uplink capacities are valuable resources that we target to commercialize with potential customers such as streaming websites and app stores. Depending on our own needs, we also utilize those crowd-sourced uplink capacities for our business from time to time, reducing our purchase of bandwidth from traditional third party carriers.

Live video services

We launched our live video services in 2016 and adjusted our business model in 2017. Under the new business model, while viewing live online performance given by broadcasters, users may interact on real-time basis with broadcasters, purchase virtual items from us to reward broadcasters they like. Users can access our live video services through Xunlei Live website and mobile app.

Xunlei Media Player

Xunlei Media Player, which we launched in 2008, is a supplementary tool that helps to deliver a more comprehensive viewing experience of digital media content to the users of Xunlei Accelerator. Xunlei Media Player is our proprietary product that supports both online and offline play of digital media content as well as simultaneous play of digital media content while it is being transmitted by Xunlei Accelerator.

Online game services

To better serve our users, we offer online games through our online game website and purchase licenses from, or enter into revenue sharing arrangements with, game developers. Such game play platform helps raise the average spending of our subscribers. Online game players can play the games free of charge, but are offered the opportunity to purchase in-game virtual items for a fee to enhance their game-playing experience.

In light of the overall decline in the web game market and our intention to allocate more resources on the development of our cloud computing business, we streamlined our online game business by disposing of our web game business in January 2018. After the disposal, we only operate MMOGs and mobile games for our online game services.

We may also from time to time offer other ancillary services to cater to users' needs and to supplement the major services we provide.

Technology

We provide accelerated data transmission services, available on PC and mobile devices, based on our distributed file locating system, designed to utilize our proprietary file indexing technology.

Indexing technology

Key elements of our file indexing technology include:

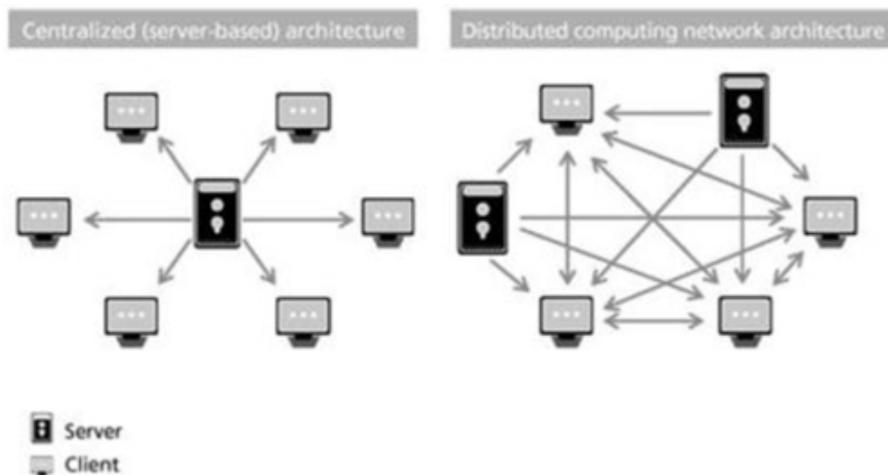
File indexing. We have created, and continue to maintain, a proprietary file index database that stores a massive index of unique file signatures representing all digital media content file that Xunlei Accelerator has found across the internet. Each file signature uniquely identifies the index of a given file. We store a list of each unique file's available data transmission locations from across the internet, which may include both peer and server computers, along with the estimated speed and reliability of each location.

Data mining. We also employ data mining algorithms, studying user habits in order to maximize the speed of our data delivery by ranking the keyword indexes that users search for and placing digital media content more likely to be searched by users in the more easily accessible locations in our network for optimal delivery speed.

Distributed internet crawling techniques. Our Xunlei Accelerator network acts as a system of distributed spiders to crawl the internet to search for digital media content files. Whenever the user initiates data transmission by using our Xunlei Accelerator, the URL of the data transmission location is uploaded to our server. We then use that URL to traverse and locate any other digital media content files that may also be available from the URL's internet page repositories. We then update our file index according to each traversal result.

Distributed file locating system

Our distributed file locating system is based on distributed computing architecture, which consists of all Xunlei Accelerator clients that are running and connected to the internet at a given time, along with the server addresses stored in our file index database. When users launch Xunlei Accelerator on a network-connected device, they are automatically connected to our distributed file locating system and contribute their bandwidth and computing power to our distributed file locating system, which enables users to locate and connect efficiently.



Key technologies include:

Multi-protocol file transfer technology. Our multi-protocol file transfer technology allows our product client to transmit, in parallel, from multiple sources that may use different file transfer protocols. Our multi-protocol file transfer technology significantly increases the number of data transmission sources available to further enhance data transmission performance.

Distributed file locating system. Our distributed file locating system helps users discover the best data transmission locations from across the internet, where a particular file may be transmitted or streamed for optimal performance. When a user requests data transmission using our Xunlei Accelerator, distributed file locating system will algorithmically prioritize and select from among the file's available data transmission locations an optimized subset of URLs based on their respective transmit speed and reliability, which is estimated through real-time collaborative interactions between our file index server and our massive network of active Xunlei Accelerator clients across the internet.

Network transport and traversal optimization. Our proprietary software algorithms perform dynamic internet bandwidth and throughput assessments across the Xunlei network and optimization of traffic routing to identify the most efficient path for data transport. These algorithms are designed to maximize delivery speed, reliability and efficiency, and support significant growth in network usage.

Cloud-based implementation

We provide cloud acceleration subscription services powered by our indexing technology and distributed file locating system. Our platform is compatible with different operating systems and hardware devices. As part of the infrastructure for the subscription services, except for proprietary load balancing and resource optimization algorithms, we maintain a virtual private network consisting of 184 co-location centers and over one million third party servers and over 10,000 servers that we own located throughout China.

We maintain proprietary load balancing and resource optimization algorithms, both of which help enhance our mass data mining on user habits to compile and maintain information on users' data transmission acceleration needs and requirements. As a cloud service provider, we use data mining for user habit prediction and co-location purposes. In user habit prediction, we analyze, sample and index user behavior data to help predict user acceleration needs and requirements. For co-location purposes, our program finds the most efficient and stable connection in our network for each transmission task. We also cooperate with telecom operators, maintaining logics and algorithms for our co-location centers in each telecom operator's network to enable real-time dynamic allocation of our servers and bandwidth to support user acceleration requirements. Our system automatically optimizes user connections based on key factors such as provincial network, firewall penetration and interconnection among various telecom operators.

Advertising services

We provide advertising services primarily through various forms of advertisements placed on our PC websites and mobile platform. We had 120, 115 and 112 advertisers in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, and generated mobile advertising revenue for the first time in the fourth quarter of 2015, and it has grown rapidly since then. The above number of advertisers include the number of third party platforms, such as Guandongtong, we cooperate with in each corresponding year. Our brand advertisers include international and domestic companies that operate in a variety of industries. A significant majority of our advertisers purchase our advertising services through third-party advertising agencies. We focus on providing advertisers with creative and cost-effective advertising solutions. We strive to creatively utilize our integrated service interface in designing a particular advertising campaign for advertisers.

Marketing

We built up our reputation and maintain our popularity primarily through word-of-mouth. We believe satisfied users and customers are more likely to recommend our services to others. Thus, we continue to focus on improving our services and enhancing our user experience. In the meanwhile, we also invest in a variety of marketing activities to further promote our brand awareness among existing and potential users as well as other customers. For example, we host or attend various public relations events, such as seminars, conferences and trade shows, in the advertising, online video and online game industries to attract users and advertisers. To retain and drive the growth of our subscribers, we market our premium paid services and place subscription advertisements at prominent locations throughout our integrated service offerings.

Intellectual property

Protection of our intellectual property

Our patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights are critical to our business. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark, trade secret and other intellectual property-related laws in the PRC and contractual restrictions to establish and protect our intellectual property rights. In addition, we require all of our employees to enter into agreements requiring them to keep confidential all information they obtain during the course of their employment relating to our technology, methods, business practices, customers and trade secrets. As of December 31, 2017, we had 49 patents granted in the PRC and four granted in the United States, while another 32 patent applications are being examined by the State Intellectual Property Office of the PRC. We also seek to vigorously protect our Xunlei brand and the brands of our other services. As of December 31, 2017, we have applied to register 561 trademarks, of which we have received 193 registered trademarks in different applicable trademark categories including one trademark registered with World Intellectual Property Organization.

Digital media data monitoring and copyright protection

We take initiatives to protect third-party copyrights. The internet industry in China suffers from copyright infringement issues and online digital media content providers are frequently involved in litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of copyrights. Assisted by an intellectual property team dedicated to copyright protection, we have implemented internal procedures pursuant to the legal requirements under relevant PRC laws and regulations to promptly disable the download URL of contents for which we receive notice of infringement from the legitimate rights holder, and we work closely with the relevant regulatory authorities in China to ensure compliance with all relevant rules and regulations. We seek assurances in our contracts with digital media content providers that (i) they have the legal right to license the digital media data for the uses we require; (ii) the digital media content itself as well as the authorization or rights granted to us neither breach any applicable law, regulations or public morals, nor impair any third-party rights; and (iii) they will indemnify us for losses resulting from both the non-compliance of such digital media content with the laws and claims from third parties.

As of the date of this annual report, we have implemented several initiatives to further commit to copyright protection. In May 2014, we entered into a content protection agreement with the MPAA and its members, which are six major U.S. entertainment content providers. In that agreement, we agreed to implement a comprehensive system of measures designed to prevent unauthorized downloading of and access to such content providers' works. After beginning the roll-out for several months, we suspended implementation of the filter but have identified and are in the process of implementing a new filter. Even with the implementation of a new filter, however, our copyright protection measures would not be able to fully protect us against copyright infringement suits. For example, in January 2015, a number of MPAA member studios filed 28 copyright infringement lawsuits against us on 28 video products in the Shenzhen Nanshan District Court in China. The court combined these cases into two cases for trial and entered a judgment on both cases on August 21, 2017. The court held, among others, that we infringed the plaintiffs' copyright on 13 of 28 video products and were required by the court to compensate the plaintiff for a total of RMB1.4 million. As of the date of this annual report, those cases are awaiting decisions of appellate court. For details, see "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks related to our business—We face and expect to continue to face copyright infringement claims and other related claims, including claims based on content available through our services, which could be time-consuming and costly to defend and may result in damage awards, injunctive relief and/or court orders, divert our management's attention and financial resources and adversely impact our business" and "Item 8. Financial Information—A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Legal Proceedings."

User data safety

User data safety is a significant advantage we offer to our users. We try to improve user experience by usually maintaining two to four copies of one specific user file for data recovery in extreme circumstances such as system shutdown, private transmission backbone network problems and other contingencies beyond our control. The read and write characteristics of our distributed file locating system is identical to those of hard disks, and our unique user file decomposition and encryption algorithm enables us to maintain high standards for user data safety.

Competition

Due to our multiple service offerings, we face competition in several aspects of the internet services market in China. We believe that the key competitive factors in the overall internet services market in China include brand recognition, user traffic, technology platform and monetization abilities. We also face competition for the advertisement budgets of our advertisers from other internet companies and other forms of media.

Regulation

This section sets forth a summary of the most significant rules and regulations that affect our business activities in China.

Regulation on catalogue relating to foreign investment

Investment activities in the PRC by foreign investors are subject to the Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industry, or the Catalogue, which was promulgated and is amended from time to time by the Ministry of Commerce and the National Development and Reform Commission, or the NDRC. The Catalogue divides industries into three categories: encouraged, restricted and prohibited. Industries not listed in the Catalogue are generally open to foreign investment unless specifically restricted by other PRC regulations.

Pursuant to the latest Catalogue amended in June 2017, which took effect on July 28, 2017, industries listed therein are divided into two categories: encouraged industries and the industries within the catalogue of special management measures, or the Negative List. The Negative List is further divided into two sub-categories: restricted industries and prohibited industries. Establishment of wholly foreign-owned enterprises is generally allowed in industries not included in the Negative List. For the restricted industries within the Negative List, some of them are limited to equity or contractual joint ventures, while in some cases Chinese partners are required to hold the majority interests in such joint ventures. In addition, restricted category projects are subject to government approvals and certain special requirements. Foreign investors are not allowed to invest in industries in the prohibited category. The provision of value-added telecommunications services falls in the restricted category and the percentage of foreign ownership cannot exceed 50% (excluding e-commerce). The provision of internet cultural operating service (including online game operation services), internet publication service and online transmission of audio-visual programs service fall in the prohibited category and the foreign investors are prohibited to engage in such services. We conduct our operations in China principally through contractual arrangements among Giganology Shenzhen, our wholly-owned PRC subsidiary, and Shenzhen Xunlei, our VIE, and its shareholders. Shenzhen Xunlei or its relevant subsidiary, holds the licenses and permits necessary to conduct our resource discovery network, cloud computing, online advertising, online games and related businesses in China and holds various operating subsidiaries that conduct a majority of our operations in China. Shenzhen Onething has obtained an updated VATS License to cover CDN service for our cloud computing business. Both of Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer, another wholly-owned PRC subsidiary of ours, engage in the development of computer software, technical consulting and other related technical services and businesses, none of which falls into any of encouraged, restricted or prohibited categories under the Catalogue. Hence, these activities are deemed as permitted and open to foreign investment.

In October 2016, the Ministry of Commerce issued the Interim Measures for Record-filing Administration of the Establishment and Change of Foreign-invested Enterprises, or FIE Record-filing Interim Measures, effective on the same day. Pursuant to FIE Record-filing Interim Measures, the establishment and change of foreign-invested enterprises are subject to record-filing procedures, instead of prior approval requirements, provided that the establishment or change does not involve special entry administration measures. If the establishment or change of FIE matters involve the special entry administration measures, the approval of the Ministry of Commerce or its local counterparts is still required. Pursuant to the Announcement 2016 No. 22 of the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce dated October 8, 2016, the special entry administration measures for foreign investment apply to restricted and prohibited categories specified in the Catalogue, and the encouraged categories are subject to certain requirements relating to equity ownership and senior management under the special entry administration measures.

Regulation on telecommunications and internet information services

The telecommunications industry, including the internet sector, is highly regulated in the PRC. Regulations issued or implemented by the State Council, MIIT, and other relevant government authorities cover many aspects of operation of telecommunications and internet information services, including entry into the telecommunications industry, the scope of permissible business activities, licenses and permits for various business activities and foreign investment.

The principal regulations governing the telecommunications and internet information services we provide in the PRC include:

- *Telecommunications regulations* (2016, revised), or the Telecom Regulations. The Telecom Regulations categorize all telecommunications businesses in the PRC as either basic or value-added. Value-added telecommunications services are defined as telecommunications and information services provided through public network infrastructures. The “Catalogue of Telecommunications Business,” an attachment to the Telecom Regulations and updated by MIIT’s Notice on Adjusting the Catalogue of Telecommunications Business effective from April 1, 2003 and amended on March 1, 2016, categorizes various types of telecommunications and telecommunications-related activities into basic or value-added telecommunications services, according to which, internet information services, or ICP services, are classified under the second category of value-added telecommunications businesses and the CDN services, the internet access services and the internet data center services are classified under the first category of value-added telecommunications business. Under the Telecom Regulations, commercial operators of value-added telecommunications services must obtain the VATS License covering the business classified under the relevant category from MIIT or its provincial level counterparts.
- *Administrative measures on internet information services* (2017, revised), or the Internet Measures. According to the Internet Measures, a commercial ICP service operator must obtain a VATS License from the relevant government authorities before engaging in any commercial ICP service within the PRC. When the ICP service involves areas of news, publication, education, medical treatment, health, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment and other industry and if required by law or relevant regulations, prior approval from the respective regulating authorities must be obtained prior to applying for the VATS License covering the ICP services from MIIT or its local branch at the provincial level. Moreover, an ICP service operator must display its ICP License number in a conspicuous location on its website and must monitor its website to remove categories of harmful content that are broadly defined.
- *Administrative measures for telecommunications business operating license* (2009, revised), or the Telecom License Measures. The Telecom License Measures set forth more specific provisions regarding the types of licenses required to operate value-added telecommunications services, the qualifications and procedures for obtaining such licenses and the administration and supervision of such licenses. For example, an ICP service operator conducting business within a single province must apply for the VATS License from MIIT’s applicable provincial level counterpart, while an ICP service operator providing ICP services across provinces must apply for a Trans-regional VATS License directly from MIIT. The appendix to the VATS License must detail the permitted activities to be conducted by the ICP service operator. An approved ICP service operator must conduct its business in accordance with the specifications recorded on its VATS License. The VATS License is subject to annual report requirement. An ICP service operator shall report certain information to the issuing authorities through the administrative platform in the first quarter every year. Such information includes the business performance of the telecommunications business in the previous year, service quality, the actual implementation of the network and information security guarantee systems and measures, among others. ICP service operator shall be responsible for the truthfulness of the information in the annual report.
- *Detailed rules on the administration of internet websites* (2005), which set forth that the website operator is required to apply for the ICP filing from MIIT or its local branches at the provincial level on its own or through the access service provider.
- *Regulations for administration of foreign-invested telecommunications enterprises* (2016, revised), or the FITE Regulations. The FITE Regulations set forth detailed requirements with respect to, among others, capitalization, investor qualifications and application procedures in connection with the establishment of a foreign-invested telecommunications enterprise. Under the FITE Regulations, a foreign entity is prohibited from owning more than 50% of the total equity interest in any value-added telecommunications service business in the PRC and the major foreign investor in any value-added telecommunications service business in the PRC shall have good and profitable records and operating experiences in such industry.

- *Circular on strengthening the administration of foreign investment in and operation of value-added telecommunications business (2006)*. Under this circular, a domestic PRC company that holds a VATS License is prohibited from leasing, transferring or selling the VATS License to foreign investors in any form, and from providing any assistance, including providing resources, sites or facilities, to foreign investors that conduct value-added telecommunications business illegally in the PRC. Further, the domain names and registered trademarks used by an operating company providing value-added telecommunications service shall be legally owned by such company and/or its shareholders. In addition, such company's operation premises and equipment should comply with the approved covering region on its VATS License, and such company should establish and improve its internal internet and information security policies and standards and emergency management procedures.
- *Circular of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology on Clearing up and Regulating the Internet Access Service Market (2017)*, which, among others, further strengthens the supervision and management of the applications of cloud computing, big data and other applications. For an enterprise that conducts the CDN business without a VATS License specifically covering such business, it must submit a written commitment to the original license issuing authority before March 31, 2017, undertaking that an eligible VATS License will be obtained by the end of 2017. If such enterprise fails to make the commitment on time, it must carry out business activities strictly in compliance with their existing licenses. Furthermore, if the enterprise fails to obtain the eligible VATS License as committed it should terminate the relevant business starting from January 1, 2018.

To comply with these PRC laws and regulations, we operate our websites through Shenzhen Xunlei, our PRC variable interest entity. We, through Shenzhen Xunlei or its subsidiaries, currently hold a VATS License covering its ICP services expiring on April 30, 2020 and another VATS License for its provision of cloud computing services including internet data center services and internet access services expiring on January 19, 2021, and own the essential trademarks and domain names in relation to our value-added telecommunications business. Shenzhen Onething has obtained an updated VATS License to cover the CDN service for our cloud computing business.

Under various laws and regulations governing ICP services, ICP services operators are required to monitor their websites. They may not produce, duplicate, post or disseminate any content that falls within the prohibited categories and must remove any such content from their websites, including any content that:

- opposes the fundamental principles determined in the PRC's Constitution;
- compromises state security, divulges state secrets, subverts state power or damages national unity;
- harms the dignity or interests of the State;
- incites ethnic hatred or racial discrimination or damages inter-ethnic unity;
- sabotages the PRC's religious policy or propagates heretical teachings or feudal superstitions;
- disseminates rumors, disturbs social order or disrupts social stability;
- propagates obscenity, pornography, gambling, violence, murder or fear or incites the commission of crimes;
- insults or slanders a third party or infringes upon the lawful rights and interests of a third party; or
- includes other content prohibited by laws or administrative regulations.

The PRC government may shut down the websites of VATS License holders that violate any of such content restrictions and requirement, revoke their VATS Licenses or impose other penalties pursuant to applicable law. To comply with these PRC laws and regulations, we have adopted internal procedures to monitor content displayed on our website.

Regulation on online transmission of audio-visual programs

On April 25, 2016, GAPPFRFT issued the *Administrative Provisions on Audio-Visual Program Services through Private Network and Targeted Communication*, which replaced the Measures for the Administration of Publication of Audio-visual Programs through Internet or Other Information Network, or the 2004 Internet A/V Measures. Pursuant to these provisions, “audio-visual program services through private network and targeted communication” refer to radio, TV program and other audio-visual program services to a targeted audience with TV and all types of handheld electronic equipment as terminal recipients, and through setting up virtual private network through local networks and internet or with Internet and other information networks as targeted transmission channels, including the provision of contents, integrated broadcast control, transmission and distribution, and other activities conducted by such forms as Internet protocol television (IPTV), private network mobile TV, and Internet TV. Any provider who engages in aforesaid service must obtain a license from GAPPFRFT. Wholly foreign-owned enterprises, Sino-foreign joint ventures and Sino-foreign cooperative enterprises are not allowed to engage in the above business. On April 13, 2005, the State Council promulgated the Certain Decisions on the Entry of the Non-State-owned Capital into the Cultural Industry. On July 6, 2005, MOC, GAPPFRFT, the NDRC and the Ministry of Commerce, jointly adopted the Several Opinions on Canvassing Foreign Investment into the Cultural Sector. According to these regulations, non-State-owned capital and foreign investors are not allowed to conduct the business of transmitting audio-visual programs via information network.

On December 20, 2007, GAPPFRFT and MIIT jointly promulgated the *Administrative Provisions on Internet Audio-visual Program Service*, or the Audio-visual Program Provisions, which came into effect on January 31, 2008 and was revised on August 28, 2015. The Audio-visual Program Provisions apply to the provision of audio-visual program services to the public via internet (including mobile network) within the territory of the PRC. Providers of internet audio-visual program services are required to obtain a License for Online Transmission of Audio-visual Programs issued by GAPPFRFT or complete certain registration procedures with GAPPFRFT. Providers of internet audio-visual program services are generally required to be either State-owned or State-controlled by the PRC government, and the business to be carried out by such providers must satisfy the overall planning and guidance catalog for internet audio-visual program services determined by GAPPFRFT. In a press conference jointly held by GAPPFRFT and MIIT to answer questions with respect to the Audio-visual Program Provisions in February 2008, GAPPFRFT and MIIT clarified that providers of internet audio-visual program services who engaged in such services prior to the promulgation of the Audio-visual Program Provisions shall be eligible to register their business and continue their operation of internet audio-visual program services so long as those providers had not been in violation of the laws and regulations.

On May 21, 2008, GAPPFRFT issued a *Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Application and Approval of License for Online Transmission of Audio-visual Programs*, which further sets forth detailed provisions concerning the application and approval process regarding the License for Online Transmission of Audio-visual Programs. The notice also provides that providers of internet audio-visual program services who engaged in such services prior to the promulgation of the Audio-visual Program Provisions shall also be eligible to apply for the license so long as their violation of the laws and regulations is minor and can be rectified timely and they have no records of violation during the latest three months prior to the promulgation of the Audio-visual Program Provisions.

On December 28, 2007, GAPPFRFT issued the *Notice on Strengthening the Administration of TV Dramas and Films Transmitted via the Internet*, or the *Notice on Dramas and Films*. According to this notice, if audio-visual programs published to the public through an information network fall under the film and drama category, the requirements of the Permit for Issuance of TV Dramas, Permit for Public Projection of Films, Permit for Issuance of Cartoons or academic literature movies and Permit for Public Projection of Academic Literature Movies and TV Plays will apply accordingly. In addition, providers of such services should obtain prior consents from copyright owners of all such audio-visual programs.

Further, on March 31, 2009, GAPPFRFT issued the *Notice on Strengthening the Administration of the Content of Internet Audio-visual Programs*, or the *Notice on Content of A/V Programs* which reiterates the requirement of obtaining the relevant permit of audio-visual programs to be published to the public through information network, where applicable, and prohibits certain types of internet audio-visual programs containing violence, pornography, gambling, terrorism, superstition or other hazardous factors. In addition, on August 14, 2009, GAPPFRFT issued the *Notice on Relevant Issues Regarding Strengthening of the Administration of Internet Audio/visual Program Services Received by Television Terminals*, which specifies that prior to providing audio-visual program services for television terminals, an ICP service operator shall obtain the License for Online Transmission of Audio-visual Programs containing the scope of “Integration and Operation Services of Audio-visual Programs Received by Television Terminals.” On March 10, 2017, GAPPFRFT issued the *Internet Audio/Visual Program Services Categories (Provisional)*, or the Provisional Categories, which classified internet audio-visual programs into four categories.

Shenzhen Xunlei used to possess the License for Online Transmission of Audio-Visual Programs. However, when we disposed of Xunlei Kankan business, the registered owner of such license was also changed to the purchaser of Xunlei Kankan. We are now in the process of obtaining a new License for Online Transmission of Audio-Visual Programs and we expect to obtain a new license in late 2018. See “Risk factors—Risks related to our business—We are strictly regulated in China. Any lack of requisite licenses or permits applicable to our business and any changes in government policies or regulations may have a material and adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.”

Regulation on online cultural activities

On February 17, 2011, MOC promulgated the new *Provisional Measures on Administration of Internet Culture*, or the Internet Culture Measures, which became effective as of April 1, 2011, and the *Notice on Issues Relating to Implementing the Newly Amended Provisional Measures on Administration of Internet Culture* on March 18, 2011. MOC also abolished the *Provisional Measures on Administration of Internet Culture* promulgated on May 10, 2003 and amended on July 1, 2004 as well as the *Notice on Issues Relating to Implementing the Provisional Measures on Administration of Internet Culture* issued on July 4, 2003. The Internet Culture Measures apply to entities that engage in activities related to “online cultural products.” “Online cultural products” are classified as cultural products produced, disseminated and circulated via internet which mainly include: (i) online cultural products particularly produced for the internet, such as online music entertainment, network games, network performance programs, online performing arts, online artworks and online animation features and cartoons; and (ii) online cultural products converted from music entertainment, games, performance programs, performing arts, artworks and animation features and cartoons, and disseminated via the internet. Pursuant to these measures, entities are required to obtain relevant Online Culture Operating Permits from the applicable provincial level culture administrative authority if they intend to commercially engage in any of the following types of activities:

- production, duplication, importation, distribution or broadcasting of online cultural products;
- publication of online cultural products on the internet or transmission thereof via information networks such as the internet and the mobile networks to computers, fixed-line or mobile phones, television sets or gaming consoles for the purpose of browsing, reviewing, using or downloading such products by online users; or
- exhibitions or contests related to online cultural products.

On December 2, 2016, the MOC issued *the Administrative Measures for Business Activities of Online Performances*, which became effective on January 1, 2017. According to these measures, the business of transmitting in real time the content of online games presented or narrated via information networks such as the internet, mobile communication networks and mobile internet or uploading such contents for communication in the audio-visual form shall be administered as online performances. An operator of online performances shall apply for Online Culture Operating Permit with the competent provincial cultural administration department, and the business scope indicated on the Online Culture Operating Permit shall clearly include online performances. In addition, an operator of online performances shall present the number of its Online Culture Operating Permit in a prominent position on the homepage of its websites.

To comply with these then- and currently effective laws and regulations, Shenzhen Xunlei holds an Online Culture Operating Permit which was last renewed in March 2016 with an effective period from March 16, 2016 to March 15, 2019 for the operating of online games (including issuance of virtual currency), music entertainment products and animation and comic. Xunlei Games obtained an Online Culture Operating Permit in July 2013 with an effective period from July 30, 2013 to July 30, 2016 for the operating of online games (including issuance of virtual currency). We have renewed such permit and will expire in July 30, 2019. In addition, Wangwenhua obtained an Online Culture Operating Permit in August 7, 2017 with a permitted business scope of the operation of online game products (including virtual currencies for online games) through information network, art products, play performance.

Regulation on online games

MOCT (formerly the MOC) is the government agency primarily responsible for regulating online games in the PRC. On June 3, 2010, MOC promulgated the *Provisional Measures on the Administration of Online Games*, pursuant to which the content of the online games are subject to the review of MOC. These measures set forth a series of prohibitions regarding the content of the online games, including but without limitation the prohibition on content that oppose the fundamental principles stated in the PRC Constitution, compromise state security, divulge state secrets, subvert state power or damage national unity, and content that is otherwise prohibited by laws or administrative regulations. Moreover, in accordance with these measures, ICP service operators engaging in any activities involving the operation of online games, issuance or trading of virtual currency must obtain the Online Culture Operating Permit and handle the censorship procedures for imported online games and the filing procedures for domestically developed online games with MOC and its provincial counterparts. The procedures for the censorship of imported online games must be conducted with MOC prior to the commencement date of the online operation and the filing procedures for domestic online games must be conducted with MOC within 30 days after the commencement date of the online operation or the occurrence date of any material alteration of such online games. Regarding virtual currency trading, ICP service operators can only issue virtual currency in exchange of the service provided by itself rather than trading for service or products provided by third parties. ICP service operators cannot appropriate the advance payment by the players and are not allowed to provide trading service of virtual currency to minors. All the transactions in the accounts shall be kept in records for a minimum of 180 days. To comply with these laws and regulations, Shenzhen Xunlei and Xunlei Games have obtained the Online Culture Operating Permit respectively for operating online games.

Further, the online publication of online games is subject to the regulation of SAPPRFT under the *Administrative Provisions on Online Publishing Services* and ICP service operators must obtain the Network Publication Service License prior to provision of any online game services. On September 28, 2009, GAPPRFT, the National Copyright Administration and the National Office of Combating Pornography and Illegal Publications jointly published the *Notice Regarding the Consistent Implementation of the "Stipulations on 'Three Provisions' of the State Council and the Relevant Interpretations of the State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform and the Further Strengthening of the Administration of Pre-examination and Approval of Internet Games and the Examination and Approval of Imported Internet Games"*, or the Notice of Three Provisions and Internet Games, which expressly requires that all online games need to be screened by GAPPRFT through the advanced approvals before they are operated online, and any updated online game versions or any change to the online games shall be subject to further advanced approvals before they can be operated online. In addition, foreign investors are prohibited from operating online games by the forms of Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign cooperatives and wholly foreign-owned enterprises. The indirect functions such as contractual control and technology supply are also prohibited.

Moreover, on December 1, 2016, MOC issued the *Circular of the Ministry of Culture on Regulating the Operations of Online Games and Strengthening Interim and Ex-Post Regulation*, which will become effective on May 1, 2017. MOC further clarified the scope of online game operation in the circular. If an enterprise conducts technical testing of online games by means of, among others, making the online games available for user registration, opening the fee-charging system of the online games or providing client-end software with direct server registration and log-in functions, such enterprise is deemed to be an online game operator. If an enterprise provides user systems, fee-charging systems, program downloading, publicity and promotion and other services for the online game products of another game operator and participates in sharing the revenue from the operations of online games, such enterprise is deemed as a joint operator, and must bear corresponding liabilities. In addition, enterprises engaging in online game operations must require users to register their real names by using valid identity documents and must limit the amount that a user may top up each time in a single game. In addition, the enterprises are required to send information that requires confirmation by users when they top up or make the payments, and the contact details for protecting users' rights and interests must be indicated conspicuously in an online game.

Our online game services are currently operated by Shenzhen Xunlei, which holds an Internet Publication License for its publication of online games. Such license will expire on September 17, 2022. We also require the developers of certain online games to obtain the requisite approvals of relevant online games from SAPPRFT, and make the filings with MOCT, for relevant online games. See "Risk factors—Risks related to our business—We may not be able to successfully address the challenges and risks we face in the online games market, such as a failure to acquire and operate popular, high-quality games or to obtain all the licenses required to operate online games, which may subject us to penalties from relevant authorities, including the discontinuance of our online game business."

Regulation on anti-fatigue system, real-name registration system and parental guardianship project

In April 2007, GAPPRFT and several other government agencies issued a circular requiring the implementation of an anti-fatigue system and a real-name registration system by all PRC online game operators to curb addictive online game playing by minors. Under the anti-fatigue system, three hours or less of continuous playing by minors, defined as game players under 18 years of age, is considered to be “healthy,” three to five hours to be “fatiguing,” and five hours or more to be “unhealthy.” Game operators are required to reduce the value of in-game benefits to a minor player by half if the minor has reached the “fatiguing” level, and to zero once reaching the “unhealthy” level.

To identify whether a game player is a minor and thus subject to the anti-fatigue system, a real-name registration system must be adopted to require online game players to register their real identity information before playing online games. The online game operators are also required to submit the identity information of game players to the public security authority for verification. In July 2011, GAPPRFT, together with several other government agencies, jointly issued the *Notice on Initializing the Verification of Real-name Registration for the Anti-Fatigue System on Online Games*, or the Real-name Registration Notice, to strengthen the implementation of the anti-fatigue and real-name registration system. The main purpose of the Real-name Registration Notice is to curb addictive online game playing by minors and protect their physical and mental health. This notice indicates that the National Citizen Identity Information Center of the Ministry of Public Security will verify identity information of game players submitted by online game operators. The Real-name Registration Notice also imposes stringent penalties on online game operators that do not implement the required anti-fatigue and real-name registration systems properly and effectively, including terminating their online game operations.

In January 2011, MOC, together with several other government agencies, jointly issued a Circular on Printing and Distributing Implementation Scheme regarding Parental Guardianship Project for Minors Playing Online Games to strengthen the administration of online games and protect the legitimate rights and interests of minors. This circular indicates that online game operators must have person in charge, set up specific service webpages and publicize specific hotlines to provide parents with necessary assistance to prevent or restrict minors’ improper game playing behavior. Online game operators must also submit a report regarding its performance under the Parental Guardianship Project to the local MOC office each quarter.

We have developed and implemented an anti-fatigue and compulsory real-name registration system in our online games, and will cooperate with the National Citizen Identity Information Center to launch the identity verification system upon the issuance of relevant implementing rules. For game players who do not provide verified identity information, we assume that they are minors under 18 years of age. In order to comply with the anti-fatigue rules, we set up our system so that after three hours of playing our online games, minors only receive half of the virtual items or other in-game benefits they would otherwise earn, and after playing for more than five hours, minors would receive no in-game benefits.

Regulation on online game virtual currency

On February 15, 2007, MOC, the People’s Bank of China and other relevant government authorities jointly issued the *Notice on Further Strengthening Administrative Work on the Internet Cafes and Online Games*, or the Internet Cafes Notice, pursuant to which the People’s Bank of China is directed to strengthen the administration of virtual currency in online games to avoid any adverse impact on the economy and financial system. This notice provides that the total amount of virtual currency issued by online game operators and the amount purchased by individual game players should be strictly limited, with a strict and clear division between virtual transactions and real transactions carried out by way of electronic commerce. It also provides that virtual currency shall only be used to purchase virtual items. On June 4, 2009, MOC and Ministry of Commerce jointly issued the *Notice on Strengthening the Administrative Work on Virtual Currency of Online Games*, pursuant to which no enterprise may concurrently provide both virtual currency issuance service and virtual currency transaction service. In addition, the Provisional Measures on the Administration of Online Games require companies that (i) issue online game virtual currency (including prepaid cards and/or pre-payment or prepaid card points) or (ii) offer online game virtual currency transaction services to apply for the Online Culture Operating Permit from provincial branches of MOC. The regulations prohibit companies that issue online game virtual currency from providing services that would enable the trading of such virtual currency. Any company that fails to submit the requisite application will be subject to sanctions, including but not limited to termination of operation, confiscation of incomes and fines. The regulations also prohibit online game operators from allocating virtual items or virtual currency to players based on random selection through lucky draw, wager or lottery that involves cash or virtual currency directly paid by the players. In addition, companies that issue online game virtual currency must comply with certain specific requirements, for example, online game virtual currency can only be used for products and services related to the issuance company’s own online games.

To comply with these regulations, Shenzhen Xunlei and Xunlei Games have obtained the Online Culture Operating Permit for issuing online game virtual currency, and have filed their issuance of virtual currency with the local branch of MOC in Guangdong.

Regulation on internet publication

SAPPRFT (formerly the GAPPRT) is the government agency responsible for regulating publication activities in the PRC. On June 27, 2002, MIIT and GAPPRT jointly promulgated the *Tentative Administration Measures on Internet Publication*, or the Internet Publication Measures, which took effect on August 1, 2002. The Internet Publication Measures require internet publishers to secure approval, or the Internet Publication License, from GAPPRT to conduct internet publication activities. In February 2016, the GAPPRT and the MIIT jointly issued the *Administrative Measures on Network Publication*, which took effect in March 2016 and replaced the Internet Publication Measures. Pursuant to the Administrative Measures on Network Publication, Internet publishers shall be approved by and obtain a Network Publication Service License from GAPPRT to engage in network publication service. The network publication services refer to the activities of providing network publications to the public through information networks; and the network publications refer to the digitalized works with the publishing features such as editing, producing and processing. The Administrative Measures on Network Publication also provide the detailed qualifications and application procedures for obtaining the Network Publication Service License. The Notice of Three Provisions and Internet Games issued jointly by GAPPRT and other relevant administrations confirmed that the entities operating internet games must obtain the Internet Publication License. On February 21, 2008, the GAPPRT promulgated the *Rules for the Administration of Electronic Publication*, or the Electronic Publication Rules, which took effect on April 15, 2008 and was amended on August 28, 2015. Under the Electronic Publication Rules and other regulations issued by the GAPPRT, online games are classified as a kind of electronic publication, and publishing of online games is required to be conducted by licensed electronic publishing entities that have been issued standard publication codes. Pursuant to the Electronic Publication Rules, if a PRC company is contractually authorized to publish foreign electronic publications, it must obtain the approval of, and register the copyright license contract with, the GAPPRT.

Shenzhen Xunlei holds an Internet Publication License for the publication of internet games with an expiry date of September 17, 2022. See “Risk factors—We may not be able to successfully address the challenges and risks we face in the online games market, such as a failure to acquire and operate popular, high-quality games or to obtain all the licenses required to operate online games, which may subject us to penalties from relevant authorities, including the discontinuance of our online game business.”

Regulation on internet privacy

The PRC Constitution states that PRC law protects the freedom and privacy of communications of citizens and prohibits infringement of such rights. In recent years, PRC government authorities have enacted legislation on internet use to protect personal information from any unauthorized disclosure. The Internet Measures prohibit ICP service operators from insulting or slandering a third party or infringing upon the lawful rights and interests of a third party. Pursuant to the BBS Measures, ICP service operators that provide electronic messaging services must keep users’ personal information confidential and must not disclose such personal information to any third party without the users’ consent, unless such disclosure is required by law. The regulations further authorize the relevant telecommunications authorities to order ICP service operators to rectify unauthorized disclosure. ICP service operators are subject to legal liability if the unauthorized disclosure results in damages or losses to users. The PRC government, however, has the power and authority to order ICP service operators to turn over personal information if an internet user posts any prohibited content or engages in illegal activities on the internet. Under the *Several Provisions on Regulating the Market Order of Internet Information Services* issued by MIIT on December 29, 2011, without the consent of a user, an ICP operator may not collect any user personal information or provide any such information to third parties. An ICP service operator shall expressly inform the users of the method, content and purpose of the collection and processing of such user personal information and may only collect such information necessary for the provision of its services. An ICP service operator is also required to properly keep the user personal information, and in case of any leak or likely leak of the user personal information, the ICP service operator shall take immediate remedial measures and in severe consequences, to make an immediate report to the telecommunications regulatory authority. In addition, pursuant to the *Decision on Strengthening the Protection of Online Information* issued by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress of the PRC on December 28, 2012, or the Decision, and the *Order for the Protection of Telecommunication and Internet User Personal Information* issued by MIIT on July 16, 2013, or the Order, any collection and use of user personal information shall be subject to the consent of the user, abide by the principles of legality, rationality and necessity and be within the specified purposes, methods and scopes. An ICP service operator shall also keep such information strictly confidential, and is further prohibited from divulging, tampering or destroying of any such information, or selling or proving such information to other parties. Any violation of the Decision or the Order may subject the ICP service operator to warnings, fines, confiscation of illegal gains, revocation of licenses, cancellation of filings, closedown of websites or even criminal liabilities.

To comply with these laws and regulations, we have required our users to consent to our collecting and using their personal information, established information security systems to protect user's privacy.

Regulation on internet medicine information service

The State Food and Drug Administration, or the SFDA, promulgated the Administration Measures on Internet Medicine Information Service on July 8, 2004, which was amended in November 2017, and certain implementing rules and notices thereafter. These measures set out regulations governing the classification, application, approval, content, qualifications and requirements for internet medicine information services. An ICP service operator that provides information regarding medicine or medical equipment must obtain an Internet Medicine Information Service Qualification Certificate from the applicable provincial level counterpart of SFDA. Shenzhen Xunlei obtained a Medicine Information Service Qualification Certificate from Guangdong Food and Drug Administration for the provision of internet medical information services with an expiry date of November 26, 2018.

Regulation on advertising business

The State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or the SAIC, is the government agency responsible for regulating advertising activities in the PRC.

According to the PRC laws and regulations, companies that engage in advertising activities must obtain from SAIC or its local branches a business license which specifically includes operating an advertising business within its business scope. The business license of an advertising company is valid for the duration of its existence, unless the license is suspended or revoked due to a violation of any relevant law or regulation. PRC advertising laws and regulations set forth certain content requirements for advertisements in the PRC including, among other things, prohibitions on false or misleading content, superlative wording, socially destabilizing content or content involving obscenities, superstition, violence, discrimination or infringement of the public interest. Advertisers, advertising agencies, and advertising distributors are required by PRC advertising laws and regulations to ensure that the content of the advertisements they prepare or distribute is true and in full compliance with applicable law. In providing advertising services, advertising operators and advertising distributors must review the supporting documents provided by advertisers for advertisements and verify that the content of the advertisements complies with applicable PRC laws and regulations. Prior to distributing advertisements that are subject to government censorship and approval, advertising distributors are obligated to verify that such censorship has been performed and approval has been obtained. The release or delivery of advertisements through the Internet shall not impair the normal use of the network by users. The advertisements released in pop-up form on the webpage of the Internet and other forms shall indicate the close flag in prominent manner and ensure one-key close. Violation of these regulations may result in penalties, including fines, confiscation of advertising income, orders to cease dissemination of the advertisements and orders to publish an advertisement correcting the misleading information. In circumstances involving serious violations, SAIC or its local branches may revoke violators' licenses or permits for their advertising business operations.

In July 2016, the SAIC issued *the Interim Measures for the Administration of Internet Advertising to regulate internet advertising activities*. According to these measures, no advertisement of any medical treatment, medicines, food for special medical purpose, medical apparatuses, pesticides, veterinary medicines, dietary supplement or other special commodities or services subject to examination by an advertising examination authority as stipulated by laws and regulations may be published unless the advertisement has passed such examination. In addition, no entity or individual may publish any advertisement of over-the-counter medicines or tobacco on the internet. An internet advertisement must be identifiable and clearly identified as an “advertisement” to the consumers. Paid search advertisements are required to be clearly distinguished from natural search results. In addition, the following internet advertising activities are prohibited: providing or using any applications or hardware to intercept, filter, cover, fast forward or otherwise restrict any authorized advertisement of other persons; using network pathways, network equipment or applications to disrupt the normal data transmission of advertisements, alter or block authorized advertisements of other persons or load advertisements without authorization; or using fraudulent statistical data, transmission effect or matrices relating to online marketing performance to induce incorrect quotations, seek undue interests or harm the interests of others. Internet advertisement publishers are required to verify relevant supporting documents and check the content of the advertisement and are prohibited from publishing any advertisement with unverified content or without all the necessary qualifications. Internet information service providers that are not involved in internet advertising business activities but simply provide information services are required to block any attempt to publish an illegal advertisement that they are aware of or should reasonably be aware of through their information services.

To comply with these laws and regulations, we have obtained a business license, which allows us to operate advertising businesses, and adopted several measures. Our advertising contracts require that substantially all advertising agencies or advertisers that contract with us must examine the advertising content provided to us to ensure that such content are truthful, accurate and in full compliance with PRC laws and regulations. In addition, we have established a task force to review all advertising materials to ensure the content does not violate the relevant laws and regulations before displaying such advertisements. See “Risk factors—Risks related to our business—Advertisements we display may subject us to penalties and other administrative actions.”

Regulation on information security and censorship

The applicable PRC laws and regulations specifically prohibit the use of internet infrastructure where it may breach public security, provide content harmful to the stability of society or disclose state secrets. According to these regulations, it is mandatory for internet companies in the PRC to complete security filing procedures and regularly update information security and censorship systems for their websites with the local public security bureau. In addition, the amended *Law on Preservation of State Secrets* which became effective on October 1, 2010 provides that whenever an internet service provider detects any leakage of state secrets in the distribution of online information, it should stop the distribution of such information and report to the authorities of state security and public security. As per request of the authorities of state security, public security or state secrecy, the internet service provider should delete any content on its website that may lead to disclosure of state secrets.

On June 28, 2016, the CAC issued the *Administrative Provisions on Mobile Internet Applications Information Services*, which became effective on August 1, 2016, to further strengthen the administration over the mobile internet application information services. Pursuant to these provisions, owners or operators of mobile internet applications that provide information services are required to be responsible for information security management, which, among others, includes the following:

- certifying the identification information of the registered users;
- establishing and improving the protective mechanism for users information, following the principle of legality, rightfulness and necessity, and expressly stating the purpose, method and scope of, and obtaining user consent to, the collection and use of users’ personal information; and
- establishing and improving the verification mechanism for the content, taking measures against any illegal content, keeping the relevant records and reporting such content to relevant competent authorities.

On November 7, 2016, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress promulgated the *Cyber Security Law of the People’s Republic of China*, or Cyber Security Law, which became effective on June 1, 2017 to protect cyberspace security and order. Pursuant to the Cyber Security Law, any individual or organization using the network must comply with the constitution and the applicable laws, follow the public order and respect social moralities, and must not endanger cyber security, or engage in activities by making use of the network that endanger the national security, honor and interests, or infringe on the fame, privacy, intellectual property and other legitimate rights and interests of others. In addition, the new Cyber Security Law requires network operators must not collect personal information irrelevant to their services. The network operators are required to strictly keep confidential users’ personal information that they have collected and to establish and improve user information protective mechanism. In the event of any unauthorized disclosure, damage or loss of collected personal information, network operators must take immediate remedial measures, notify the affected users and report the incidents to the relevant authorities in a timely manner.

On August 25, 2017, the CAC promulgated the Provisions on the Administration of Internet Comments Posting Services, which became effective on October 1, 2017. According to such provisions, internet comments posting services refer to the services of publishing transcripts, symbols, expressions, pictures, audio and video and other information offered by Internet websites, applications, interactive communication platforms and other types of communication platforms with news and public opinion property and social mobilization function by way of post, reply, message, bullet screen and using other means. Providers of the internet comments posting services shall strictly assume the primary responsibilities and discharge the following obligations accordingly:

- verify the real identity information of registered users following the principle of using real name at foreground and volunteering to do so at background and forbid the provision of internet comments posting services for users whose real identity information is not verified;
- establish and improve a user information protection system;
- establish a system to review new comments before they are published when providing internet comments posting services;
- establish and improve an internet comments posting review and management, real-time check, emergency response and other information security management systems, timely identify and process illicit information and submit a report to the relevant competent authorities;
- develop information protection and management technologies for the internet comments posting, timely identify security flaws and bugs and other risks in internet comments posting services, take remedial measures and submit a report to the relevant competent authorities; and
- set up a reviewing and editing team and improve the professionalism of editors.

In addition, on August 25, 2017, the CAC promulgated the *Administrative Provisions on Internet Forum and Community Services*, which became effective on October 1, 2017, pursuant to which the internet forum and community service providers shall assume the primary responsibility for establishing and improving the information inspection and verification, public information real-time check, emergency response and personal information protection and other information security management systems, put in place safe and controllable preventative measures, employ professionals based on service scope, and provide necessary technical support for the relevant departments in performing duties according to the law. The internet forum and community service providers shall not use internet forum and community services to publish or disseminate information banned by laws, regulations and the relevant provisions of the state. Where the internet forum and community service providers identify any aforementioned information, they shall cease the transmission of such information forthwith, delete and take other measures, retain the relevant records and timely submit a report to the CAC or its local branches.

Violation of these laws and provisions may result in penalties, including fines, confiscation of illegal income. In the case of serious violations, the competent telecommunication authority, public security authority and other relevant authorities may suspend relevant business, rectification or close down the website, or revoke licenses or permits for their business operations.

We are subject to the laws and regulations relating to information security and censorship. To comply with these laws and regulations, we have completed the mandatory security filing procedures with the local public security authorities, and regularly updates its information security and content-filtering systems with newly issued content restrictions as required by the relevant laws and regulations. We require our users to consent to our collecting and using their personal information, and have established an account system to protect user's privacy and data security.

Regulation on torts

The Tort Law was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on December 26, 2009 and became effective on July 1, 2010. Under this law, internet users and internet service providers shall bear tortious liability in the event they infringe upon other people's civil rights and interests through the internet. Where an internet user is infringing upon the civil rights or interests of another person via internet, the injured party shall have the right to demand the relevant internet service provider to take necessary measures such as deleting the infringing content, etc. by serving the internet service provider a notice. Where the internet service provider fails to take any necessary measures, it shall be jointly and severally liable with the internet user for any additional injury or damage incurred thereafter. Under the circumstance that the internet service provider is aware that an internet user is infringing upon the civil rights or interests of another person and fails to take necessary measures, the internet service provider shall be jointly liable for such infringement with such internet user.

Regulation on intellectual property rights

The PRC has adopted comprehensive legislation governing intellectual property rights, including copyrights, patents, trademarks and domain names.

Copyright law

Under the Copyright Law (1990), as revised in 2001 and 2010, and its related Implementing Regulations (2002), as revised in 2013, creators of protected works enjoy personal and property rights, including, among others, the right of dissemination via information network of the works. The term of a copyright, other than the rights of authorship, alteration and integrity of an author which shall be unlimited in time, is life plus 50 years for individual authors and 50 years for corporations.

To address the problem of copyright infringement related to content posted or transmitted on the internet, the PRC National Copyright Administration and MIIT jointly promulgated the *Measures for Administrative Protection of Copyright Related to Internet* on April 29, 2005. These measures, which became effective on May 30, 2005, apply to acts of automatically providing services such as uploading, storing, linking or searching works, audio or video products, or other contents through the internet based on the instructions of internet users who publish contents on the internet, without editing, amending or selecting any transmitted content. When imposing administrative penalties upon the act which infringes upon any users' right of communication through information networks, the *Measures for Imposing Copyright Administrative Penalties*, promulgated in 2009, shall be applied.

Pursuant to the *Regulation on Protection of the Right of Communication through Information Network (2006)*, as amended in 2013, an ICP service provider may be exempted from indemnification liabilities under certain circumstances:

- any ICP service provider, who provides automatic internet access service upon instructions of its users or provides automatic transmission service of works, performance and audio-visual products provided by its users, will not be required to assume the indemnification liabilities if (i) it has not chosen or altered the transmitted works, performance and audio-visual products; and (ii) it provides such works, performance and audio-visual products to the designated user and prevents any person other than such designated user from obtaining the access.
- any ICP service provider who, for the sake of improving network transmission efficiency, automatically provides to its own users, based on the technical arrangement, the relevant works, performances and audio-visual products obtained from any other ICP service providers will not be required to assume the indemnification liabilities if (i) it has not altered any of the works, performance or audio-visual products that are automatically stored; (ii) it has not affected such original ICP service provider in grasping the circumstances where the users obtain the relevant works, performance and audio-visual products; and (iii) when the original ICP service provider revises, deletes or shields the works, performance and audio-visual products, it will automatically revise, delete or shield the same based on the technical arrangement.

- any ICP service provider, who provides its users with information memory space for such users to provide the works, performance and audio-visual products to the general public via the information network, will not be required to assume the indemnification liabilities if (i) it clearly indicates that the information memory space is provided to the users and publicizes its own name, contact person and web address; (ii) it has not altered the works, performance and audio-visual products that are provided by the users; (iii) it is not aware of or has no reason to know the infringement of the works, performance and audio-visual products provided by the users; (iv) it has not directly derived any economic benefit from the provision of the works, performance and audio-visual products by its users; and (v) after receiving a notice from the right holder, it has deleted such works, performance and audio-visual products as alleged for infringement pursuant to such regulation.
- any ICP service provider, who provides its users with search services or links, will not be required to assume the indemnification liabilities if, after receiving a notice from the rights holder, it has deleted the works, performance and audio-visual products as alleged for copyright infringement pursuant to this regulation. However, the ICP service provider shall be subject to joint liabilities for copyright infringement if it is aware of or has reason to know the infringement of the works, performance and audio-visual products to which it provides links.

In December 2012, the Supreme People’s Court of China promulgated the *Provisions on Certain Issues Related to the Application of Law in the Trial of Civil Cases Involving Disputes over Infringement of the Right of Dissemination through Information Networks*, which provides that the courts will require ICP service providers to remove not only links or content that have been specifically mentioned in the notices of infringement from rights holders, but also links or content they “should have known” to contain infringing content. The provisions further provide that where an ICP service provider has directly obtained economic benefits from any content made available by an internet user, it has a higher duty of care with respect to internet users’ infringement of third-party copyrights.

To comply with these laws and regulations, we have implemented internal procedures to monitor and review the content we have licensed from content providers before they are released on our websites and platforms and remove any infringing content promptly after we receive notice of infringement from the legitimate rights holder.

Patent law

The National People’s Congress adopted the Patent Law in 1984, and amended it in 1992, 2000 and 2008, respectively. A patentable invention, utility model or design must meet three conditions: novelty, inventiveness and practical applicability. Patents cannot be granted for scientific discoveries, rules and methods for intellectual activities, methods used to diagnose or treat diseases, animal and plant breeds or substances obtained by means of nuclear transformation or designs that are mainly used for marking the pattern, color or combination of these two of prints. The State Intellectual Property Office under the State Council is responsible for receiving, examining and approving patent applications. A patent is valid for a twenty-year term in the case of an invention and a ten-year term in the case of a utility model or design, starting from the application date. A third-party user must obtain consent or a proper license from the patent owner to use the patent except for certain specific circumstances provided by law. Otherwise, the use will constitute an infringement of the patent rights. Among the patent applications we have filed as of December 31, 2017, 39 were granted in the PRC, while another 13 applications are being examined by the State Intellectual Property Office of the PRC.

Trademark law

Registered trademarks are protected under the Trademark Law adopted in 1982 and amended in 1993, 2001 and 2013 and its implementation rules. The PRC Trademark Office of SAIC is responsible for the registration and administration of trademarks throughout the PRC. The Trademark Law has adopted a “first-to-file” principle with respect to trademark registration. Where a trademark for which a registration has been made is identical or similar to another trademark that has already been registered or been subject to a preliminary examination and approval for use on the same kind of or similar commodities or services, the application for registration of such trademark may be rejected. Any person applying for the registration of a trademark shall not prejudice the existing right of others obtained by priority, nor shall any person register in advance a trademark that has already been used by another person and has already gained “sufficient degree of reputation” through that person’s use. After receiving an application, the PRC Trademark Office will make a public announcement if the relevant trademark passes the preliminary examination. Within three months after such public announcement, any person may file an opposition against a trademark that has passed a preliminary examination. The PRC Trademark Office’s decisions on rejection, opposition or cancellation of an application may be appealed to the PRC Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, whose decision may be further appealed through judicial proceedings. If no opposition is filed within three months after the public announcement period or if the opposition has been overruled, the PRC Trademark Office will approve the registration and issue a registration certificate, upon which the trademark is registered and will be effective for a renewable ten-year period, unless otherwise revoked. As of December 31, 2017, we had applied for registration of 561 trademarks, of which 193 had been successfully registered in different applicable trademark categories, including one trademark registered with World Intellectual Property Organization.

Domain name

The domain names are protected under the *Administrative Measures on the Internet Domain Names* promulgated by MIIT on August 24, 2017 and effective on November 11, 2017. MIIT is the major regulatory body responsible for the administration of the PRC internet domain names, under supervision of which China Internet Network Information Center, or CNNIC, is responsible for the daily administration of CN domain names and Chinese domain names. On September 25, 2002, CNNIC promulgated the *Implementation Rules of Registration of Domain Name*, or the CNNIC Rules, which was renewed on June 5, 2009 and May 29, 2012, respectively. Pursuant to the *Administrative Measures on the Internet Domain Names* and the CNNIC Rules, the registration of domain names adopts the “first to file” principle and the registrant shall complete the registration via the domain name registration service institutions. In the event of a domain name dispute, the disputed parties may lodge a complaint to the designated domain name dispute resolution institution to trigger the domain name dispute resolution procedure in accordance with the *CNNIC Measures on Resolution of the Top Level Domains Disputes*, file a suit to the People’s Court or initiate an arbitration procedure. We have registered www.xunlei.com and other domain names.

Regulation on tax

PRC enterprise income tax

The PRC enterprise income tax is calculated based on the taxable income determined under the PRC laws and accounting standards. On March 16, 2007, the National People’s Congress of China enacted a new *PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law*, or the EIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008 and revised on January, 2017. On December 6, 2007, the State Council promulgated the Implementation Rules to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the Implementation Rules, which also became effective on January 1, 2008. On December 26, 2007, the State Council issued the Notice on Implementation of Enterprise Income Tax Transition Preferential Policy under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the Transition Preferential Policy Circular, which became effective simultaneously with the EIT Law. The EIT Law imposes a uniform enterprise income tax rate of 25% on all domestic enterprises, including foreign-invested enterprises unless they qualify for certain exceptions, and terminates most of the tax exemptions, reductions and preferential treatments available under previous tax laws and regulations. Under the EIT Law and the Transition Preferential Policy Circular, enterprises that were established before March 16, 2007 and already enjoyed preferential tax treatments will continue to enjoy them (i) in the case of preferential tax rates, for a period of five years from January 1, 2008; during the five-year period, the tax rate will gradually increase from 15% to 25%, or (ii) in the case of preferential tax exemption or reduction for a specified term, until the expiration of such term. In addition, the EIT Law and its implementation rules permit qualified high and new technology enterprises, or HNTEs, to enjoy a reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15%.

Moreover, under the EIT Law, enterprises organized under the laws of jurisdictions outside China with their “de facto management bodies” located within China may be considered PRC resident enterprises and therefore subject to PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on their worldwide income. The Implementation Rules define the term “de facto management body” as the management body that exercises full and substantial control and overall management over the business, productions, personnel, accounts and properties of an enterprise. In addition, the *Circular Related to Relevant Issues on the Identification of a Chinese holding Company Incorporated Overseas as a Residential Enterprise under the Criterion of De Facto Management Bodies* issued by the SAT on April 22, 2009 provides that a foreign enterprise controlled by a PRC enterprise or a PRC enterprise group will be classified as a “resident enterprise” with its “de facto management bodies” located within China if the following requirements are satisfied: (i) the senior management and core management departments in charge of its daily operations function mainly in the PRC; (ii) its financial and human resources decisions are subject to determination or approval by persons or bodies in the PRC; (iii) its major assets, accounting books, company seals, and minutes and files of its board and shareholders’ meetings are located or kept in the PRC; and (iv) at least half of the enterprise’s directors or senior management with voting rights reside in the PRC. Although the circular only applies to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups and not those controlled by PRC individuals or foreigners, the determining criteria set forth in the circular may reflect the SAT’s general position on how the “de facto management body” text should be applied in determining the tax resident status of offshore enterprises, regardless of whether they are controlled by PRC enterprises, individuals or foreigners.

Although we are not controlled by a PRC enterprise or PRC enterprise group and we do not believe that we meet all of the above-mentioned conditions, substantial uncertainty exists as to whether we will be deemed a PRC resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purpose. In the event that we are considered a PRC resident enterprise, we would be subject to the PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on our worldwide income, but the dividends that we receive from our PRC subsidiaries would be exempt from the PRC withholding tax since such income is exempted under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law for a PRC resident enterprise recipient. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk factors—Risks related to doing business in China—Our global income may be subject to PRC taxes under the PRC EIT Law, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.”

Under applicable PRC tax laws and regulations, arrangements and transactions among related parties may be subject to audit or scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities within ten years after the taxable year when the arrangements or transactions are conducted. We could face material and adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities were to determine that the contractual arrangements among Giganology Shenzhen, our wholly-owned subsidiary in China and Shenzhen Xunlei, our variable interest entity in China and its shareholders were not entered into on an arm’s-length basis and therefore constituted unfavorable transfer pricing arrangements. Unfavorable transfer pricing arrangements could, among other things, result in an upward adjustment to the tax liability of Shenzhen Xunlei, and the PRC tax authorities may impose interest on late payments on Shenzhen Xunlei for the adjusted but unpaid taxes. Our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected if Shenzhen Xunlei’s tax liabilities increase significantly or if it is required to pay interest on late payments.

PRC value added tax

On May 24, 2013, the Ministry of Finance, or the MOF, and the SAT issued the *Circular on Tax Policies in the Nationwide Pilot Collection of Value Added Tax in Lieu of Business Tax in the Transportation Industry and Certain Modern Services Industries*, or the Pilot Collection Circular. The scope of certain modern services industries under the Pilot Collection Circular extends to the inclusion of radio and television services. On March 23, 2016, the MOF and the SAT jointly issued the Circular on the Pilot Program for Overall Implementation of the Collection of Value Added Tax Instead of Business Tax, or Circular 36, which took effect on May 1, 2016. Pursuant to the Circular 36, all of the companies operating in construction, real estate, finance, modern service or other sectors which were required to pay business tax are required to pay VAT, in lieu of business tax. The VAT rate is 6%, except for rate of 11% for real estate sale, land use right transferring and providing service of transportation, postal sector, basic telecommunications, construction, real estate lease; rate of 17% for providing lease service of tangible property; and rate of zero for specific cross-bond activities.

PRC dividend withholding tax

Under the PRC tax laws effective prior to January 1, 2008, dividends paid to foreign investors by foreign-invested enterprises were exempt from PRC withholding tax. Pursuant to the EIT Law and the Implementation Rules, dividends generated after January 1, 2008 and payable by a foreign-invested enterprise in China to its foreign enterprise investors are subject to a 10% withholding tax, unless any such foreign investor’s jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement. Under the China-HK Taxation Arrangement, income tax on dividends payable to a company resident in Hong Kong that holds more than a 25% equity interest in a PRC resident enterprise may be reduced to a rate of 5%. In February 2018, the SAT issued a new circular on issues relating to “beneficial owner” in tax treaties, or Circular No. 9, which will become effective on April 1, 2018 and replace Circular No. 601. Circular No. 9 provides a more flexible guidance to determine whether the applicant engages in substantive business activities. Furthermore, under the *Administrative Measures for Non-Resident Enterprises to Enjoy Treatments under Tax Treaties*, non-resident taxpayers which satisfy the criteria for entitlement to tax treaty benefits may, at the time of tax declaration or withholding declaration through a withholding agent, enjoy the tax treaty benefits and are subject to further regulation by the tax authorities. If non-resident taxpayers fail to claim the tax treaty benefits with the withholding agent, or the materials and the information contained in the relevant reports and statements provided to the withholding agent do not satisfy the criteria for entitlement to tax treaty benefits, the withholding agent shall withhold tax pursuant to the provisions of PRC tax laws. In addition, according to a tax circular issued by SAT in February 2009, if the main purpose of an offshore arrangement is to obtain a preferential tax treatment, the PRC tax authorities have the discretion to adjust the preferential tax rate enjoyed by the relevant offshore entity. Although Xunlei Computer is currently wholly owned by Xunlei Network HK, we cannot assure you that we will be able to enjoy the preferential withholding tax rate of 5% under the China-HK Taxation Arrangement.

Regulation on labor laws and social insurance

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

In addition, employers in China are obliged to provide employees with welfare schemes covering pension insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance, work-related injury insurance, medical insurance and housing funds.

To comply with these laws and regulations, we have caused all of our full-time employees to enter into labor contracts and provide our employees with the proper welfare and employment benefits.

Regulation on foreign exchange control and administration

Foreign exchange regulation in the PRC is primarily governed by the following regulations:

- *Foreign Exchange Administration Rules*, or the Exchange Rules, promulgated by the State Council on January 29, 1996, which was amended on January 14, 1997 and on August 5, 2008 respectively; and
- *Administration Rules of the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange*, or the Administration Rules promulgated by the People's Bank of The PRC on June 20, 1996.

Under the Exchange Rules, Renminbi is convertible for current account items, including the distribution of dividends, interest payments, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions. As for capital account items, such as direct investments, loans, security investments and the repatriation of investment returns, however, the conversion of foreign currency is still subject to the approval of, or registration with, SAFE or its competent local branches; while for the foreign currency payments for current account items, the SAFE approval is not necessary for the conversion of Renminbi except as otherwise explicitly provided by laws and regulations. Under the Administration Rules, enterprises may only buy, sell or remit foreign currencies at banks that are authorized to conduct foreign exchange business after the enterprise provides valid commercial documents and relevant supporting documents and, in the case of certain capital account transactions, after obtaining approval from SAFE or its competent local branches. Capital investments by enterprises outside of the PRC are also subject to limitations, which include approvals by or registration with the Ministry of Commerce, SAFE and the National Development and Reform Commission, or their respective competent local branches. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its 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 band against a basket of certain foreign currencies.

On August 29, 2008, SAFE issued the *Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of the Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises*, or Circular No. 142. Pursuant to Circular No. 142, the Renminbi capital from the settlement of foreign currency capital of a foreign-invested enterprise must be used within the business scope as approved by the applicable government authority and unless it is otherwise provided by law, such Renminbi capital cannot be used for domestic equity investment. Documents certifying the purposes of the settlement of foreign currency capital into Renminbi, including a business contract, must also be submitted for the settlement of the foreign currency. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the Renminbi capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested company. The use of such Renminbi capital may not be altered without the SAFE's approval, and such Renminbi capital may not be used to repay Renminbi loans if such loans have not been used. Violations of the Circular No. 142 could result in severe monetary fines or penalties. In March 2015, SAFE issued SAFE Circular No. 19, which took effect on June 1, 2015 and replaced SAFE Circular No. 142 and subsequently issued the Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Reforming and Standardizing the Policy on the Management of Foreign Exchange Settlement under Capital Account, or SAFE Circular No. 16 on June 9, 2016. Although SAFE Circular No. 19 and SAFE Circular No. 16 allow the use of RMB converted from the foreign currency-denominated capital for equity investments in the PRC, the restrictions continue to apply as to foreign-invested enterprises' use of the converted RMB for purposes beyond the business scope, issuing loans to non-associated companies (except the cases expressly allowed in the business scope), or issuing inter-company RMB loans.

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. Circular 59 substantially amends and simplifies the current foreign exchange procedure. The major developments under Circular 59 are that the opening of various special purpose foreign exchange accounts (e.g. pre-establishment expenses account, foreign exchange capital account, guarantee account) no longer requires 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 requires SAFE approval or verification, and remittance of foreign exchange profits and dividends by a foreign-invested enterprise to its foreign shareholders no longer requires 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 conducted by way of 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.

In February 2015, SAFE promulgated the *Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Simplifying and Improving the Policies Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Direct Investment*, or SAFE Circular No. 13, which took effect on June 1, 2015. SAFE Circular No. 13 delegates the authority to enforce the foreign exchange registration in connection with the inbound and outbound direct investment under relevant SAFE rules to certain banks and therefore further simplifies the foreign exchange registration procedures for inbound and outbound direct investment. On April 26, 2016, SAFE issued the *Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Promoting Trade and Investment Facilitation and Improving Authenticity Review*, which provides that for outward remittances of the profit equivalent of more than US\$ 50,000 (exclusive) by domestic institutions, banks shall review the relevant board resolution (or the partnership resolution) on profit distribution, the original copies of tax return forms and the financial statements evidencing the profits, in accordance with the principle of authentic transactions.

Regulation on foreign exchange registration of offshore investment by PRC residents

On October 21, 2005, SAFE issued the *Circular on Several Issues concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Residents to Engage in Financing and in Return Investments via Overseas Special Purpose Companies*, or Circular No. 75, which went into effect on November 1, 2005. Circular No. 75 and related rules provide that if PRC residents establish or acquire direct or indirect interests of offshore special purpose companies, or offshore SPVs, for the purpose of financing these offshore SPVs with assets of, or equity interests in, an enterprise in the PRC, or inject assets or equity interests of PRC entities into offshore SPVs, they must register with local SAFE branches with respect to their investments in offshore SPVs. Circular No. 75 also requires PRC residents to file changes to their registration if their offshore SPVs undergo material events such as capital increase or decrease, share transfer or exchange, merger or division, long-term equity or debt investments, and provision of guaranty to a foreign party. SAFE promulgated the *Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Domestic Residents' Offshore Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles*, or SAFE Circular No. 37, on July 4, 2014, which replaced the SAFE Circular No. 75. SAFE Circular No. 37 requires PRC residents to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore entity, for the purpose of overseas investment and financing, with such PRC residents' legally owned assets or equity interests in domestic enterprises or offshore assets or interests, referred to in SAFE Circular No. 37 as a "special purpose vehicle." The term "control" under SAFE Circular No. 37 is broadly defined as the operation rights, beneficiary rights or decision-making rights acquired by the PRC residents in the offshore special purpose vehicles or PRC companies by such means as acquisition, trust, proxy, voting rights, repurchase, convertible bonds or other arrangements. SAFE Circular No. 37 further requires amendment to the registration in the event of any changes with respect to the basic information of the special purpose vehicle, such as changes in a PRC resident individual shareholder, name or operation period, or any significant changes with respect to the special purpose vehicle, such as increase or decrease of capital contributed by PRC individuals, share transfer or exchange, merger, division or other material event. If the shareholders of the offshore holding company who are PRC residents do not complete their registration with the local SAFE branches, the PRC subsidiaries may be prohibited from distributing their profits and proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to the offshore company, and the offshore company may be restricted in its ability to contribute additional capital to its PRC subsidiaries. Moreover, failure to comply with SAFE registration and the amendment requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for the evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions. On February 13, 2015, SAFE issued SAFE Circular No. 13, which took effect on June 1, 2015. SAFE Circular No. 13 has delegated to the qualified banks the authority to register all PRC residents' investment in "special purpose vehicle" pursuant to the SAFE Circular No. 37, except that those PRC residents who have failed to comply with the SAFE Circular No. 37 will continue to fall within the jurisdiction of the relevant local SAFE branches and must make their supplementary registration application with such local SAFE branches.

We have requested PRC residents holding direct or indirect interest in our company to our knowledge to make the necessary applications, filings and amendments as required under Circular No. 37 and other related rules. However, we may not be informed of the identities of all the PRC residents holding direct or indirect interest in our company, and we cannot provide any assurances that these PRC residents will comply with our request to make or obtain any applicable registrations or comply with other requirements required by Circular No. 37 or other related rules. The failure or inability of our PRC resident shareholders to make any required registrations or comply with other requirements under Circular No. 37 and other related rules may subject such PRC residents or our PRC subsidiaries to fines and legal sanctions and may also limit our ability to raise additional financing and contribute additional capital into or provide loans to (including using the proceeds from our initial public offering) our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends or otherwise distribute profits to us, or otherwise adversely affect us.

Regulation on employee share options

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

Our PRC citizen employees who have been granted share options or restricted shares, or PRC grantees, are subject to the Stock Option Rules. If we or our PRC grantees fail to comply with the Individual Foreign Exchange Rule and the Stock Option Rules, we and/or our PRC grantees may be subject to fines and other legal sanctions. We may also face regulatory uncertainties that could restrict our ability to adopt additional share incentive plans for our directors and employees under PRC law. In addition, the State Administration for Taxation has issued certain circulars concerning employee share awards. Under these circulars, our employees working in the PRC who exercise share options or hold the vested restricted shares will be subject to PRC individual income tax. Our PRC subsidiaries have obligations to file documents related to employee share awards with relevant tax authorities and to withhold individual income taxes of those employees who exercise their share options or hold the vested restricted shares. If our employees fail to pay or we fail to withhold their income taxes according to relevant laws and regulations, we may face sanctions imposed by the tax authorities or other PRC government authorities.

Regulation on dividend distributions

The principal regulations governing the distribution of dividends paid by wholly foreign-owned enterprises include:

- *Company Law (2005)*;
- *Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law (1986), as amended in 2000 and 2016; and*
- *Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law Implementation Regulations (1990), as amended in 2001.*

Under these regulations, wholly foreign-owned enterprises in the PRC may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, a wholly foreign-owned enterprise in the PRC is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profit based on PRC accounting standards each year to its general reserves until its cumulative total reserve funds reaches 50% of its registered capital. The board of directors of a wholly foreign-owned enterprise has the discretion to allocate a portion of its after tax profits to its employee welfare and bonus funds. These reserve funds, however, may not be distributed as cash dividends.

Regulation on overseas listings

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, namely, the Ministry of Commerce, the State Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, the State Administration for Taxation, SAIC, CSRC and SAFE, jointly adopted *the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors*, or the M&A Rules, which became effective on September 8, 2006 and were amended on June 22, 2009. The M&A Rules purport, among other things, to require that offshore special purpose vehicles, or SPVs, that are controlled by PRC companies or individuals and that have been formed for overseas listing purposes through acquisitions of PRC domestic interest held by such PRC companies or individuals, to obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to publicly listing their securities on an overseas stock exchange. On September 21, 2006, the CSRC published a notice on its official website specifying documents and materials required to be submitted to it by SPVs seeking CSRC approval of their overseas listings. While the application of the M&A Rules remains unclear, our PRC legal counsel has advised us that based on its understanding of the current PRC laws, rules and regulations and the M&A Rules, prior approval from the CSRC is not required under the M&A Rules for the listing and trading of our ADSs on the NASDAQ Global Select Market given that (i) our PRC subsidiaries were directly established by us as wholly foreign-owned enterprises, and we have not acquired any equity interest or assets of a PRC domestic company owned by PRC companies or individuals as defined under the M&A Rules that are our beneficial owners after the effective date of the M&A Rules, and (ii) no provision in the M&A Rules clearly classifies the contractual arrangements as a type of transaction subject to the M&A Rules.

However, our PRC legal counsel has further advised us uncertainties still exist as to how the M&A Rules will be interpreted and implemented and its opinions summarized above are subject to any new laws, rules and regulations or detailed implementations and interpretations in any form relating to the M&A Rules. If CSRC or another PRC regulatory agency subsequently determines that prior CSRC approval was required for our initial public offering, we may face regulatory actions or other sanctions from CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies. These regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations, limit our operating privileges, delay or restrict the repatriation of the proceeds from our initial public offering into the PRC or payment or distribution of dividends by our PRC subsidiaries, or take other actions that could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our ADSs. In addition, if CSRC later requires that we obtain its approval for our initial public offering, we may be unable to obtain a waiver of CSRC approval requirements, if and when procedures are established to obtain such a waiver. Any uncertainties or negative publicity regarding CSRC approval requirements could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our ADSs.

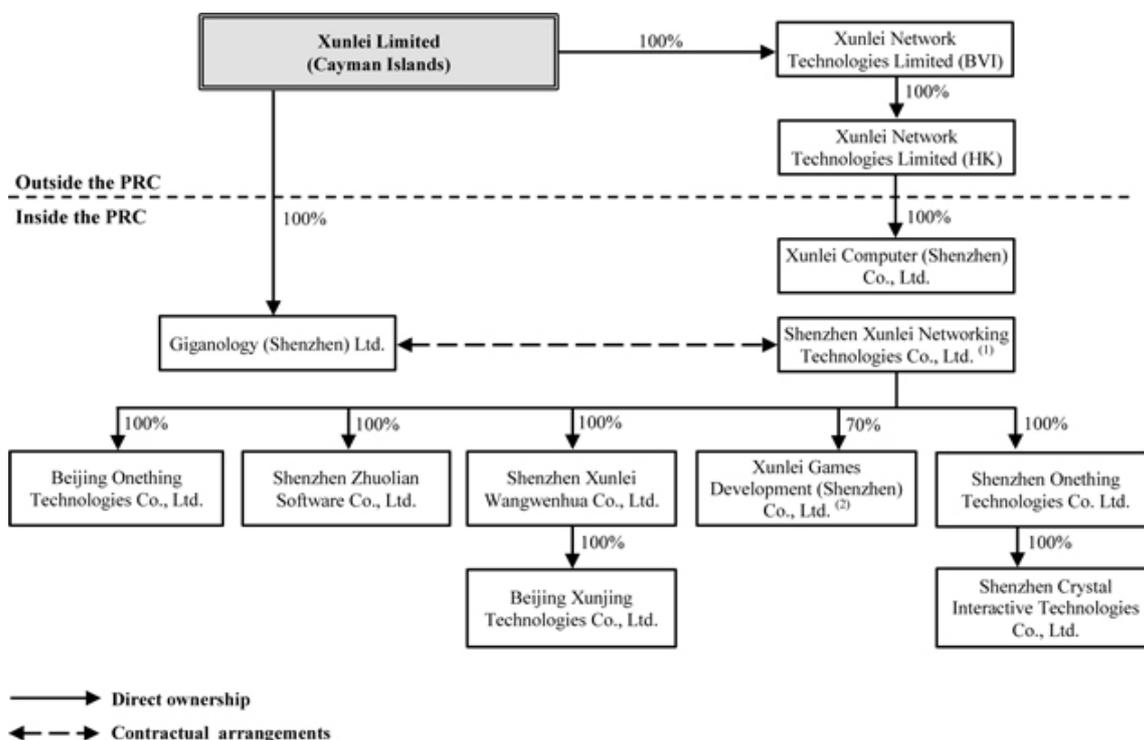
Regulation on initial coin offerings

On September 4, 2017, People’s Bank of China, the Office of the Central Leading Group for Cyberspace Affairs, the MIIT, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the China Banking Regulatory Commission, the China Securities Regulatory Commission, and the China Insurance Regulatory Commission jointly promulgated the *Announcement on Prevention of Token Fundraising Risks* to strengthen the administration of the initial coin offerings (ICOs) activities. Pursuant to the announcement, “token fundraising” refers to a process where fundraisers issue or distribute so-called “cryptocurrencies” to investors in exchange for their financial contributions in the form of “virtual currencies”, such as Bitcoin and Ether. All fundraising activities through token issuance are prohibited. In addition, token trading platforms are not allowed to engage in the exchange between any statutory currency with tokens and “virtual currencies” and the trading of the tokens or “virtual currencies.” Nor are they allowed to provide quoting services, information intermediary services or other services for tokens or “virtual currencies.”

We launched LinkToken in 2017. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Our Platform—Cloud Computing” for more information on our LinkToken. While being rewarded with LinkToken by using our OneThing Cloud, users do not make financial contributions in any form of cryptocurrencies. LinkToken cannot be transferred among users in China. We do not believe our LinkToken involves fundraising activities through token issuance, nor do we believe that we will be deemed as a token trading platform, which is operated under a completely different business model. However, relevant PRC government authorities may not be of the same view with us and substantial uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of relevant PRC laws and regulations. If relevant PRC authority decides that our LinkToken are not in compliance with current laws and regulations, regulatory restrictions may be imposed on us or we may even be required to discontinue relevant business. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Our LinkToken may be subject to various regulatory risks in China which may result in penalties that could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.”

C. Organizational Structure

The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure, including our subsidiaries and variable interest entity and the subsidiaries of our variable interest entity, as of the date of this annual report on Form 20-F:



Notes:

- (1) Shenzhen Xunlei is our variable interest entity. Mr. Sean Shenglong Zou, our co-founder and director, Mr. Hao Cheng, our co-founder and director, Mr. Jianming Shi, Guangzhou Shulian Information Investment Co., Ltd. and Ms. Fang Wang respectively own 76.0%, 8.3%, 8.3%, 6.7% and 0.7% of Shenzhen Xunlei's equity interests.
- (2) The remaining 30% of the equity interest is owned by Mr. Hao Cheng.

Contractual arrangements with Shenzhen Xunlei

Agreements that provide us effective control over Shenzhen Xunlei

Business operation agreement

Pursuant to the business operation agreement among Giganology Shenzhen, Shenzhen Xunlei and the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei, as amended, Shenzhen Xunlei's shareholders must appoint the candidates nominated by Giganology Shenzhen to be the directors on its board of directors in accordance with applicable laws and the articles of association of Shenzhen Xunlei, and must cause the persons recommended by Giganology Shenzhen to be appointed as its general manager, chief financial officer and other senior executives. Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders also agree to accept and strictly follow the guidance provided by Giganology Shenzhen from time to time relating to employment, termination of employment, daily operations and financial management. Moreover, Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders agree that Shenzhen Xunlei will not engage in any transactions that could materially affect its assets, business, personnel, liabilities, rights or operations, including but not limited to the amendment of Shenzhen Xunlei's articles of association, without the prior consent of Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Limited or their respective designees. For instance, in May 2011, Shenzhen Xunlei sought and obtained consent from Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Limited to increase its registered capital by RMB20 million and to revise its articles of association accordingly. This agreement will expire in 2026.

Equity pledge agreement

Pursuant to the equity pledge agreement between Giganology Shenzhen and the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei, as amended, the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei have pledged all of their equity interests in Shenzhen Xunlei to Giganology Shenzhen to guarantee Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders' performance of their respective obligations and any ensuing liabilities under the exclusive technology support and service agreement, as amended, the exclusive technology consulting and training agreement, as amended, the proprietary technology license agreement, the business operation agreement, as amended, the equity interests disposal agreement, as amended, the loan agreements, as amended, and the intellectual properties purchase option agreement, as amended. In addition, the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei have completed the registration of equity pledge under the equity pledge agreement with the competent governmental authority. If Shenzhen Xunlei and/or its shareholders breach their contractual obligations under those agreements, Giganology Shenzhen, as pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights, including the right to sell the pledged equity interests.

Powers of attorney

Pursuant to the irrevocable powers of attorney executed by each shareholder of Shenzhen Xunlei, each such shareholder appointed Giganology Shenzhen as its attorney-in-fact to exercise such shareholders' rights in Shenzhen Xunlei, including, without limitation, the power to vote on its behalf on all matters of Shenzhen Xunlei requiring shareholder approval in accordance with PRC laws and regulations and the articles of association of Shenzhen Xunlei. Each power of attorney will remain in force for 10 years from the date of execution unless the business operation agreement, as amended, among Giganology Shenzhen, Shenzhen Xunlei and the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei is terminated at an earlier date. The term may be extended at Giganology Shenzhen's discretion.

Agreements that transfer economic benefits to us

Exclusive technology support and services agreement

Pursuant to the exclusive technology support and services agreement between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei, as amended, Giganology Shenzhen has the exclusive right to provide to Shenzhen Xunlei technology support and technology services related to all technologies needed for its business. Giganology Shenzhen exclusively owns any intellectual property rights resulting from the performance of this agreement. The service fee payable by Shenzhen Xunlei to Giganology Shenzhen is a certain percentage of its earnings. This agreement will expire in 2025 and may be extended with Giganology Shenzhen's written confirmation prior to the expiration date. Giganology Shenzhen is entitled to terminate the agreement at any time by providing 30 days' prior written notice to Shenzhen Xunlei.

Exclusive technology consulting and training agreement

Pursuant to the exclusive technology consulting and training agreement between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei, as amended, Giganology Shenzhen has the exclusive right to provide to Shenzhen Xunlei technology consulting and training services related to its business. Giganology Shenzhen exclusively owns any intellectual property rights resulting from the performance of this agreement. The service fee payable by Shenzhen Xunlei to Giganology Shenzhen is a certain percentage of its earnings. This agreement will expire in 2025 and may be extended with Giganology Shenzhen's written confirmation prior to the expiration date. Giganology Shenzhen is entitled to terminate the agreement at any time by providing 30 days' prior written notice to Shenzhen Xunlei.

Proprietary technology license contract

Pursuant to the proprietary technology license contract between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei, Giganology Shenzhen grants Shenzhen Xunlei a non-exclusive and non-transferable right to use Giganology Shenzhen's proprietary technology. Shenzhen Xunlei can only use the proprietary technology to conduct its business within China. Giganology Shenzhen or its designated representative(s) owns the rights to any improvements developed based on the proprietary technology licensed pursuant to this contract. This agreement will expire in 2022 and, at Giganology Shenzhen's discretion, may be extended for an additional 10 years or for other time period as agreed by both Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei.

Intellectual properties purchase option agreement

Pursuant to the intellectual properties purchase option agreement between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei, as amended, Shenzhen Xunlei irrevocably grants Giganology Shenzhen (or its designated representative(s)) an exclusive option to purchase certain specified intellectual properties that it owns for RMB1.0 or the minimum amount of consideration permitted under the PRC law. This agreement will expire in 2022 and may be automatically extended for an additional 10 years at each expiration date as long as these intellectual properties have not been transferred to Giganology Shenzhen and/or its designee and Shenzhen Xunlei then still exist.

Agreements that provide us the option to purchase the equity interest in Shenzhen Xunlei

Equity interests disposal agreement

Pursuant to the equity interests disposal agreement among Giganology Shenzhen, Shenzhen Xunlei and the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei, as amended, Shenzhen Xunlei's shareholders irrevocably grant Giganology Shenzhen (or its designated representative(s)) an exclusive option to purchase all or part of their equity interests in Shenzhen Xunlei for RMB1.0 or the minimum amount of consideration permitted under PRC law. This agreement will expire in 2026.

Loan agreements

Under the loan agreement between Giganology Shenzhen and Guangzhou Shulian Information Investment Co., Ltd., Sean Shenglong Zou, Hao Cheng, Fang Wang and Jianming Shi, as amended, Giganology Shenzhen made interest-free loans of approximately RMB1.8 million, RMB2.5 million, RMB2.3 million, RMB0.2 million and RMB2.3 million, respectively, to each of the above shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei and all of these shareholders have used the full amount of loans to make capital contribution to Shenzhen Xunlei. The term of this agreement is two years from the date it was signed, and will be automatically extended afterwards on a yearly basis until each shareholder of Shenzhen Xunlei has repaid the loan in its entirety in accordance with the loan agreement. The loan for each shareholder will be deemed to be repaid under this agreement only when all equity interest held by the relevant shareholder in Shenzhen Xunlei has been transferred to Giganology Shenzhen or its designated parties. As of the date of this annual report, all the loans under the loan agreements remain outstanding. At any time during the term of the loan agreement, Giganology Shenzhen may, at its sole discretion, require any of the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei to repay all or any portion of his outstanding loan under the agreement.

In addition, following the loan agreement mentioned above, under a separate loan agreement between Giganology Shenzhen and Mr. Sean Shenglong Zou as a shareholder of Shenzhen Xunlei, as amended, Giganology Shenzhen made an additional interest-free loan of RMB20 million to Mr. Zou, the entire amount of which was used to contribute to the registered capital of Shenzhen Xunlei, increasing the registered capital of Shenzhen Xunlei to RMB30 million. The term of this agreement is two years from the date it was signed, and will be automatically extended afterwards on a yearly basis until Mr. Zou has repaid the loan in its entirety in accordance with the loan agreement. This loan will be deemed to be repaid under this agreement only when all equity interest held by the relevant shareholder in Shenzhen Xunlei has been transferred to Giganology Shenzhen or its designated parties. At any time during the term of the loan agreement, Giganology Shenzhen may, at its sole discretion, require all or any portion of the outstanding loan under the agreement to be repaid.

In the opinion of Zhong Lun Law Firm, our PRC legal counsel:

- the ownership structures of our variable interest entity and our subsidiaries in China comply with all existing PRC laws and regulations; and
- the contractual arrangements among Giganology Shenzhen, our PRC subsidiary, Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders governed by PRC law are valid, binding and enforceable, and will not result in any violation of PRC laws or regulations currently in effect.

We have been advised by Zhong Lun Law Firm, our PRC legal counsel, however, that there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws, regulations and rules. Accordingly, the PRC regulatory authorities may take a view that is contrary to the above opinion of our PRC legal counsel. We have been further advised by our PRC legal counsel that if the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our business to provide digital media data transmission and streaming services, online games and other value-added telecommunication services do not comply with PRC government restrictions on foreign investment in the aforesaid business we engage in, we could be subject to severe penalties including being prohibited from continuing operations. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk factors—Risks related to our corporate structure—If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our businesses in China do not comply with PRC governmental restrictions on foreign investment in internet-related business and foreign investors’ mergers and acquisition activities in China, or if these regulations or the interpretation of existing regulations change in the future, we could be subject to severe penalties or be forced to relinquish our interests in those operations.”

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

Our principal executive offices are located at 7/F Block 11, Shenzhen Software Park, Ke Ji Zhong 2nd Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, People’s Republic of China, which comprises approximately 7,024 square meters of office space. In addition to other offices in Shenzhen, we also have offices in Beijing and Hong Kong, respectively, totaling approximately 20,427 square meters. Our leased premises are leased from unrelated third parties who have valid title to the relevant properties. The lease for our principal executive offices will expire in November, 2020, and the other leases typically have terms of one to three years. Our servers are primarily hosted at internet data centers owned by major domestic internet data center providers. The hosting services agreements typically have one-year terms and are renewed upon expiration. We believe that we will be able to obtain adequate facilities, principally through leasing, to accommodate our future expansion plans.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon, and should be read in conjunction with, our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in this annual report on Form 20-F. This report contains forward-looking statements. See “Forward-Looking Information.” In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the information provided under the caption “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors” in this annual report on Form 20-F. We caution you that our businesses and financial performance are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties. Unless otherwise specified, the results presented in this annual report do not include Xunlei Kankan and web game business, which have been classified as discontinued operations.

A. Operating Results

Overview

We operate a powerful internet platform in China based on cloud computing to enable our users to quickly access, manage and consume digital media content on the internet. In recent years, we have expanded our products and services from PC-based devices to mobile devices in part through pre-installed acceleration plug-ins on mobile phones to further enlarge our user base and offer our users a wider range of access points.

We provide users with quick and easy access to digital media content on the internet through two core products and services, available to users for free and for a subscription fee, respectively. Our acceleration products and services include Xunlei Accelerator and our cloud acceleration subscription services (delivered through products such as Green Channel and Offline Accelerator). Benefitting from the large user base accumulated by our core product, Xunlei Accelerator, we have further developed various value-added services to meet a fuller spectrum of our users' digital media content access and consumption needs. These value-added products and services include our cloud computing services and online game services. In July 2015, we completed the divestiture of our entire stake in our online video streaming platform, Xunlei Kankan, to Beijing Nesound International Media Corp., Ltd., an independent third party.

We generate revenues primarily through the following services:

- *Subscription services.* We provide cloud acceleration subscription services for subscribers to enable faster and more reliable access to digital media content. Revenues from subscription services contributed to 42.1% of our revenue in 2017. Subscription fees are time-based and are primarily collected up-front from subscribers on a monthly or yearly basis.
- *Online advertising services (including mobile advertising).* We provide marketing opportunities on our PC websites and mobile platform to advertisers. Online advertising revenues contributed to 11.1% of our revenue in 2017. The revenues are derived principally from various forms of advertisements that we place on our mobile platform after we started to generate mobile advertising revenue in the fourth quarter of 2015.
- *Product revenue.* We sell hardware devices mainly related to cloud computing. Product revenue contributed 16.3% of our revenue in 2017.
- *Other internet value-added services.* We offer multiple other value-added services, such as our live video and cloud computing services, to our users. Revenues from other internet value-added services contributed to 30.5% of our revenue in 2017.

Our revenues increased from US\$104.8 million in 2015 to US\$141.0 million in 2016 and further to US\$201.9 million in 2017. We had a net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited of US\$13.2 million, US\$24.1 million and US\$37.8 million in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. Xunlei Kankan and web game business are accounted for as discontinued operations due to the sale of those two businesses and our consolidated statements of comprehensive income/(loss) in this annual report separately classifies the discontinued operations from our remaining business operations for all years presented.

Major factors affecting our results of operations

Our business and operating results are subject to general factors affecting the internet industry in China, including overall economic growth, which has resulted in increases in disposable income and consumer spending, government and industry initiatives accelerating the technological advancement and growth of internet industry, the growth of internet usage and penetration rate in China, strong preference of Chinese consumers for accessing digital media content through the internet, the greater availability of digital media content on the internet, and the increasing acceptance of online advertising as part of advertisers' overall marketing strategy and spending. Our results of operations will continue to be affected by such general factors.

Our results of operations are also directly affected by a number of company-specific factors, including:

Our ability to continue to enhance and innovate our service offerings, including our mobile products and our cloud computing services.

As our industry evolves rapidly and user preference for our services may change quickly, our revenues and results of operations significantly depend on our ability to continue enhancing and expanding our service offerings to meet evolving user preference and market demand, and to broaden our user base. We have a proven track record of developing our service offerings to successfully address the preferences of China's internet users. To address deficiencies of digital media content transmission over the internet in China, we provide users with quick and easy access to digital media content on the internet through two core products and services, Xunlei Accelerator and our cloud acceleration subscription services, available to users for free and for a subscription fee, respectively. To meet our users' digital media content access and consumption needs, we have further developed various value-added services, including online game and live video services. Furthermore, we focus more on user behaviors and study users' life cycles on our platform, so that we can offer relevant services at the right time and encourage users to continue using our services.

An important part of our business plan is to continue transitioning to mobile internet. As an increasing number of users are accessing online services through mobile devices, we are increasingly expanding our services to mobile devices, particularly through cooperation with smartphone makers, including Xiaomi, which currently offers our mobile acceleration plug-in pre-installed on its new phones and as updates on its existing phones. We intend to further work with more smartphone makers in China so that a larger number of mobile users can benefit from our mobile products, including acceleration and higher downloading success rates.

We have also launched our cloud computing project to allocate idle uplink capacity to internet content providers and other internet users in need. We gather idle uplink capacity from internet users who have bought and connected our proprietary ZQB and OneThing Cloud devices to their network router. Our ZQB devices and OneThing Cloud can allocate those users' idle computing resources to us for our further allocation to internet content providers and other internet users. We pay users of our ZQB device for the use of their idle computing resources. For the users of our OneThing Cloud, they can voluntarily participate in our OneThing Reward Program and be rewarded with LinkToken, which can be used to redeem for our products and services. The computing resources gathered from ZQB and OneThing Cloud devices are valuable resources that we target to commercialize with potential customers such as streaming websites and app stores. Depending on our own needs, we also utilize those crowd-sourced capacities for our own business from time to time, reducing our purchase of bandwidth from traditional third party carriers.

Our ability to further monetize our user base.

Our revenues and results of operations depend on our ability to further monetize our user base, to convert more users to subscribers and to increase the spending of our subscribers. With enhanced knowledge of user behavior and preferences, we offer a diverse range of premium services tailored to their individual needs. For example, our cloud acceleration subscription services offer users value-added services for speed. We intend to further monetize our user base and aim to convert users to subscribers by expanding our offering of value-added services, such as cloud-based storage and mobile access. We plan to provide one-stop services for our users, in terms of accessing content and storage and synchronization of content across devices, including mobile devices and PC.

Our ability to maintain our technology leadership and cost-efficient infrastructure.

Our results of operations depend on our ability to maintain our technology leadership, with innovations such as our mobile technology, our uplink capacity crowdsourcing technology and our cloud acceleration technology. Our mobile technology allows users to access content from anywhere, our uplink capacity crowdsourcing technology enables us to utilize the idle capacity available from our large user base, and our cloud acceleration technology enables users to access content in an efficient manner. Our proprietary technology and highly scalable massive distributed computing network form our core competitive advantage, enabling us to deliver superior transmission acceleration services and enhanced user experience anywhere and with an efficient sort of acceleration. Our resource discovery network leverages our distributed computing power, computing and storage capacity and significantly reduces our reliance on servers operated by us. As part of our expansion strategy, we plan to devote substantial resources to research and development in order to better serve our users, particularly to our cloud computing services and mobile products and services. Therefore, the expenses associated with our research and development are expected to increase in the near future. However, we plan to continue to increase the uplink capacity we crowdsource through our cloud computing services, which is expected to reduce our bandwidth cost, contribute to the cost efficiency of our overall infrastructure and generate additional revenue when we sell those capacity to third parties.

Our ability to control our costs and operating expenses.

Our results of operations depend on our ability to control our costs and operating expenses. We expect our bandwidth costs to continue to increase as we grow our business and raise the number of subscribers, although we expect such costs would be partly offset by the fact that we expect to source an increasing amount of bandwidth from our cloud computing services. In addition, our operating expenses are expected to increase in the future, since we expect increased headcount to reflect the growth of our business. We plan to continue to invest in research and development to maintain our technology leadership, especially to increase our research and development expenses and sales and marketing expenses in relation to our cloud computing services.

Description of certain statement of operations items

Revenues

We derive our revenues primarily from cloud acceleration subscription services, online advertising services, selling of cloud computing devices and other internet value-added services, which consists of online games services, live video services and cloud computing services. The following table sets forth the principal components of our revenues by amounts and percentages of our revenues for the periods presented.

Continuing operations	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2015		2016		2017	
	(in thousands of US\$, except for percentages)					
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues
Subscriptions	82,435	78.6	90,163	64.0	84,956	42.1
Online advertising	4,802	4.6	16,874	12.0	22,484	11.1
Product revenue	2,512	2.4	4,543	3.2	32,894	16.3
Other internet value-added services	15,088	14.4	29,405	20.8	61,577	30.5
Total	104,837	100.0	140,985	100.0	201,911	100.0

Subscriptions. We introduced our cloud acceleration subscription services in March 2009. We generate revenues from providing our users with exclusive services, such as access to high-speed online transmission, premium acceleration or access privileges, for a time-based subscription fee. The standard subscription fee is RMB10 (US\$ 1.5) per month or RMB99 (US\$ 14.8) per year, and we also offer premium subscription packages with prices at RMB15 (US\$ 2.2) per month or RMB149 (US\$ 22.2) per year or RMB30 (US\$ 4.5) per month or RMB288 (US\$ 42.9) per year to cater to subscribers' different demand for acceleration speed and user experience, which are becoming increasingly popular among our subscribers. Our subscription revenues, as a percentage of our revenues, decreased from 78.6% in 2015 to 64.0% in 2016, and further to 42.1% in 2017.

The most significant factor that directly affects our subscription revenues is the number of subscribers. We may maintain our subscriber base in the future by expanding our offering of fee-based services, but important factors outside of our control, such as the PRC government's regulation and censorship of information disseminated over the internet, may have a material adverse impact on our cloud acceleration services, which in turn may have an adverse effect on the number of our subscribers and on our revenues and results of operations. For example, in April 2014, the Chinese government initiated a campaign to enhance and enforce its scrutiny on internet content in China, particularly for pornographic content, and various websites were subject to penalties and in some cases outright suspension of website operations. We regularly conducted internal compliance investigation to ensure that the content transmitted by our products is in compliance with the strict standards set out by the authorities. We deleted millions of cached files, added thousands of keywords to our automatic keyword filtration system and permitted temporary suspension of services by approximately 207,000 existing subscribers as of the end of 2017. 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 have adversely affected our business and may continue to adversely affect our business, and we may be liable for the digital media content on our platform." In the future, there may be other laws and regulations that lead to further voluntary or forced removal of content or other measures to ensure compliance with standards set out by relevant regulatory authorities, which may further reduce our subscriber base. To date, we have not been able to quantify the magnitude and extent of such impact.

Online advertising. Our online advertising revenues are derived from various forms of advertisements that we place on our PC websites and mobile platform. A significant majority of our advertisers purchase our online advertising services through third-party advertising agencies. As is customary in the advertising industry in China, we pay rebates to third-party advertising agencies and recognize revenues net of these rebates.

The revenues from our mobile advertising have grown rapidly since we generated such revenues for the first time in the fourth quarter of 2015 and increased to US\$21.2 million in 2017, accounting for 94.4% of the online advertising revenues. We expect the revenues from mobile advertising to continuously increase with our on-going transition to mobile internet. Other advertising revenues decreased from US\$3.1 million in 2015 to US\$2.4 million in 2016 and further to US\$1.3 million in 2017, primarily due to our sale of Xunlei Kankan in July 2015 and we do not expect to generate significant revenues in the foreseeable future. For details of our sale of Xunlei Kankan, see “Item 4. Information on the Company — A. History and Development of the Company.”

Product revenue. Product revenue represents the revenue we generate primarily from the sales of hardware devices, ZQB and OneThing Cloud, in relation to our cloud computing services. The product revenue increased from US\$2.5 million in 2015 to US\$4.5 million in 2016 and further to US\$32.9 million in 2017. The significant increase in our product revenue in 2017 was primarily due to the increase in the sales of OneThing Cloud.

Other internet value-added services. We actively seek new business opportunities that complement our existing core acceleration business to further improve our users’ overall experience. Revenues from other internet value-added services increased from US\$15.1 million in 2015 to US\$29.4 million in 2016 and further to US\$61.6 million in 2017.

Revenues of other internet value-added services were generated primarily from our live video services, online game services and our cloud computing services. For live video services, users purchase virtual gifts from us and send the gifts they purchase to broadcasters to show their support. We recognized revenue from the sales of virtual gifts in an amount of US\$18.0 million in 2017. Our online games business used to consist of web games, mobile games and MMOGs. In light of the overall decline in web game market and a shift of our strategy, we streamlined our business and disposed of our web game business in January 2018. After the disposal, our online game business only operates MMOGs and mobile games. We calculate the number of paying users during a given period as the cumulative number of users that have purchased virtual items or other products and services for online games at least once during the relevant period. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, we had approximately 96,365, 95,464 and 69,017 paying users of our online games, respectively. For cloud computing services, we recognize revenue when we provide bandwidth to our customers. We started to generate revenue from cloud computing services in 2015 and the revenue for the year ended December 31, 2017 increased by 90.9% on a year-over-year basis. We expect the revenue will continue to increase with the growth of our cloud computing services.

Cost of revenues

Our cost of revenues consists primarily of (i) bandwidth costs, (ii) cost of inventories sold, (iii) cost of live video, (iv) depreciation of servers and other equipment (v) payment handling charges, and (vi) other costs. The following table sets forth the components of our cost of revenues by amounts and percentages of our revenues for the periods presented:

Continuing operations	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2015		2016		2017	
	(in thousands of US\$, except for percentages)					
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues
Bandwidth costs	37,218	35.5	55,135	39.1	68,441	33.9
Cost of inventories sold	2,621	2.5	4,357	3.1	21,485	10.6
Cost of live video services	204	0.2	2,505	1.8	12,724	6.3
Depreciation of servers and other equipment	4,873	4.6	5,848	4.1	7,647	3.8
Payment handling charges	8,909	8.5	6,919	4.9	4,855	2.4
Other costs	5,425	5.2	5,164	3.7	2,724	1.4
Total	59,250	56.5	79,928	56.7	117,876	58.4

Bandwidth costs. Bandwidth costs consist of the fees we pay to telecommunications carriers and other service providers for telecommunications services and for hosting our servers at their internet data centers and to a less extent, the fees we compensate users of our ZQB and OneThing Cloud devices for the use of their idle uplink capacity. Bandwidth is a significant component of our cost of revenues. We expect our bandwidth costs to decrease on an absolute basis because the crowdsourced bandwidth capacity obtained through our cloud computing services may offset some of our bandwidth costs. For details on our cloud computing services, see “Item 4. Information on the Company — B. Business Overview.”

Cost of inventories sold. Cost of inventories sold mainly consists of the cost associated with the sale of hardware devices including ZQB and OneThing Cloud, in relation to our cloud computing services. Cost of inventories sold increased from US\$2.6 million in 2015 to US\$4.4 million in 2016 and further to US\$21.5 million in 2017. We expect our cost of inventories sold continue to grow due to the growth of our cloud computing services.

Cost of live video services. Cost of live video services mainly represents the fees we pay to broadcasters and the talent agencies. We expect such cost to continue to grow along with the growth of our live video services.

Depreciation of servers and other equipment. Depreciation expenses for servers and other equipment that are directly related to our business operations and technical support are included in our cost of revenues. We expect our depreciation expenses to increase on an absolute basis as we continue to invest in additional servers and other equipment to accommodate the growth of our user and subscriber base, but to decrease as a percentage of our revenues over time.

Payment handling charges. Payment handling charges are the fees we pay to payment channels for cloud acceleration subscription services, online games and other paid services. Users can make payments for such services through third-party online, fixed phone line and mobile phone payment channels. These third-party payment channels typically charge a handling fee for their services. Our subscribers used to make subscription payments through mobile phones. However, as mobile carriers generally charge higher handling fees than other channels, we have modified our subscription fee structure to encourage our subscribers to use other available payment channels. We expect such payment handling charges to decrease as we continue to modify our subscription fee structure.

Other costs. Other costs mainly include fast bird service cost, which we pay to telecommunication service providers for accelerating service we provide for our subscribers’ internet access, and game sharing costs which represent the share of online game revenue remitted to developers of exclusive licensed games.

Operating expenses

Our operating expenses consist of (i) research and development expenses, (ii) sales and marketing expenses, (iii) general and administrative expenses, and (iv) assets impairment loss. The following table sets forth the components of our operating expenses by amounts and percentages of our revenues for the periods presented:

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2015		2016		2017	
	(in thousands of US\$, except for percentages)					
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues
Research and development expenses	35,762	34.1	61,169	43.4	66,947	33.2
Sales and marketing expenses	12,411	11.8	14,601	10.4	19,888	9.8
General and administrative expenses	28,619	27.3	26,010	18.4	36,517	18.1
Assets impairment loss	—	—	—	—	13,556	6.7
Total	76,792	73.2	101,780	72.2	136,908	67.8

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits for our research and development personnel. Expenditures incurred during the research phase are expensed as incurred. Expenditures incurred for the development of the acceleration products prior to the establishment of technological feasibility are expensed when incurred. We expect our research and development expenses to increase in the near term as we continue to expand our research and development team to develop new products and update existing products, particularly as we plan to continue devoting resources in the development of our cloud computing services and the development and updating of our mobile products.

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, sales commissions and benefits for our sales and marketing personnel and marketing and promotional expenses. We expect our sales and marketing expenses to increase in the near term as we expect to hire additional sales personnel and invest in brand enhancement efforts and the promotion of our products, particularly as we plan to increase our efforts in promoting our cloud computing services, and Mobile Xunlei.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits, professional service fees and other administrative expenses. We expect our general and administrative expenses to increase in the near term as our business continues to grow.

Assets impairment loss. Assets impairment loss consists of assets written-offs after impairment and recoverability assessment. The assets impairment was related to (i) the impairment loss on the purchaser's payment of the last installment (20%) of the purchase price of Xunlei Kankan, which we disposed of in July 2015, (ii) the impairment loss of other receivables and prepayments we paid on behalf of Xunlei Kankan, and (iii) a one-off impairment loss on intangible assets from a prior acquisition of Kuaipan Personal.

Taxation

Cayman Islands

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, we are not subject to tax on income or capital gains. Additionally, there is no withholding tax on dividends paid by us to our shareholders.

China

On March 16, 2007, the PRC National People's Congress promulgated the EIT Law, adopting a unified EIT rate of 25%. In addition, the EIT Law also provides a five-year transitional period starting from its effective date for those enterprises that were established before the date of promulgation of the EIT Law and that were entitled to preferential income tax rates under the then effective tax laws or regulations. On December 26, 2007, the State Council issued the "Circular for Implementation of the Transitional Preferential Policies for the Enterprise Income Tax." Pursuant to this Circular, the transitional income tax rates for enterprises established in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone before March 16, 2007 were 18%, 20%, 22%, 24% and 25% for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Thus, the applicable EIT rate for Giganology Shenzhen, the VIE and its subsidiaries, which were established in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone before March 16, 2007, was 25% for each of the years 2014, 2015 and 2016.

On January 29, 2016, relevant PRC governmental regulatory authorities released further qualification criteria, application procedures and assessment processes for meeting the High and New Technology Enterprise, or HNTE status under the EIT Law which would entitle qualified and approved entities to a favorable statutory tax rate of 15%. In April 2009, the State Administration for Taxation, or SAT, issued Circular Guoshuihan [2009] No. 203 stipulating that entities qualified for the HNTE status should apply with the relevant tax authorities to enjoy the reduced EIT rate of 15% provided under the EIT Law starting from the year when the HNTE certificate becomes effective. In addition, an entity qualified for the HNTE status can continue to enjoy its remaining tax holiday from January 1, 2008 provided that it has obtained the HNTE certificate according to the new recognition criteria set by the EIT Law and the relevant regulations. Shenzhen Xunlei possesses such HNTE certificate and is qualified to enjoy a preferential tax rate of 15% for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019. We are currently renewing such HNTE certificate for Shenzhen Xunlei. In addition to Shenzhen Xunlei, Shenzhen Onething and Shenzhen Wangwenhua also obtained the HNTE certificate in October 2017 and August 2017, respectively, and therefore enjoy a preferential tax rate of 15% for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

According to a policy of the PRC State tax bureau, enterprises that engage in research and development activities are entitled to claim 150% of the research and development expenses incurred in a year as tax deductible expenses in determining their tax assessable profits for that year, or Super Deduction. Shenzhen Xunlei has been claiming this Super Deduction in ascertaining its tax assessable profits.

In addition, following the approval by the relevant tax authority in July 2010, Shenzhen Xunlei was recognized as an enterprise engaged in software development activities. Accordingly, it is entitled to an enterprise income tax exemption for the first two years after it has profit for tax purpose (the “2-year Exemption”) and a 50% reduction from the third to the fifth year after it has profit for tax purpose (“3-year 50% Reduction”). In December 2013, Shenzhen Xunlei obtained the certificate of the Key Software Enterprise for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014, which enables Shenzhen Xunlei to enjoy the preferential tax rate of 10% for the year of 2013 and 2014. As a result, the applicable tax rate of Shenzhen Xunlei for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 were 10%, 15% and 15%, respectively.

Pursuant to the relevant PRC regulations, Xunlei Computer is entitled to the 2-year Exemption and 3-year 50% Reduction treatment. The first year of profitable operation of Xunlei Computer is 2013. Accordingly, the applicable EIT rates for Xunlei Computer were 12.5%, 12.5% and 12.5% for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. The term of 50% reduction treatment expired in 2017. Our other subsidiaries and VIE’s subsidiaries, which were established after January 1, 2008, are subject to EIT at a rate of 25%.

According to the EIT Law and its implementation rules, foreign enterprises, which have no establishment or place in the PRC but derive dividends, interest, rents, royalties and other income (including capital gains) from sources in the PRC are subject to PRC withholding tax, or WHT, at 10% (a further reduced WHT rate may be available according to the applicable double tax treaty or arrangement). The 10% WHT is generally applicable to any dividends to be distributed from Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer to us out of any profits of Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer derived after January 1, 2008. Although Xunlei Computer and Giganology Shenzhen had retained earnings as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2017, the directors of the company decided to reinvest the retained earnings permanently in China and therefore no such WHT is required.

In addition, the current EIT Law treats enterprises established outside the PRC with “effective management and control” located in the PRC as PRC resident enterprises for tax purposes. The term “effective management and control” is generally defined as exercising overall management and control over the business, personnel, accounting, properties, etc. of an enterprise. If a company is considered as a PRC resident enterprise for tax purposes, it would be subject to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax at the rate of 25% on its worldwide income after January 1, 2008. As of December 31, 2017, the Company has not accrued for PRC tax on such basis. The Company will continue to monitor its tax status.

Results of operations

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

For the Year Ended December 31,						
2015		2016		2017		
(in thousands of US\$, except for percentages)						
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues
Net revenues						
Service revenue	102,325	97.6	136,442	96.8	169,017	83.7
Product revenue	2,512	2.4	4,543	3.2	32,894	16.3
Total revenues, net of rebates and discounts	104,837	100.0	140,985	100.0	201,911	100.0
Business taxes and surcharge	(316)	(0.3)	(779)	(0.6)	(1,328)	(0.7)
Net revenues	104,521	99.7	140,206	99.4	200,583	99.3
Cost of revenues						
Service	(56,629)	(54.0)	(75,571)	(53.6)	(96,391)	(47.7)
Product	(2,621)	(2.5)	(4,357)	(3.1)	(21,485)	(10.7)
Total cost of revenues	(59,250)	(56.5)	(79,928)	(56.7)	(117,876)	(58.4)
Gross profit	45,271	43.2	60,278	42.8	82,707	41.0
Operating expenses						
Research and development expenses	(35,762)	(34.1)	(61,169)	(43.4)	(66,947)	(33.2)
Sales and marketing expenses	(12,411)	(11.8)	(14,601)	(10.4)	(19,888)	(9.8)
General and administrative expenses	(28,619)	(27.3)	(26,010)	(18.4)	(36,517)	(18.1)
Assets impairment loss	—	—	—	—	(13,556)	(6.7)
Total operating expenses	(76,792)	(73.2)	(101,780)	(72.2)	(136,908)	(67.8)
Operating loss	(31,521)	(30.1)	(41,502)	(29.4)	(54,201)	(26.8)
Interest income	5,833	5.6	2,158	1.5	1,967	1.0
Interest expense	(239)	(0.2)	(239)	(0.2)	(239)	(0.1)
Other income, net	3,627	3.5	6,503	4.6	7,880	3.9
Share of loss from equity investees	(12)	(0.0)	(195)	(0.1)	(1,875)	(0.9)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax	(22,312)	(21.3)	(33,275)	(23.6)	(46,468)	(23.0)
Income tax benefit	3,745	3.6	2,469	1.8	2,252	1.1
Net loss from continuing operations	(18,567)	(17.7)	(30,806)	(21.9)	(44,216)	(21.9)
Discontinued operations:						
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	9,008	8.6	7,791	5.5	7,538	3.7
Income tax expense	(4,907)	(4.7)	(1,168)	(0.8)	(1,131)	(0.6)
Net loss from discontinued operations	4,101	3.9	6,623	4.7	6,407	3.2
Net loss for the year	(14,466)	(13.8)	(24,183)	(17.2)	(37,809)	(18.7)
Less: Net profit/(loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest	(1,299)	(1.2)	(72)	(0.1)	13	0.0
Net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited	(13,167)	(12.6)	(24,111)	(17.1)	(37,822)	(18.7)

Year ended December 31, 2017 compared with year ended December 31, 2016.

Revenues. Our revenues increased by 43.2% from US\$141.0 million in 2016 to US\$201.9 million in 2017. The increase was primarily due to increases in cloud computing revenue and online advertising revenue.

Our revenues from subscription services decreased by 5.8% from US\$90.2 million in 2016 to US\$85.0 million in 2017, primarily due to the decrease in the number of subscribers from 2016 to 2017.

Our online advertising revenues increased by 33.2% from US\$16.9 million in 2016 to US\$22.5 million in 2017, primarily due to an increase in mobile advertising revenue.

Our product revenues increased by 624.1% from US\$4.5 million in 2016 to US\$32.9 million in 2017, primarily due to an increase in sales of OneThing Cloud devices in 2017.

Revenues derived from other internet value-added services increased by 109.4% from US\$29.4 million in 2016 to US\$61.6 million in 2017, primarily due to increases in revenues from our live video services and cloud computing services.

Cost of revenues. Our cost of revenues increased by 47.5% from US\$79.9 million in 2016 to US\$117.9 million in 2017. The increase in our cost of revenues was primarily due to increases in hardware costs and bandwidth costs.

Bandwidth costs. Our bandwidth costs increased by 24.1% from US\$55.1 million in 2016 to US\$68.4 million in 2017, primarily due to the increased bandwidth costs associated with our cloud computing business.

Cost of inventories sold. Our cost of inventories sold increased by 393.1% from US\$4.4 million in 2016 to US\$21.5 million in 2017, primarily due to the increased cost of inventories sold associated with the sale of hardware device, OneThing Cloud.

Cost of live video. Our cost of live video services increased by 407.9% from US\$2.5 million in 2016 to US\$12.7 million in 2017, primarily due to the increased live video costs associated with the growth of live video service in 2017.

Depreciation of servers and other equipment. Depreciation of servers and other equipment increased by 30.8% from US\$5.8 million in 2016 to US\$7.6 million in 2017, primarily due to a one-off acceleration in depreciation of servers in an aggregate amount of US\$1.3 million.

Payment handling charges. Our payment handling charges decreased by 29.8% from US\$6.9 million in 2016 to US\$4.9 million in 2017, driven primarily by a change in the combination of payment channels used by our subscribers.

Other costs. These costs decreased by 47.3% from US\$5.2 million in 2016 to US\$2.7 million in 2017, primarily related to the decreased costs associated with the fast bird cost and game sharing cost.

Gross profit. As a result of the above, our gross profit increased by 37.2% from US\$60.3 million in 2016 to US\$82.7 million in 2017. Gross profit margin decreased from 42.8% in 2016 to 41.0 % in 2017, primarily due to our continued investment in cloud computing business.

Operating expenses. Our operating expenses increased by 34.5% from US\$101.8 million in 2016 to US\$136.9 million in 2017, primarily due to (i) our continued development and promotion of cloud computing services, (ii) an increase in staff compensation expenses, and (iii) assets impairment loss.

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses increased by 9.4% from US\$61.2 million in 2016 to US\$66.9 million in 2017. The increase in our research and development expenses was primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits of our research staff, including hiring additional engineers for our cloud computing business.

Sales and marketing expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses increased by 36.2% from US\$14.6 million in 2016 to US\$19.9 million in 2017. The increase in our sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to an increase in marketing expenses we incurred in promoting our cloud computing products.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased by 40.4% from US\$26.0 million in 2016 to US\$36.5 million in 2017. The increase in our general and administrative expenses was primarily because (i) we incurred more legal and litigation related expenses due to settlement we reached for certain cases and (ii) an increase in employee compensation we paid.

Assets impairment loss. We recorded assets impairment loss of US\$13.6 million in 2017 primarily due to the write-offs in relation to Xunlei Kankan, which we disposed of in July 2015 and Kuaipan Personal, with respect to which we performed an impairment assessment due to a change of our product focus.

Interest income. Our interest income decreased by 8.8% from US\$2.2 million in 2016 to US\$2.0 million in 2017, primarily due to a decrease of time deposits in our bank account.

Interest expense. Our interest expense remained stable at US\$0.2 million in 2016 and 2017, which represented interest expenses accrued for long-term payables to certain shareholders resulting from repurchase of shares in 2014.

Other income, net. Our other income increased by 21.2% from US\$6.5 million in 2016 to US\$7.9 million in 2017, primarily due to an increase of government grant we received.

Income tax benefit. We had an income tax credit of US\$2.5 million in 2016 and an income tax benefit of US\$2.3 million in 2017. Our income tax benefit for 2017 was primarily due to the decrease of deferred tax liabilities and increase of deferred tax assets.

Net loss from continuing operations. As a result of the above, our net loss increased from US\$30.8 million in 2016 to US\$44.2 million in 2017.

Net income from discontinued operations. Net income from discontinued operations was US\$6.6 million in 2016 and US\$6.4 million in 2017.

Net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited. As a result of the above, we generated a net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited of US\$24.1 million and US\$37.8 million in 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Year ended December 31, 2016 compared with year ended December 31, 2015.

Revenues. Our revenues increased by 34.5% from US\$104.8 million in 2015 to US\$141.0 million in 2016. The increase was primarily due to the increase of revenues from cloud computing, mobile advertising and subscription services.

Our revenues from subscription services increased by 9.4% from US\$82.4 million in 2015 to US\$90.2 million in 2016. The increase was mainly attributable to the growth in average revenue per subscriber. Our number of subscribers as of December 31, 2016 was 4.2 million, compared with 4.3 million as of December 31, 2015.

Our online advertising revenues increased by 251.4% from US\$4.8 million in 2015 to US\$16.9 million in 2016, primarily due to the growth in mobile advertising which started monetization during the last quarter of 2015.

Our product revenues increased by 80.9% from US\$2.5 million in 2016 to US\$4.5 million in 2017, primarily due to an increase in sales of ZQB devices.

Revenues derived from other internet value-added services increased by 94.9% from US\$15.1 million in 2015 to US\$29.4 million in 2016, primarily because of the growth in cloud computing revenue.

Cost of revenues. Our cost of revenues increased by 34.9% from US\$59.3 million in 2015 to US\$79.9 million in 2016. The increase in our cost of revenues was primarily due to an increase in bandwidth cost for cloud computing.

Bandwidth costs. Our bandwidth costs increased by 48.1% from US\$37.2 million in 2015 to US\$55.1 million in 2016, primarily due to an increase in bandwidth costs for our cloud computing business.

Cost of inventories sold. Our cost of inventories sold increased by 66.2% from US\$2.6 million in 2015 to US\$4.4 million in 2016, primarily due to the increased cost of inventories sold associated with the sale of hardware, such as ZQB.

Cost of live video. Our cost of live video increased by 1127.9% from US\$0.2 million in 2015 to US\$2.5 million in 2016, primarily due to the increased live video costs associated with our live video growth rapidly after its launch.

Payment handling charges. Our payment handling charges decreased by 22.3% from US\$8.9 million in 2015 to US\$6.9 million in 2016, driven primarily by a change in the combination of payment channels used by our subscribers.

Depreciation of servers and other equipment. Depreciation of servers and other equipment increased by 20.0% from US\$4.9 million in 2015 to US\$5.8 million in 2016, as we invested in additional servers and other equipment in line with the growth of cloud computing business.

Other costs. These costs decreased by 4.8% from US\$5.4 million in 2015 to US\$5.2 million in 2016, primarily related to the decreased costs associated with the game sharing cost.

Gross profit. As a result of the above, our gross profit increased by 33.2% from US\$45.3 million in 2015 to US\$60.3 million in 2016. Gross profit margin decreased from 43.2% in 2015 to 42.8% in 2016, primarily due to the continued investments in cloud computing which is still incurring losses.

Operating expenses. Our operating expenses increased by 32.5% from US\$76.8 million in 2015 to US\$101.8 million in 2016, primarily due to expenses associated with the continued development and promotion of cloud computing and an increase of staff compensation expenses.

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses increased by 71.0% from US\$35.8 million in 2015 to US\$61.2 million in 2016. The increase in our research and development expenses was primarily due to the increase in staff salaries and benefits as a result of increased headcount and average compensation, and growth in our cloud computing business.

Sales and marketing expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses increased by 17.6% from US\$12.4 million in 2015 to US\$14.6 million in 2016. The increase in our sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to increased staff compensation expenses and higher marketing spending to new products.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses decreased by 9.1% from US\$28.6 million in 2015 to US\$26.0 million in 2016. The decrease in our general and administrative expenses was primarily due to the decrease in staff compensation expenses as a result of decreased headcount of our general and administrative personnel.

Interest income. Our interest income decreased by 63% from US\$5.8 million in 2015 to US\$2.2 million in 2016 as we converted our offshore bank deposit from RMB to U.S. dollars since last quarter of 2015 and U.S. dollars-denominated deposits offered lower interest yield.

Interest expense. We had an interest expense of US\$0.2 million in 2015 and US\$0.2 million in 2016, which represented interest expenses accrued for long-term payables to certain shareholders resulting from repurchase of shares in 2014.

Other income, net. Our other income increased by 79% from US\$3.6 million in 2015 to US\$6.5 million in 2016, primarily due to the decline of exchange loss in 2016 as a result of an appreciation of U.S. dollars against RMB.

Income tax benefit. We had an income tax benefit of US\$3.7 million in 2015 and an income tax benefit of US\$2.5 million in 2016. Our income tax credit for the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily the result of decrease of deferred tax liabilities relating to outside basis difference.

Net loss from continuing operations. As a result of the above, we incurred a net loss of US\$18.6 million in 2015 and a net loss of US\$30.8 million in 2016.

Net income from discontinued operations. Net income from discontinued operations was US\$4.1 million in 2015 and US\$6.6 million in 2016.

Net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited. As a result of the above, we generated a net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited of US\$13.2 million in 2015 and a net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited of US\$24.1 million in 2016.

Inflation

Inflation in China has not affected our results of operations in recent years. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the year-over-year percent changes in the consumer price index for December 2015, 2016 and 2017 were increases of 1.6%, 2.1% and 1.6%, respectively. Although we have not been affected by inflation in the past, we may be affected if China experiences higher rates of inflation in the future.

Critical accounting policies

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

Revenue recognition

Subscription revenues

We operate a VIP subscription program where VIP subscribers can have access to high speed online acceleration services, online streaming and other access privileges. The subscription fee is time-based and is collected up-front from subscribers except in the cases when they elect to pay via their mobile operators. The subscription fee is collected when the subscribers pay for their monthly phone bills. The terms of time-based subscriptions range from one to twelve months, with the subscribers having the option to renew the contracts. The receipt of subscription fees is initially recorded as deferred revenue and revenues are recognized ratably over the period of subscription as services are rendered. Unrecognized portion of the subscription fee beyond 12 months from balance sheet date is classified as non-current liability. We evaluated the principal versus agent criteria and determined that we are the principal in the transaction and accordingly record revenues on a gross basis. In determining whether to report revenues gross for the amount of subscription revenues, we assess whether it maintains the principal relationship with the VIP subscribers, whether it bears the credit risk and whether it establishes prices for the end users. Service fees levied by online system, fixed phone line and mobile payment channels are recorded as the cost of revenues in the same period as the revenues for the subscription fee are recognized.

Advertising revenues

Advertising revenues are derived principally from advertising arrangements where the advertisers pay to place their advertisements on our platform in different formats over a particular period of time. Such formats include but are not limited to videos, banners, links, logos and buttons.

Advertisements on our platform are generally charged on the basis of duration, and advertising contracts are signed to establish the fixed price and the advertising services to be provided. We enter into advertising contracts with third-party advertising agencies that represent advertisers, as well as directly with advertisers. A typical contract term would range from a few days to three months. Both third party advertising agencies and direct advertisers are billed at the end of the display period and payments are due usually within three months.

Where our customers purchase multiple advertising spaces with different display periods in the same contract, we allocate the total consideration to the various advertising elements based on their relative fair values and recognize revenues for the different elements over their respective display periods. We determine the fair values of different advertising elements based on the prices charged when these elements were sold on a standalone basis. We recognize revenues on the elements delivered and defer the recognition of revenues for the fair value of the undelivered elements until the remaining obligations have been satisfied. Where all of the elements within an arrangement are delivered uniformly over the contract period, revenues are recognized on a straight line basis over the contract period.

a) Transactions with third-party advertising agencies

For contracts entered into with third-party advertising agencies, the third-party advertising agencies will in turn sell the advertising services to advertisers. Revenues are recognized ratably over the contract period of display based on the following criteria:

- There is a persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists: we will enter into framework and execution contracts with the advertising agencies, specifying price, advertising content, format and timing;
- Price is fixed and determinable: price charged to the advertising agencies is specified in the contracts, including relevant discount and rebate rates;

- Services are rendered: we recognize revenues ratably over the contract period of display; and
- Collectability is reasonably assured: we assess credit history of each advertising agency before entering into any framework and execution contracts. If the collectability from the agencies is assessed as not reasonably assured, we recognize revenues only when the cash is received and all the other revenues criteria are met.

We provide sales incentives in the forms of discounts and rebates to third party advertising agencies based on purchase amount. As the advertising agencies are viewed as the customers in these transactions, revenues are recognized based on the price charged to the agencies, net of sales rebates provided to the agencies. Sales incentives are estimated and recorded at the time of revenue recognition based on the contracted rebate rates and estimated sales amount based on historical experience.

b) Transactions with third party advertising platforms

We began to cooperate with third party advertising platforms such as Guandongtong and Baidu since the fourth quarter of 2015. Under this business model, advertisers put their content on third party advertising platforms, which in turn will dispatch the advertising content to Xunlei's platforms by certain analysis systematically. As the third party advertising platforms are viewed as the customers in these transactions, revenue is recognized monthly based on the data publicized on third party platforms and the price charged to these advertising platforms.

c) Transactions with advertisers

We also enter into advertisement contracts directly with advertisers. Under these contracts, similar to transactions with third-party advertising agencies, we recognize revenues ratably over the contract period of display. The terms and conditions, including price, are fixed according the contracts between us and the advertisers. We also perform credit assessment of all advertisers prior to entering into contracts. Revenues are recognized based on the amount charged to the advertisers, net of discounts.

We recorded sales rebates provided to the agencies and advertisers of US\$1,179,000, US\$15,000 and US\$440,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Product revenue

We sell hardware devices mainly through online e-commerce platforms and our website. The product revenue is recognized when the device is delivered to the end customers.

Other internet value-added services

a) Online game revenues

Online games used to consist of web games, mobile games and MMOGs. Users play games through our platform free of charge and are charged for purchases of virtual items including consumable and perpetual items, which can be utilized in the online games to enhance their game-playing experience. Consumable items represent virtual items that can be consumed by a specific user within a specified period of time. Perpetual items represent virtual items that are accessible to the users' account over the life of the online game.

Pursuant to contracts signed between us and game developers, revenue from the sale of virtual items are shared based on a pre-agreed ratio for each game. We enter into both non-exclusive and exclusive licensing contracts with game developers.

Non-exclusive game licensed contracts

The games under non-exclusive licensed contracts are maintained, hosted and updated by the game developers. We mainly provide access to the platform and limited after-sale services to the game players. The determination of whether to record these revenues using the gross or net method is based on an assessment of various factors. The primary factors are whether we act as the principal in offering services to the game players or as agent in the transaction, and the specific requirements of each contract. We determined that for non-exclusive game licensed arrangements, the third party game developers are the principal given that the game developers design and develop the game services offered, have reasonable latitude to establish prices of game virtual items, and are responsible for maintaining and upgrading the game content and virtual items. Accordingly, we record online game revenue, net of the portion remitted to the game developers.

Given that online games are managed and administered by the game developers for non-exclusive licensed games, we do not have access to the data on the consumption details and the types of virtual items purchased by the game players. We have adopted a policy to recognize revenues relating to both consumable and perpetual items over the shorter of (i) estimated lives of the games and (ii) the estimated lives of the user relationship with us, which were approximately one to ten months for the periods presented.

Adjustments arising from the changes of estimated lives of virtual items are applied prospectively as such changes are resulted from new information indicating a change in the game player behavioral patterns.

Exclusive game licensed contracts

For exclusive licensing contracts with game developers, the games are maintained and hosted by us. Accordingly, we are determined to be the principal. We record online game revenue on a gross basis, with the amount remitted to the game developers reported as cost of revenue. Payment handling charges are recognized as cost of revenues when the related revenues are recognized.

For exclusive licensed games which are maintained on our server, we have access to the data on the consumption details and types of virtual items purchased by the game players. We do not maintain information on consumption details of virtual items, and only have limited information related to the frequency of log-ons. Given that a substantial portion of the virtual items purchased by the game players in exclusive licensed games are perpetual items, management determined that it would be most appropriate to recognize revenue over the shorter of (i) estimated lives of the games and (ii) the estimated lives of the user relationship with us, which were approximately one to six months for the periods presented. Revenues related to consumable items are recognized immediately upon consumption.

Game players can purchase prepaid virtual items which can be used to purchase virtual items via online channels. We incur service fees levied by those payment channels, and such payment expenses are recorded as the cost of revenues when the related revenues are recognized.

For both non-exclusive and exclusive licensed games, we estimate the life of virtual items to be the shorter of the estimated lives of the games and the estimated lives of the user relationship. The estimated user relationship period is based on data collected from those users who have purchased virtual items. To estimate the life of the user relationship, we maintain a software system that captures the following information for each user: the date of first log-on, the date the user ceases to play the game and frequency of log-ons. We estimate the life of the user relationship to be the weighted average period from the first purchase of a virtual item to the date the user ceases to play the game based on the frequency of log-ons.

To estimate the life of the games, we consider both games that they operate as well as games in the market that are of a similar nature. We categorize these games by their nature, such as simulation games, role playing games and others, which appeal to players belonging to different demographics. We estimate that the life of each group of the games to be the average period from the date of launch for such games to the date the games are expected to be removed from the website or terminated altogether. When we launch a new game, they estimate the life of the game and user relationship based on lives of other similar games in the market until the new game establishes its own history. We also consider the game's profile, attributes, target audience, and its appeal to players of different demographic groups in estimating the user relationship period.

The consideration of user relationship with each online game is based on our best estimate that takes into account all known and relevant information at the time of assessment. Adjustments arising from the changes of estimated lives of virtual items are applied prospectively as such changes are resulted from new information indicating a change in the game player behavioral patterns. Any changes in the estimates of lives of virtual items may result in our revenues being recognized on a basis different from prior periods and may cause our operating result to fluctuate. We periodically assess the estimated lives of the virtual items and any changes from prior estimates are accounted for prospectively. Any adjustments arising from changes in user relationship as a result of new information will be accounted as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with ASC 250 Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

We entered into a legally binding agreement to sell our web game business in December 2017. Web game revenue recognized from discontinued operations was US\$25,160,000, US\$15,981,000 and US\$11,428,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

b) Live video revenue

We operate live video platform and users can purchase virtual items which they can then send to broadcasters in the live video platform. The revenue from live video is recognized at fair value of the virtual items, as we are the principal in this arrangement, based on actual consumption of virtual items by the paying users.

c) Revenues from traffic referral programs

We enter into contracts with certain third party portals/websites to earn revenue by redirecting online traffic to these third party portals/websites. On a monthly basis, we receive data on the user traffic and the related monthly revenue from these third party portals/ websites. Under these programs, we recognize its share of revenues based on contractual rates applied to user traffic redirected to the advertisements of the third parties.

d) Revenues from cloud computing

As part of our cloud computing service, Project Crystal, we engage in sale of Zhuanqianbao (“ZQB”) and OneThing Cloud. ZQB and OneThing Cloud are hardware which could be used as a micro-computer based on Linux system, it also contains CPU, RAM, ROM and input/output devices. ZQB and OneThing Cloud also allow users to share their idle bandwidth with us, in exchange for crystal points and LinkTokens, respectively.

Crystal points, which can be converted into cash based on a pre-set exchange rate, will only be given to the users when they successfully shared unused bandwidth with us, whereas LinkTokens are not convertible into cash but they can be redeemed for the services offered in our platforms under the terms to be determined by us. Although we have not publicly announced the full details of the redemption process, the LinkTokens represent our obligation to deliver future services. Therefore, we receive an identifiable benefit, being the bandwidth, from the users in exchange for the crystal points and LinkTokens. We determine that ZQB and OneThing Cloud sold to users represent identifiable benefit to the users that is separable from the ability to sell bandwidth back to us and the bandwidth purchased from the users represent identifiable benefit to us, which we can reasonably estimate the fair value of this benefit, that is separable from ZQB and OneThing Cloud.

The sales of ZQB and OneThing Cloud and purchase of excess bandwidth by us are considered separate transactions. Therefore, sales of ZQB and OneThing Cloud are reported as revenue, while crystal points and LinkTokens given for purchase of bandwidth are reported as bandwidth cost.

We sell ZQB and OneThing Cloud through online e-commerce platforms. The revenue from ZQB and OneThing Cloud is recognized when the item is dispatched to the end customers.

The LinkTokens issued represent our obligation to deliver future services. Therefore, deferred revenue was recognized for all LinkTokens issued. Revenue will be recognized upon redemption of the LinkTokens, the fair value of which is calculated by bandwidth costs divided by total number of LinkTokens issued. Breakage is taken into account based on historical experience.

The core business principle of cloud computing is to collect idle uplink capacity from individuals with compensation, and sells to online video streaming platforms. On a monthly basis, we record the bandwidth we deliver and recognizes revenue from these online video streamers under contractual rates applied (price per GB of bandwidth multiplies total GBs of bandwidth per month). The cost of collecting idle bandwidth is recorded as bandwidth costs within cost of revenue upon our receiving of idle bandwidth.

Revenue is recognized net of return allowances when the products are delivered and title passes to customers. Return allowances, which reduce net revenues, are estimated based on historical experiences. Product warranties are estimated and recognized at the time we recognizes revenue. The warranty period is one year. We accrue warranty liabilities at the time of sale, based on historical and projected incident rates and expected future warranty costs.

Share-based Compensation

We awarded a number of share-based compensation options to our employees, officers and directors. The details of these share-based awards and the respective terms and conditions are described in “Share-based compensation” in note 18 to our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Options are accounted for as equity-classified awards because there are no explicit repurchase rights specified in the award documents and the number of shares of our common shares issued under these awards are fixed and determined at the time of grants. All options are measured based on the fair value of the award on the grant date and recognized as compensation expenses based on the straight-line vesting method, net of estimated forfeitures, over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period.

The following table sets forth the options granted that were outstanding as of December 31, 2017:

Date of Option Grant	Options outstanding	Exercise price (US\$)	Fair value of options (US\$)	Fair value of common shares (US\$)
Prior to 2012	130,315	0.016-3.8	—	—
March 1, 2012	9,500	0.01-3.97	1.01-2.82	2.83
August 1, 2013	200,000	3.97	1.13	3.23
March 1, 2014	10,000	3.97	0.89	3.06
Total	349,815			

We estimate the fair value of share options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the options at the relevant grant dates were as follows:

- (1) Risk-free interest rate. The risk-free interest rates of periods within the contractual life of the share options is based on the U.S. dollar Chinese government bond yield data from Bloomberg as of the valuation dates;
- (2) Expected dividend yield. We have no history or expectation of paying dividends on our common stock;
- (3) Expected volatility. We estimate expected volatility based on the average historical volatilities of shares of the comparable publicly listed companies from Bloomberg as of the valuation dates; and
- (4) Expected term. The expected term is estimated by assuming the share options will be exercised in the middle point between the vesting dates and maturity dates.

We also awarded a number of restricted shares to our executive officers and employees. The details of these share-based restricted shares and the respective terms and conditions are described in “Share-based compensation” in note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

The restricted shares are accounted for as equity-classified awards because there are no explicit repurchase rights specified in the relevant documents and the number of shares of our common shares issued under these awards is fixed and determined at the time of grants. All restricted shares are measured based on the fair value of the awards on the grant date and recognized as compensation expenses based on the straight-line vesting method net of estimated forfeitures over the requisite service period.

In 2017, we granted 2,050,000 restricted shares to our executive officers and employees. The compensation costs that we expect to record for these grants will be approximately US\$0.12 million.

Total compensation costs recognized for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
	(In thousands of US\$)		
Sales and marketing expenses	131	98	88
General and administrative expenses	6,701	6,267	5,800
Research and development expenses	2,896	2,983	2,442
Total	9,728	9,348	8,330

Determining the value of our share-based compensation expenses requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected life of the share-based awards, estimated forfeitures and the price volatility of the underlying shares. The assumptions used in calculating the fair value of share-based awards represent our best estimates, but these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of our judgment. As a result, if factors change and we use different assumptions, our share-based compensation expenses could be materially different in the future.

Exchange of Xiaomi Options for Transfer Restrictions

As part of the issuance of the series E preferred shares, Xiaomi Ventures and our founders and two other employees, or the Grantees, agreed that (i) Grantees will have the right to purchase certain number of restricted shares of Xiaomi Corporation with a total subscription consideration of not more than US\$20 million at a subscription price per share that reflects the valuation of Xiaomi Corporation being US\$10 billion, or Xiaomi Option; and (ii) the Grantees agreed to impose a transfer restriction on 39,934,162 common shares, 3,394,564 unvested restricted shares, and 360,000 vested and unvested share options owned by the Grantees, or the Transfer Restriction. The Transfer Restriction prohibits the Grantees from transferring their shares to another person/party until April 24, 2019 for one of founders or April 24, 2018 for the rest of the Grantees. The Xiaomi Option and the Transfer Restriction are not tied to the Grantees' future employment with us.

The value of the Transfer Restriction was determined to be significantly greater than the value of Xiaomi Option. In determining the value of the Transfer Restriction, we were assisted by an independent valuation firm, based on data provided by us. The valuation of the Transfer Restriction is estimated to be US\$43.3 million (refer to the valuation methodology below). For the valuation of the Xiaomi Option, we were only able to obtain limited financial information from Xiaomi, a private company, to perform a valuation analysis. This information includes high level 2013 revenue data and information of a third party investment transaction that valued the Xiaomi Corporation at US\$10 billion in August 2013. Given the lack of financial information, we are unable to determine a more precise estimate of the fair value of the Xiaomi Option on the exchange date. If the fair value of the Xiaomi Option were worth USD43.3 million, the estimated value of the Transfer Restriction, Xiaomi Corporation itself would need to be estimated at a valuation in excess of US\$30 billion on March 5, 2014. We do not expect the valuation of the Xiaomi Corporation to increase by 200% from US\$10 billion in August 2013 to US\$30 billion in March 2014. Hence, no incremental benefit was given to the Grantees and no compensation expense was recognized.

To determine the fair value of the Transfer Restriction, we valued the common shares with the Transfer Restriction and compared this value to the value of the common shares without the restriction. The difference was determined to be the value of the Transfer Restriction. A put option pricing model was used to determine the discount to be applied to the common shares to arrive at the value of common shares with the Transfer Restriction. Pursuant to that model, we used the cost of a put option, which can be used to hedge the price change before a share subject to transfer restriction can be sold, as the basis to determine the discount for transfer restrictions. A put option was used because it incorporates certain company-specific factors, including timing of the initial public offering or duration of the Transfer Restriction and the volatility of the share price companies engaged in the same industry.

Repurchase of Common and Preferred Shares

On April 15, 2014, we repurchased from Skyline 469,225 common shares, 27,180 series A preferred shares, 591,451 series A-1 preferred shares, 725,237 series B preferred shares and 3,808,943 series D convertible redeemable preferred shares at a consideration of approximately US\$24.3 million. For the common shares repurchased, we charged the excess of the purchased price over the par value to additional paid in capital. For the preferred shares, we charged the excess of the purchase price over the carrying value to retain earnings or to additional paid in capital if retain earnings is zero.

On April 24, 2014, we repurchased from a number of our existing shareholders the following common and preferred shares for a total consideration of US\$49.8 million. We repurchased the following common and preferred shares at a per share price of US\$2.82, equal to the issuance price of the series E preferred shares:

- 10,334,679 common shares from Vantage Point Global Limited for US\$29.1 million;
- 3,860,733 common shares from Aiden & Jasmine Limited for US\$10.9 million;
- 450,000 Series A preferred shares from Bright Access International Limited for US\$1.3 million;
- 2,921,868 series B preferred shares from Fidelity Asia Ventures Fund L.P. for US\$8.2 million;
- 108,960 series B preferred shares from Fidelity Asia Principals Fund L.P. for US\$0.3 million.

For the common shares repurchased, we charged the excess of the purchased price over the par value to additional paid in capital. For the preferred shares, we charged the excess of the purchase price over the carrying value to retain earnings or to additional paid in capital if retain earnings is zero. We determined the per share fair value of the common shares, series A preferred shares, and series B preferred shares to be US\$3.13, US\$3.13, and US\$3.19, respectively, on the date of repurchase. The repurchase price of US\$2.82 was mutually negotiated at the time of the repurchase transactions. There were no other arrangements with the selling shareholders other than the exchange of Xiaomi Option for the Transfer Restrictions. The selling shareholders were willing to sell its common and preferred shares at the US\$2.82 per share price as it would provide them with as a form of liquidity.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

We evaluate the program usefulness of licensed copyrights pursuant to the guidance in ASC 920-350 Intangibles—Goodwill and Other: Recognition, which provides that such rights be reported at the lower of unamortized cost or estimated net realizable value.

For non-exclusive Content Copyrights which only generate indirect cash flows, we evaluate the net realizable value of our licensed copyrights by three content categories (i.e. movies, TV series, variety shows and others), which are assessed to be the lowest level of precision for the purpose of performing such assessment. If our expectations of programming usefulness, which represents the expected revenues and related net cash flows derived from the content, are revised downward, we then assess whether it is necessary to write down the unamortized cost to the estimated net realizable value. We evaluate programming usefulness by category on an annual basis by comparing the unamortized cost to our estimated net realizable value. On a quarterly basis, we also monitors whether there are indicators of changes in our expected usage of program materials.

We estimate net realizable value using expected net cash flows based on expected future levels of advertising revenues. Such estimates consider historical amounts and anticipated levels of demand. Expected future revenues are reduced by estimated direct costs to provide access to the website and generate the related revenues, including bandwidth costs and server costs. For purposes of estimating revenues for each category of the content, we consider both expected future advertising revenues sold based on number of impressions delivered as well as advertising sold based on the period of time that it is displayed.

For exclusive Content Copyrights that generate both direct and indirect cash flows, we evaluate the net realizable value of our licensed copyright on a content by content basis. Impairment is assessed on an annual basis by comparing the unamortized cost to our estimated net realizable value. We estimate the net realizable value using expected net cash flows based on expected future levels of advertising and content sub-licensing revenues. We estimated content sub-licensing revenue based on management's expectation of the popularity of the content and we use pricing reference from other similar sub-licensing arrangements. For expected future levels of advertising revenue, we use the same estimation methodology used for the impairment assessment of non-exclusive Content Copyrights.

For both exclusive and non-exclusive Content Copyrights, there were no impairments for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015 because a significant portion of the content was related to movies and TV series, of which approximately 70% to 90% of the purchase costs of the Content Copyrights had been amortized during the first year of the licensed period. As such, the unamortized carrying amounts were lower than the respective net realizable values when the impairment assessment was performed.

For other long-lived assets, we evaluate our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may no longer be recoverable. We assess the recoverability of the long-lived assets by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived assets to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows we expect to receive from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition at the lowest level of identifiable cash flows. Such assets are considered to be impaired if the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets. If we identify an impairment, the carrying value of the asset will be reduced to its estimated fair value based on a discounted cash flow approach or, when available and appropriate, to comparable market values.

Impairment of Goodwill

Impairment of goodwill assessment is performed on at least an annual basis on December 31 or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. According to ASC 350-20-35, an entity may assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not (that is, a likelihood of more than 50 percent) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. Alternatively, an entity may proceed directly to perform a two-step goodwill impairment test. The first step compares the fair values of a reporting unit to its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill is not considered impaired and the second step will not be required. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step compares the implied fair value of the affected reporting unit's goodwill to the carrying value of that goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner similar to accounting for a business combination with the allocation of the assessed fair value determined in the first step to the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. The excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the amounts assigned to the assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. This allocation process is only performed for purposes of evaluating goodwill impairment and does not result in an entry to adjust the value of any assets or liabilities. An impairment loss is recognized for any excess in the carrying value of goodwill over the implied fair value of goodwill. The judgment in estimating the fair value of a reporting unit includes estimating future cash flows, determining appropriate discount rates and making other assumptions. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of the fair value of a reporting unit.

We chose directly to perform a two-step goodwill impairment test. For the first step, the impairment test was performed using a discounted cash flow analysis to assess the fair value of the company, as a single reporting unit. The discounted cash flow analysis, which requires certain assumptions and estimates regarding economics and future profitability, use cash flow projections for the purposes of impairment reviews covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using an estimated annual growth of not more than 2%. The growth rates used do not exceed the historical growth of the company. The discount rates used of 18.2% reflect market assessments of the time value and the specific risks. According to the assessment of the first step, the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount and the goodwill was not considered impaired. Accordingly, the second step was not required.

No goodwill impairment losses were recognized for the year ended December 31, 2017 based on the impairment test performed by us.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Xunlei Limited, our subsidiaries and our VIE for which Xunlei Limited is the primary beneficiary. All significant transactions and balances among our subsidiaries, our VIE and us have been eliminated upon consolidation.

A subsidiary is an entity in which we, directly or indirectly, control more than one-half of the voting power, has the power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors to cast a majority of the votes at meetings of the board of directors or to govern the financial and operating policies of the investee under a statute or agreement among the shareholders or equity holders.

An entity is considered to be a VIE if the entity's equity holders do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties.

We consolidate entities for which we are the primary beneficiary if the entity's equity holders do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties.

In determining whether Xunlei Limited or its subsidiary is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, we considered whether we have the power to direct activities that are significant to the VIE's economic performance, including the power to appoint senior management, right to direct company strategy, power to approve capital expenditure budgets, and power to establish and manage ordinary business operation procedures and internal regulations and systems.

Management has evaluated the contractual arrangements among Giganology Shenzhen, Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders and concluded that Giganology Shenzhen receives all of the economic benefits and absorbs all of the expected losses from Shenzhen Xunlei and has the power to direct the aforementioned activities that are significant to Shenzhen Xunlei's economic performance, and is the primary beneficiary of Shenzhen Xunlei. Therefore, Shenzhen Xunlei and its subsidiaries' results of operation, assets and liabilities have been included in our consolidated financial statements. We monitor the regulatory risk associated with these contractual arrangements. The details of how we manage the regulatory risk are described in "Certain risk and concentration" in note 25 to our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Business Combinations

We account for acquisitions of entities that include inputs and processes and have the ability to generate economic benefit as business combinations. We allocate the purchase price of the acquisition to the tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over those fair values is recorded as goodwill. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable are presented net of allowance for doubtful accounts. We evaluate the creditworthiness of each customer at the time when services are rendered and continuously monitor the recoverability of the accounts receivable. We use specific identification method in providing for bad debts when facts and circumstances indicate that collection is doubtful and a loss is probable and estimable. If the financial conditions of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on the best facts available and is re-evaluated and adjusted on a regular basis as additional information is received.

Some of the factors that we consider in determining whether we record a bad debt allowance on an individual customer are:

- the customer's past payment history and whether it fails to comply with its payment schedule;
- whether the customer is in financial difficulty due to economic or legal factors;
- a significant dispute with the customer has occurred;
- other objective evidence which indicates non-collectability of the accounts receivable.

If we determine that an allowance is needed for a customer, we will discontinue business with them unless they start to resume payment. The accounts receivable is written-off when we cease pursuing collection. Any changes in our estimates may cause our operating results to fluctuate. The accounts receivable that was fully reserved as of December 31, 2017 was US\$0.03 million.

The allowances provided for accounts receivable as of December 31, 2017 was US\$0.03 million.

As of December 31, 2017, we had accounts receivable net of allowances aged beyond one year from the date of invoice in the amount of US\$0.6 million. Based on our assessment of the customer's ability to pay, a bad debt allowance was not considered necessary for those amounts. As of the date of this annual report, a part of those balances have been collected and we continue to actively pursue collection of the remaining balance.

Although our general credit term for our customers is 90 days, we do not consider our receivables aged less than one year from the invoice date to be past due given the general practices we have with our customers in the advertising industry. Typically, we are willing to accept delayed repayment up to one year from invoice date if we have assurance that payment will be made as soon as practicable. Accordingly, we did not make significant provisions for balances aged less than one year as of December 31, 2017.

Taxation and Uncertain Tax Positions

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax loss carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the difference is expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the carrying amount of deferred tax assets if it is considered more likely than not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. We record a valuation allowance against certain of our deferred income tax assets if it is more likely than not that those assets will not be realized. In evaluating our ability to realize our deferred income tax assets, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including our historical operating results, ongoing tax planning, and forecasts of future taxable income on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis. The estimation of future taxable income involves significant judgement and estimates. Based on management's estimated future taxable income and all other available evidence, for entities where management concluded that it is more likely than not that the net operating losses carried forward can be utilized prior to their respective expiration dates, no valuation allowance is recorded.

On January 1, 2008, we adopted the guidance regarding uncertain tax positions. Management evaluates our open tax positions that exist in each jurisdiction for each reporting period. If an uncertain tax position is taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, the tax benefit from that uncertain position is recognized in our consolidated financial statements if it is more likely than not that the position is sustainable upon examination by the relevant taxing authority.

We did not have any significant uncertain tax position and there was no effect on our financial position or results of operations as a result of implementing the new guidance. We recognize interest and penalties accrued on any unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense, if any. No material interest and penalties were recorded in the year ended December 31, 2017.

Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, we are subject to contingencies, such as legal proceedings and claims arising out of our business, that cover a wide range of matters. Liabilities for such contingencies are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated. In regards to legal cost, we recorded such costs as incurred.

Certain conditions may exist as of the date of this annual report, which may result in a loss to us and such loss will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Our management and legal counsel assess such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involve an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against us or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, we will consult with our legal counsel and evaluate the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in our financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable, but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

We are involved in a number of cases pending in various courts. These cases are substantially related to alleged copyright infringement and securities class actions, as well as routine and incidental matters to its business, among others. Adverse results in these lawsuits may include awards of damages and may also result in, or even compel, a change in the Group's business practices, which could impact our future financial results. We have incurred US\$3.3 million, US\$1.7 million and US\$9.5 million legal and litigation related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

As of the date of this annual report, we have 42 lawsuits pending against us with an aggregate amount of claimed damages of approximately RMB112 million (US\$16.8 million) which occurred before December 31, 2017. Among these 42 pending lawsuits, 39 of them were relating to the alleged copyright infringement in the PRC. We have accrued for US\$1.8 million litigation related expenses in "Accrued expenses and other liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2017, which is the most probable and reasonably estimable outcome.

We estimated the litigation compensation based on judgments handed down by the court, out-of-court settlements of similar cases as well as advices from our legal counsel. We are in the process of appealing certain judgments for which the losses had been accrued. Although the results of unsettled litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not expect that the outcome of the 42 lawsuits will result in the amounts accrued materially different from the range of reasonably possible losses. In the opinion of management, there was not at least a reasonable possibility we may have incurred a material loss, or a material loss in excess of a recorded accrual, with respect to loss contingencies for asserted legal and other claims. However, the outcome of litigation is inherently uncertain. Therefore, although management considers the likelihood of such an outcome to be remote, if one or more of these legal matters were resolved against us in a reporting period for amounts in excess of management's expectations, our consolidated financial statements for that reporting period could be materially adversely affected.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Item 18 of Part III, "Financial Statements—Note 2—Summary of significant accounting policies—Recent accounting pronouncements."

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have financed our operations primarily through cash generated from operations and, to a lesser extent, proceeds from private placements of preferred shares to investors, and net proceeds received from our initial public offering during the year ended December 31, 2014 while we have financed our operations primarily through cash generated from operations during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017. As of December 31, 2017, we had US\$372.4 million in cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. As of the same date, we did not have any outstanding bank loans.

In respect of our revenues from customers in the advertising industry, although the general credit term for these customers is 90 days, we typically are willing to accept delayed repayment up to one year from the invoice date given the general practices we have with our customers in the advertising industry. Our practice and collection history may continue to have an impact on our liquidity.

In the future, we may rely on dividends and other distributions on equity paid by our wholly-owned PRC subsidiaries for our cash and financing requirements. There may be potential restrictions on the dividends and other distributions by our PRC subsidiaries. For instance, if Giganology Shenzhen, our PRC subsidiary, incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us. The PRC tax authorities may require us to adjust our taxable income under the contractual arrangements Giganology Shenzhen currently has in place with Shenzhen Xunlei in a way that would materially and adversely affect the latter's ability to pay dividends and other distributions to us. In addition, under PRC laws and regulations, Giganology Shenzhen, as a wholly foreign-owned enterprise in the PRC, may pay dividends only out of its accumulated profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Wholly foreign-owned enterprises such as Giganology Shenzhen are required to set aside at least 10% of their accumulated after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve fund, until the aggregate amount of such fund reaches 50% of their respective registered capital. At their discretion, wholly foreign-owned enterprises may allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to staff welfare and bonus funds. These reserve funds and staff welfare and bonus funds are not distributable as cash dividends. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk factors—Risk related to our corporate structure—We may rely principally on dividends and other distributions on equity paid by our PRC subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. Any limitation on the ability of Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer to pay dividends to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business." In addition, our investment made as registered capital and additional paid in capital of our subsidiaries, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries are also subject to restrictions in their distribution and transfer according to the laws and regulations in China. Owing to the above, our subsidiaries, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries in China are restricted in their ability to transfer their net assets to us in terms of cash dividends, loans or advances. As of December 31, 2017, the amount of the restricted net assets, which represents registered capital and additional paid-in capital cumulative appropriations made to statutory reserves, was US\$142.5 million.

As an offshore holding company, we are permitted, under PRC laws and regulations, to provide funding from the proceeds of our offshore fund raising activities to our PRC subsidiaries only through loans or capital contributions, and to our variable interest entity only through loans, subject to the satisfaction of the applicable government registration and approval requirements. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk factors—Risks related to our corporate structure—PRC regulation of loans to, and direct investment in, PRC entities by offshore holding companies and governmental control of currency conversion may restrict or prevent us from making loans to our PRC subsidiaries and variable interest entity and its subsidiaries or making additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries, which may materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.” As a result, uncertainties exist as to our ability to provide prompt financial support to our PRC subsidiaries or variable interest entity when needed. Notwithstanding the forgoing, Giganology Shenzhen may use its own retained earnings (as opposed to RMB converted from foreign currency denominated capital) to provide financial support to Shenzhen Xunlei either through extended payment terms on amounts due to Giganology Shenzhen from Shenzhen Xunlei, or via entrusted loans from Giganology Shenzhen to Shenzhen Xunlei, or direct loans to its nominee shareholders, which would be contributed to the variable interest entity as capital injection. Such direct loans to the nominee shareholders would be eliminated in the consolidated financial statements against the VIE’s share capital.

We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents and anticipated cash flow from operations will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for the next 12 months. We may, however, need additional cash resources in the future if we experience changes in business conditions or other developments. We may also need additional cash resources in the future if we find and wish to pursue opportunities for investment, acquisition, capital expenditure or similar actions. If we determine that our cash requirements exceed the amount of cash and cash equivalents we have on hand, we may seek to issue debt or equity securities or obtain additional credit facilities.

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

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
	(in thousands of US\$)		
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	13,764	16,970	(14,216)
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	(54,982)	(158,335)	35,208
Net cash generated from/(used in) from financing activities	5,030	(11,041)	2,561
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(36,188)	(152,406)	23,553
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	404,275	361,777	199,504
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(6,310)	(9,867)	10,422
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	361,777	199,504	233,479

As of December 31, 2017, we had cash or cash equivalents of US\$233.5 million in total, including RMB436.8 million (US\$66.9 million) and US\$2.8 million located within the PRC, of which RMB313.9 million (US\$48.0 million) was held by our VIE Shenzhen Xunlei and its subsidiaries. We also had cash or cash equivalents of RMB50,300 (US\$7,700), US\$163.7 million and HK\$0.8 million (US\$0.1 million) located outside of the PRC as of December 31, 2017.

Operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities amounted to US\$14.2 million in 2017, which was primarily attributable to a net loss of US\$37.8 million, adjusted for certain non-cash expenses consisting principally of depreciation and amortization expenses of US\$10.0 million, impairment of receivables from and prepayments to Xunlei Kankan of RMB8.7 million, share-based compensation of US\$8.3 million, and impairment of property and equipment, intangible assets and long-term investments of US\$5.4 million, a net change in working capital. The net change in working capital was primarily due to an increase in accounts receivable of US\$20.0 million, which was in line with the increase of our online advertising revenue and cloud computing revenue, an increase in prepayments and other current assets of US\$11.4 million, an increase in accounts payable of US\$9.0 million which was in line with the increase of bandwidth cost, an increase in accrued liabilities and other payable of US\$26.1 million mainly attributable the increase in advance from customer of OneThing Cloud, accrued payroll, employees benefit provision and tax payable.

Net cash generated from operating activities amounted to US\$17.0 million in 2016, which was primarily attributable to a net loss of US\$24.2 million, adjusted for certain non-cash expenses consisting principally of depreciation and amortization expenses of US\$8.4 million, share-based compensation of US\$9.3 million, a net change in working capital. The net change in working capital was primarily due to an increase in accounts receivable amounting to US\$5.2 million, which was in line with the increase of our online advertising revenue and cloud computing revenue, an increase in accounts payable of US\$15.9 million which was in line with the increase of bandwidth cost, an increase in accrued liabilities and other payable of US\$2.2 million mainly attributable the increase in accrued payroll and employees benefit provision, and a decrease in prepayments and other current assets of US\$14.0 million.

Net cash generated from operating activities amounted to US\$13.8 million in 2015, which was primarily attributable to a net loss of US\$14.5 million, adjusted for certain non-cash expenses consisting principally of depreciation and amortization expenses of US\$17.8 million, share-based compensation of US\$9.7 million, a net change in working capital. The net change in working capital was primarily due to a decrease in accounts receivable amounting to US\$1.4 million, which was in line with the decrease of our online advertising revenues, a decrease in accrued liabilities and other payable of US\$1.1 million mainly attributable to the decrease in accrued payroll and employees benefit provision, and an decrease in prepayments and other current assets of US\$3.8 million.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities largely reflects purchases of property and equipment in connection with the expansion and upgrade of our technology infrastructure, purchases of intangibles assets, acquisition of long-term investments and payments to purchase short-term investments such as equity interest in limited partnerships that make venture capital investments on companies with enterprise technologies, next generation hardware and related technologies.

Net cash generated from investing activities amounted to US\$35.2 million in 2017, primarily attributable to proceeds from disposal of short-term investments of US\$291.6 million, partially offset by purchase of short-term investment of US\$244.8 million.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to US\$158.3 million in 2016, primarily attributable to purchase of short-term investments of US\$209.0 million, acquisition of long-term investments of US\$33.2 million, acquisition of property and equipment of US\$13.8 million, partially offset by proceeds from sales and maturity of short-term investments, which amounted to US\$94.1 million.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to US\$55.0 million in 2015, primarily attributable to the purchase of short-term investments, of US\$222.2 million, purchase of intangible assets in the amount of US\$11.9 million, partially offset by proceeds from the sales and maturity of short-term investments, which amounted to US\$175.5 million.

Financing activities

Net cash generated from financing activities amounted to US\$2.6 million in 2017, primarily attributable to government grants received of US\$2.9 million, partially offset by payments for the repurchase of shares in the amount of US\$0.4 million.

Net cash used in financing activities amounted to US\$11.0 million in 2016, primarily attributable to government grants received of US\$2.5 million, partially offset by payments for the repurchase of shares in the amount of US\$14.3 million.

Net cash generated from financing activities amounted to US\$5.0 million in 2015, primarily attributable to government grants received of US\$1.1 million and the exercise of vested share options amounted to US\$5.0 million, partially offset by payments for the repurchase of shares in the amount of US\$1.3 million.

Capital Expenditures

We made capital expenditures of US\$4.9 million, US\$13.8 million and US\$8.9 million in 2017 in the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. In the past, our capital expenditures were primarily used to purchase servers or other equipment for our business and pay for construction in progress. Our capital expenditures may increase in the near term as our business continues to grow.

C. Research and Development

We believe that our commitment to research and development is an important contributing factor in our success. As of December 31, 2017, we had a team of 620 engineers. We provide our engineers with various continuing training programs and opportunities. To maintain and enhance our leadership position in the market, we will continue to compete for engineering talent and invest in research and development in order to provide better services to our users, subscribers and advertisers.

Our research and development team is divided, according to focus areas, into core research and development, platform product engineering and business product engineering. The table below provides an outline of what each focus area entails:

Teams	Areas of focus
Core research and development	Primarily focuses on the development of our basic technologies to ensure that we use the most advanced transmission techniques to maintain our competitive advantage.
Platform Product Engineering	Primarily focuses on continuous development of our resource discovery/distributed file locating and bandwidth crowd-sourcing technologies to maintain the competitive advantages of our key products such as Xunlei Accelerator and our cloud computing services.
Business Product Engineering	Primarily focuses on diversifying and refining our service regarding Xunlei acceleration, live video as well as online advertising business.

D. Trend Information

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demand, commitments or events for the year ended December 31, 2017 that are reasonably likely to have a material and adverse effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause the disclosed financial information to be not necessarily indicative of future results of operations or financial conditions.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. In addition, we have not entered into any derivative contracts that are indexed to our own shares and classified as shareholder's equity, or that are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity. Moreover, we do not have any variable interest in any unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to us or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

F. Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2017:

	Total	Payment due by period			More than 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	
		(in thousands of US\$)			
Operating lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	5,456	3,440	2,016	—	—
Bandwidth lease obligations	12,038	11,536	502	—	—
Capital obligations	4,368	2,953	1,415	—	—
Total	21,862	17,929	3,933	—	—

(1) Operating lease obligations are primarily related to the lease of office space. These leases expire on different dates.

As of December 31, 2017, we had unconditional purchase obligations for switchboard, servers, office software and construction in process that had not been recognized in the amount of US\$4.4 million.

G. Safe Harbor

See “Forward-Looking Information.”

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and Senior Management

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

<u>Directors and Executive Officers</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position/Title</u>
Chuan Wang	48	Chairman
Sean Shenglong Zou	46	Co-Founder and Director
Hao Cheng	42	Co-Founder and Director
Lei Chen	45	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Qin Liu	45	Director
Feng Hong	41	Director
Tao Zou	43	Director
Jenny Wenjie Wu	43	Independent Director
Ya Li	48	Independent Director
Peng Huang	50	Chief Operating Officer
Naijiang (Eric) Zhou	55	Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Chuan Wang has been serving as the chairman of the board of our company since December 2017 and a director of our company since March 2014. Mr. Wang is a co-founder of Xiaomi Technology, where he has served as its vice president since 2012. He is also a co-founder of Beijing Duokan Technology Co., Ltd., where he has served as its chief executive officer since its inception of business in 2010. Between 2005 and 2011, Mr. Wang was the general manager of Beijing Thunder Stone Century Technology Co., Ltd. Prior to that, Mr. Wang was the general manager of Beijing Thunder Stone Digital Technology Co., Ltd. since 1997. Mr. Wang received his bachelor of science degree from Beijing University of Technology in China in 1993.

Mr. Sean Shenglong Zou one of our co-founders and served as our chief executive officer from our inception in February 2005 to July 2017 and chairman of the board from our inception in February 2005 to December 2017. Mr. Zou currently serves as a director of our company. Mr. Zou is an expert in distributed computing. Mr. Zou pioneered the theory of content-based multimedia indexing technology and resource discovery network that provides time-saving online experience for internet users and has led our company to revolutionize traditional internet acceleration by the technology and network. Mr. Zou received a master’s degree in computer science from Duke University in the U.S. in 1998 and a bachelor’s degree in computer science from University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1997.

Mr. Hao Cheng is our co-founder and has been serving as a director of our company since our inception in February 2005. Mr. Cheng has worked at Invision Ventures since January 2016. Mr. Cheng served as the executive director of Xunlei Games Development (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. from February 2010 to January 2016 and as the general manager of the same company from February 2010 to January 2016. Prior to joining us, Mr. Cheng managed the products, services, marketing and sales of the corporate search team at Baidu, Inc. Mr. Cheng received a master's degree in computer science from Duke University in the U.S. in 1999 and a bachelor's degree in mathematics from Nankai University in China in 1997.

Mr. Lei Chen has been our chief executive officer and a director of the board since July 2017. Mr. Chen served as our co-chief executive officer from November 2015 to July 2017 and our chief technology officer from November 2014 to November 2015. Prior to joining us, Mr. Chen was the chief executive officer of Tencent Cloud Computing (Beijing) Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Tencent Holdings Limited, or Tencent, where he spearheaded Tencent's cloud computing, open platform and social advertisement efforts. He joined Tencent in 2010. Before becoming the chief executive officer of Tencent Cloud Computing (Beijing) Ltd., he served as manager of Tencent's cloud platform division and deputy general manager of its open platform and social advertising platform divisions. Mr. Chen also worked at Google and Microsoft before joining Tencent, creating data storage and e-commerce applications. Mr. Chen holds a bachelor of science degree in computer science and technology from Tsinghua University, and a master's degree in computer science from the University of Texas at Austin.

Mr. Qin Liu has been a director of our company since September 2005. Mr. Liu is a director of the controlling general partner of Morningside China TMT Fund I, L.P., Morningside China TMT Fund II, L.P., Morningside China TMT Fund III, L.P., Morningside China TMT Special Opportunity Fund, L.P. and Morningside China TMT Fund III Co-investment, L.P., which we refer to collectively as the Morningside Funds, and has been a director of Morningside Venture Capital Limited, the investment manager of the Morningside Funds. Mr. Liu has served as a director in YY Inc., a Nasdaq-listed company since June 2008, and also serves as director in several non-public portfolio companies of the fund. From 2000 through 2008, Mr. Liu worked at Morningside IT Management Services (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and established its print media business and served as publisher of The Bund, an upscale lifestyle weekly publication. Mr. Liu received a master's degree in business administration, or MBA, from China Europe International Business School in 1999 and a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Beijing Science & Technology University in 1993.

Mr. Feng Hong has been a director of our company since April 2014. Mr. Hong is a co-founder of Xiaomi Inc. and has been a vice president since its inception. From 2006 to 2010, Mr. Hong held various product and engineering management roles in Google. Prior to that, from 2001 to 2005, Mr. Hong worked at Siebel as a software engineer. Mr. Hong received his master's degree in computer science from Purdue University in 2001 and his bachelor's degree in computer science and engineering from Shanghai Jiao Tong University in China in 1999.

Mr. Tao Zou has been our director since December 1, 2016. Mr. Zou has worked at Kingsoft Corporation Limited, or Kingsoft, a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 3888), and its subsidiaries for approximately twenty years. He currently serves as the chief executive officer and an executive director of Kingsoft and the chief executive officer and a director of Seasun Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of Kingsoft. Mr. Zou also serves as a director of 21 Vianet Group, Inc., a company listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market (NASDAQ: VNET) and a director of Cheetah Mobile Inc., a New York Stock Exchange listed company (NYSE: CMCM). Mr. Zou received his bachelor's degree from Tianjin Nankai University in 1997.

Ms. Jenny Wenjie Wu has served as our independent director since June 2014. Ms. Wu has also been serving as an independent non-executive director of Kingsoft since March 2013 and the managing partner of Baidu Capital since January 2017. Prior to joining Baidu Capital, Ms. Wu served successively as a deputy chief financial officer, the chief financial officer and the chief strategy officer of Ctrip.com International, Ltd. or Ctrip, a Nasdaq-listed company, after she joined Ctrip in December 2011. Prior to joining Ctrip, Ms. Wu was an equity research analyst covering China Internet and Media industries in Morgan Stanley Asia Limited and in Citigroup Global Markets Asia Limited from 2005 to 2011. Prior to that, Ms. Wu worked in the Department of Enterprises Operations and Management in China Merchants Holdings (International) Company Limited, a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, from 2003 to 2005. Ms. Wu holds a Ph.D. degree in finance from the University of Hong Kong, a Master's degree in philosophy in finance from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, and both a Master's degree and a Bachelor's degree in economics from Nan Kai University, China. Ms. Wu is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA).

Mr. Ya Li has been our independent director since March 2017. Mr. Li is currently the chief executive officer of Yidian Zixun, a personalized news and life-style information application company in China. Mr. Li joined Phoenix New Media, a NYSE listed company, as the chief operating officer and jointly served as the chief financial officer in June 2006 and later served as the president and a director of Phoenix New Media until September 2017. Prior to joining Phoenix New Media, Mr. Li had served as the chief operating officer and the chief financial officer of Techedge Inc. from 2004 to 2006 and the president of China Quantum Communications Inc., from 2002 to 2004. In 1995, Mr. Li founded and served as the chief executive officer of Global Villager Inc., a New York-based Internet startup, which was acquired by the then NASDAQ-traded Startec Global Communications Inc. in 2000. Mr. Li also served as directors for U.S. China Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Finance Society, National Council of Chinese Americans, and Council on U.S.-China Affairs from 1996 to 2005. Mr. Li is also a visiting research fellow and master's supervisor at Beijing University. Mr. Li received a two-year Executive Management Education from Wharton School of Business, a master degree in Computer Science from Temple University, and a bachelor degree in Control Systems Engineering from the University of Science & Technology of China.

Mr. Peng Huang has been our chief operating officer since September 2013, and currently oversees our online game business and strategic cooperation. Mr. Huang joined us in 2009 as a vice president, and also became the general manager of our member subscription department in 2011. From 2006 to 2009, Mr. Huang worked as a general vice president for PPTV. From 1996 to 2001, Mr. Huang was the director of the Shanghai office of Shenzhen Huawei Technology Co., Ltd. and general manager of Shanghai Huawei Company. Mr. Huang received a master's degree in communications and electronic system from the University of Electronic Science and Technology of China in 1992 and a bachelor's degree in wireless engineering from Northwestern Polytechnical University of China in 1987.

Mr. Naijiang (Eric) Zhou has been serving as our chief financial officer since September 2017. Mr. Zhou has twenty years of professional experience covering corporate finance, financial planning and analysis, domestic and international investment project due diligence, and mutual fund and private equity investment research and management in the U.S. and in China. Most recently, Mr. Zhou was an interim chief financial officer at ChinaCache International Holdings Limited, a Nasdaq-listed company. Mr. Zhou served as a senior vice president of ChinaCache from September 2015 to June 2016. From February 2010 to December 2014, he served as the vice president of finance and the chief financial officer at Sutor Technology Group Limited. Prior to that, Mr. Zhou served in various roles, including an executive vice president and the chief financial officer at Richfield Investment Ltd., an equity research analyst at Roth Capital Partners, a principal financial planner at American Electric Power and a senior research analyst at U.S. Global Investors. Mr. Zhou obtained a bachelor's degree with honors in Petroleum Management Engineering from China Petroleum University, and an MBA in Finance and Ph.D. in Interdisciplinary Energy and Mineral Resources from the University of Texas at Austin. Mr. Zhou is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA).

B. Compensation

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, we paid an aggregate of approximately US\$1.7 million in cash to our executive officers, and we paid approximately US\$0.1 million in cash compensation to two non-executive directors. In addition, we paid approximately US\$0.2 million in pension, housing funds, transportation subsidies and commercial insurance to our executive officers, and we did not set aside or accrued any amount to provide such benefits to our non-executive directors. For share incentive grants to our officers and directors under our share incentive plan, see “—Share Incentive Plans.” For restricted share grants outside the share incentive plan, see “—Share Incentive Plans.”

Share Incentive Plans

We have adopted (i) a 2010 share incentive plan in December 2010, or the 2010 Plan, (ii) a 2013 share incentive plan in November 2013, as supplemented, or the 2013 Plan and (iii) a 2014 share incentive plan in April 2014, as supplemented, or the 2014 Plan. The purpose of the plans is to attract and retain the best available personnel by linking the personal interests of the members of the board, employees, and consultants to the success of our business and by providing such individuals with an incentive for outstanding performance to generate superior returns for our shareholders.

2010 Plan

Under the 2010 Plan and the seventh amended and restated shareholders' agreement dated as of April 24, 2014, the maximum number of shares in respect of which options, restricted shares, or restricted share units that may be granted is 26,822,828 shares. As of March 31, 2018, options to purchase an aggregate number of 349,815 common shares were outstanding and 4,830,315 restricted shares (excluding those forfeited) have been granted to certain executive officers and other employees under the 2010 Plan.

The following paragraphs summarize the terms of the 2010 Plan.

Types of awards. The following briefly describe the principal features of the various awards that may be granted under the 2010 Plan.

- **Options.** Options provide for the right to purchase a specified number of our common shares at a specified price and usually will become exercisable in the discretion of our plan administrator in one or more installments after the grant date. The option exercise price may be paid, subject to the discretion of the plan administrator, in cash or by check, in our common shares which have been held by the option holder for such period of time as may be required to avoid adverse accounting treatment, in other property with value equal to the exercise price, through a broker-assisted cashless exercise, or by any combination of the foregoing.
- **Restricted Shares.** A restricted share award is the grant of our common shares which are subject to certain restrictions and may be subject to risk of forfeiture. Unless otherwise determined by our plan administrator, a restricted share is nontransferable and may be forfeited or repurchased by us upon termination of employment or service during a restricted period. Our plan administrator may also impose other restrictions on the restricted shares, such as limitations on the right to vote or the right to receive dividends.
- **Restricted Share Units.** Restricted share units represent the right to receive our common shares at a specified date in the future, subject to forfeiture of such right upon termination of employment or service during the applicable restriction period. If the restricted share units have not been forfeited, then we shall deliver to the holder unrestricted common shares that will be freely transferable after the last day of the restriction period as specified in the award agreement.

Plan administration. Before our shares are listed on a stock exchange, the 2010 Plan shall be administered by our board of directors. After our shares are listed on a stock exchange, the 2010 Plan shall be administered by our board of directors or the compensation committee of the board of directors (or a similar body) formed in accordance with applicable exchange rules. The plan administrator will determine the provisions and terms and conditions of each grant.

Award agreement. Options, restricted shares, or restricted share units granted under the 2010 Plan are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth the terms, conditions, and limitations for each grant.

Option exercise price. The exercise price subject to an option shall be determined by the plan administrators which may be a fixed or variable price related to the fair market value of the subject of the grant. The exercise price may be amended or adjusted in the absolute discretion of the plan administrators, the determination of which shall be final, binding and conclusive. To the extent not prohibited by applicable laws or the rules of any exchange on which our securities are listed, a downward adjustment of the exercise prices of options shall be effective without the approval of the shareholders or the approval of the affected participants.

Eligibility. We may grant awards to our employees, consultants and all members of our board of directors, as determined by the board of directors.

Term of the awards. The term of each option grant shall be stated in the award agreement, provided that the term shall not exceed 10 years from the date of the grant. As for the restricted shares and restricted share units, the plan administrator shall determine and specify the period of restriction in the award agreement.

Vesting schedule. In general, the plan administrator determines the vesting schedule, which is set forth in the award agreement. The administrator, in its discretion, may accelerate the vesting schedule of an award.

Transfer restrictions. Except as otherwise provided by the plan administrators, no option award shall be assigned, transferred, or otherwise disposed of other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

Termination. Unless terminated earlier, the 2010 Plan will expire automatically in December 2020. With the approval of our board of directors, the plan administrators may, at any time and from time to time, terminate, amend or modify the 2010 Plan. Our board of directors has the authority to amend or terminate the plan subject to shareholder approval to the extent necessary to comply with applicable law.

2013 Plan

Under the 2013 Plan, the maximum number of share awards that may be granted is 9,073,732 restricted shares, which have been issued to Leading Advice Holdings Limited, or Leading Advice, for the purposes of administering the awards according to the 2013 Plan. As of March 31, 2018, 7,089,155 restricted shares (excluding those forfeited) have been granted to certain executive officers and other employees under the 2013 Plan.

The following paragraphs summarize the terms of the 2013 Plan.

Plan administration. Before our shares are listed on a stock exchange, the 2013 Plan shall be administered by Leading Advice Holdings Limited or its designee. Leading Advice currently acts as an agent on behalf of us to administer the 2013 Plan based on the instructions from us. The 2013 Plan is administered by our board of directors or the compensation committee of the board of directors (or a similar body) formed in accordance with applicable exchange rules. The administrator determines the grantees under the 2013 Plan.

Award agreement. Each award of restricted shares is evidenced by an award agreement that specifies the number of restricted shares so granted, the vesting schedule, the applicable provisions in the event the grantee's employment or service terminates, and such other terms and conditions that the administrator shall determine in its sole discretion.

Eligibility. The restricted shares may be granted to members of our senior management, consisting of our chief operating officer, chief technical officer, vice presidents, or their equivalents, and counsel or consultant to our company.

Vesting schedule. Each grant of restricted shares will be subject to a vesting schedule determined solely by the administrator. Once vested, the restricted shares will no longer be subject to forfeiture and other restrictions contained in the award agreement, unless otherwise specified therein.

Shareholder rights. Grantees of restricted shares will not be entitled to any shareholder rights (including the right to dividends) on unvested portions of the restricted shares. They will be entitled to dividends on the vested portions of the restricted shares. The administrator will hold all vested portions of share awards for the benefit of the grantees and exercise the voting rights with respect of those shares. Currently, Leading Advice exercises the voting power on behalf of the grantees regarding their vested restricted shares and it will solicit voting instruction from each grantee and vote in accordance with such instruction.

Forfeiture or repurchase of the awards. In the event that the award recipient ceases employment with us or ceases to provide services to us during the applicable restriction period, restricted shares that are at that time subject to restrictions shall be forfeited or repurchased in accordance with the award agreement, unless otherwise waived in whole or in part by the administrator.

Acceleration. The administrator may accelerate the time at which any restrictions shall lapse or be removed.

Transfer restrictions. Except as otherwise provided by the plan administrators or the applicable shareholders agreement, no share award shall be assigned, transferred, or otherwise disposed of other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

Termination. Unless terminated earlier, the 2013 Plan will expire automatically in November 2023. With the approval of our board of directors, the plan administrators may, at any time and from time to time, terminate, amend or modify the 2013 Plan. Our board of directors has the authority to amend or terminate the plan subject to shareholder approval to the extent necessary to comply with applicable law.

2014 Plan

Under the 2014 Plan, the maximum number of share awards that may be granted is 14,195,412 restricted shares, which are currently registered under the name of Leading Advice Holdings Limited for the purposes of administering the awards according to the 2014 Plan. As of March 31, 2018, 10,305,350 restricted shares (excluding those forfeited) have been granted to certain executive officers and other employees under the 2014 Plan.

The following paragraphs summarize the terms of the 2014 Plan.

Plan administration. Before our shares are listed on a stock exchange, the 2014 Plan shall be administered by Leading Advice Holdings Limited or its designee. Leading Advice currently acts as an agent on behalf of us to administer the 2014 Plan based on the instructions from us. The 2014 Plan is administered by our board of directors or the compensation committee of the board of directors (or a similar body) formed in accordance with applicable exchange rules. The administrator determines the grantees under the 2014 Plan.

Award agreement. Each award of restricted shares is evidenced by an award agreement that specifies the number of restricted shares so granted, the vesting schedule, the applicable provisions in the event the grantee's employment or service terminates, and such other terms and conditions that the administrator shall determine in its sole discretion.

Eligibility. The restricted shares may be granted to members of our directors, senior management, employees, advisors and consultants of our company.

Vesting schedule. Each grant of restricted shares will be subject to a vesting schedule determined solely by the administrator. Once vested, the restricted shares will no longer be subject to forfeiture and other restrictions contained in the award agreement, unless otherwise specified therein.

Shareholder rights. Grantees of restricted shares will not be entitled to any shareholder rights (including the right to dividends) on unvested portions of the restricted shares. They will be entitled to dividends on the vested portions of the restricted shares. The administrator will hold all vested portions of share awards for the benefit of the grantees and exercise the voting rights with respect of those shares. Currently, Leading Advice exercises the voting power on behalf of the grantees regarding their vested restricted shares and it will solicit voting instruction from each grantee and vote in accordance with such instruction.

Forfeiture or repurchase of the awards. In the event that the award recipient ceases employment with us or ceases to provide services to us during the applicable restriction period, restricted shares that are at that time subject to restrictions shall be forfeited or repurchased in accordance with the award agreement, unless otherwise waived in whole or in part by the administrator.

Acceleration. The administrator may accelerate the time at which any restrictions shall lapse or be removed.

Transfer restrictions. Except as otherwise provided by the plan administrators or the applicable shareholders agreement, no share award shall be assigned, transferred, or otherwise disposed of other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

Termination. Unless terminated earlier, the 2014 Plan will expire automatically in April 2024. With the approval of our board of directors, the plan administrators may, at any time and from time to time, terminate, amend or modify the 2014 Plan. Our board of directors has the authority to amend or terminate the plan subject to shareholder approval to the extent necessary to comply with applicable law.

The following table summarizes, as of March 31, 2018, the outstanding options and restricted shares granted to our executive officers, directors, and other individuals as a group under our share incentive plans.

Name	Number of restricted shares or common shares underlying options awarded	Exercise price (US\$/share)	Date of grant	Date of expiration
Naijiang (Eric) Zhou	*	-	March 1, 2018	-
Lei Chen	*	-	June 25, 2016	-
	*	-	November 3, 2014	-
Other grantees as a Group ⁽¹⁾	5,973,405	-	-	-
Total	9,923,405			

* Less than one percent of our total outstanding share capital.

(1) The awards we granted to other grantees include options and restricted shares. As of March 31, 2018, the outstanding options held by other individuals as a group had exercise prices ranging from US\$3.80 to US\$3.97. The options and restricted shares were granted on various dates from June 1, 2011 through March 18, 2018. Each option will expire after seven or eight years from the date of grant.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with each of our senior executive officers. We may terminate a senior executive officer's employment for cause at any time by giving written notice for certain acts of the officer, including: (i) conviction of a felony or act of fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement; (ii) gross negligence or dishonest to the detriment of our company; and (iii) material breach of the employment agreement. We may also terminate a senior executive officer's employment upon at least two months' prior written notice. A senior executive officer may terminate his or her employment by giving two-months' or three-months' prior notice.

Each senior executive officer has agreed that he or she shall not, at any time during the period of employment or after the termination of the period of employment, except for the benefit of our company, use or disclose any confidential information to any person, corporation or other entity without our written consent. Upon termination of the employment or at any other time when requested by us, the officer should promptly deliver to our company all documents and materials of any nature pertaining to his or her work with us and should provide written certification of his or her compliance with the employment agreement. Under no circumstances can the officer, following his or her termination, in his or her possession any property of our company, or any documents or materials containing any confidential information. The officer should not, during the employment term, (i) improperly use or disclose any proprietary information or trade secrets of any former employer or other person or entity with which the officer has a duty to keep in confidence information acquired by such officer, if any, or (ii) bring into the premises of our company any document or confidential or proprietary information belonging to the former employer unless consented to in writing by such employer. The officer will indemnify us and hold us harmless from and against all claims, liabilities, damages and expenses.

Each officer also agrees that during the term of employment and within one year of termination of employment, he or she will not approach clients, customers or contacts of our company or other persons or entities introduced to such officer in the his/her capacity as a representative of our company for the purposes of doing business with such persons or entities which will harm the business relationship between our company and such persons or entities. Unless consented to by us, the officer should not assume employment with or provide services as a director or otherwise for any of our competitors, or engage in any competitor as a principal, partner, licensor or otherwise. The officer will not seek, directly or indirectly, by the offer of alternative employment or other inducement whatsoever, to solicit the services of any of our employees as at or after the date of the termination of such officer's employment, or in the year preceding such termination.

C. Board Practices

Board of Directors

Our board of directors consists of nine directors. A director is not required to hold any shares in our company to qualify to serve as a director. All the powers of our company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof and to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whenever money is borrowed or as a security for any debt, liability or obligation of our company or any third party, may only be carried out jointly by our chief executive officer and chief financial officer.

Committees of the Board of Directors

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

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Ms. Jenny Wenjie Wu and Mr. Ya Li, and is chaired by Ms. Jenny Wenjie Wu. Our board of directors has determined that each of Ms. Jenny Wenjie Wu and Mr. Ya Li satisfies the "independence" requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 5605(a)(2) of the NASDAQ Listing 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 registered public accounting firm and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by the independent registered public accounting firm;
- reviewing with the independent registered public accounting firm any significant matters or difficulties encountered by the external auditors during the course of their audits and management's response;
- reviewing and approving all proposed related party transactions, as defined in Item 404 of Regulation S-K under the Securities Act;
- discussing the annual audited financial statements with management and the independent registered public accounting firm;
- reviewing significant matters as to the adequacy of our internal controls and any special procedures adopted by the external auditors in light of material control deficiencies;
- annually reviewing and reassessing the adequacy of our audit committee charter;
- meeting separately and periodically with management and the independent registered public accounting firm; and
- reporting regularly to the board.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee consists of Ms. Jenny Wenjie Wu, Mr. Ya Li and Mr. Chuan Wang, and is chaired by Mr. Chuan Wang. Our board of directors has determined that each of Ms. Jenny Wenjie Wu and Mr. Ya Li satisfies the "independence" requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the NASDAQ Listing Rules. The compensation committee assists the board in reviewing and approving the compensation structure, including all forms of compensation, relating to our directors and executive officers. Our chief executive officer may not be present at any committee meeting during which his compensation is deliberated upon. The compensation committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing the total compensation package for our three most senior executives and making recommendations to the board with respect to it;
- approving and overseeing the total compensation package for our executives other than the three most senior executives;
- reviewing the compensation of our directors and making recommendations to the board with respect to it; and
- periodically reviewing and approving any long-term incentive compensation or equity plans, programs or similar arrangements, annual bonuses, and employee pension and welfare benefit plans.

Corporate governance and nominating committee

Our corporate governance and nominating committee consists of Ms. Jenny Wenjie Wu, Mr. Ya Li and Mr. Feng Hong, and is chaired by Mr. Feng Hong. Our board of directors has determined that each of Ms. Jenny Wenjie Wu and Mr. Ya Li satisfies the “independence” requirements of Rule 5605(a)(2) of the NASDAQ Listing Rules. The corporate governance and nominating committee assists the board in selecting individuals qualified to become our directors and in determining the composition of the board and its committees. The corporate governance and nominating committee is responsible for, among other things:

- recommending nominees to the board for election or re-election to the board, or for appointment to fill any vacancy on the board;
- reviewing annually with the board the current composition of the board with regards to characteristics such as independence, age, skills, experience and availability of service to us;
- selecting and recommending to the board the names of directors to serve as members of the audit committee and the compensation committee, as well as of the corporate governance and nominating committee itself;
- advising the board periodically with regards to significant developments in the law and practice of corporate governance as well as our compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and making recommendations to the board on all matters of corporate governance and on any remedial action to be taken; and
- monitoring compliance with our code of business conduct and ethics, including reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our procedures to ensure proper compliance.

Duties of Directors

Under Cayman Islands law, our directors owe fiduciary duties to our company, including a duty of loyalty, a duty to act honestly, and a duty to act in what they consider in good faith to be in our best interests. Our directors must also exercise their powers only for a proper purpose. Our directors also have a duty to exercise the skill they actually possess and such care and diligence that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. In fulfilling their duty of care to us, our directors must ensure compliance with our memorandum and articles of association, as amended from time to time. Our company may have the right to seek damages if a duty owed by our directors is breached.

Terms of Directors and Executive Officers

Our directors may be elected by an ordinary resolution of our shareholders, or by the affirmative vote of a simple majority of our directors (which should include one non-independent director) present and voting at a meeting of our board of directors, and shall hold office until the expiration of his term and until his successor has been elected and qualified, or until such time as they are removed from office by ordinary resolution or the unanimous written resolution of all shareholders. A director will be removed from office automatically (1) if a simple majority of all directors determine at a duly called and constituted board meeting that such director has been guilty of actual fraud or willful neglect in performing his duties as a director, or (2) if a director is notified of, and fails to attend, an aggregate of three duly called and constituted board meetings within any 365-day period. In addition, the office of a director will be vacated if such director (a) dies, becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors, (b) is found to be or becomes of unsound mind, or (c) resigns his office by notice in writing to us.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2017, we had 1,125 employees, including 95 in general administration, 870 in research and development and 160 in sales and marketing. We group our employees into three categories—research and development, sales and marketing and general administration. As required by PRC regulations, we participate in employee benefit plans organized by government authorities, including pensions, work-related injury benefits, medical benefits, maternity benefits, unemployment benefit and housing fund plans. We have granted stock options and restricted shares to management and key employees in order to reward their services and provide them with equity incentives. We maintain good employee relations and have not experienced any material labor disputes since our inception.

E. Share Ownership

For information regarding the share ownership of our directors and officers, see “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — A. Major Shareholders.” For information as to stock options granted to our directors, executive officers and other employees, see “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation — Share Incentive Plans.”

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major Shareholders

Except as specifically noted, the following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our shares as of March 31, 2018 held by:

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

Percentage of beneficial ownership is based on 334,430,280 total outstanding common shares as of March 31, 2018, excluding (i) 9,519,144 common shares issued to Leading Advice Holdings Limited for grants under our 2013 Plan and 2014 Plan that remained then unexercised or unvested, and (ii) 24,927,785 common shares, consisting of shares issued to our depository bank for bulk issuance of ADSs reserved for future issuances upon the exercise or vesting of awards granted under our share incentive plans and shares repurchased by us under our 2015 and 2016 repurchase programs but not yet cancelled.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. These rules generally provide that a person is the beneficial owner of securities if such person has or shares the power to vote or direct the voting of securities, or to dispose or direct the disposition of securities or has the right to acquire such powers within 60 days. In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we have included shares that the person has the right to acquire within 60 days of March 31, 2018, including through the exercise of any option, warrant or other right or the conversion of any other security, in both the numerator and the denominator. These shares, however, are not included in the computation of the percentage ownership of any other person.

	Common Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number	% [†]
Directors and executive officers**:		
Chuan Wang ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Sean Shenglong Zou ⁽²⁾	30,512,106	9.12%
Hao Cheng ⁽³⁾	11,434,487	3.42%
Lei Chen	*	*
Qin Liu ⁽⁴⁾	4,166,667	1.25%
Feng Hong ⁽⁵⁾	—	—
Tao Zou ⁽⁶⁾	—	—
Jenny Wenjie Wu ⁽⁷⁾	*	*
Ya Li ⁽⁸⁾	*	*
Peng Huang	*	*
Naijiang (Eric) Zhou	*	*
All directors and executive officers as group	51,066,475	15.27%
Principal Shareholders:		
Xiaomi Ventures Limited ⁽⁹⁾	93,653,572	28.00%
King Venture Holdings Limited ⁽¹⁰⁾	37,500,000	11.21%
Vantage Point Global Limited ⁽¹¹⁾	18,512,106	5.54%

Notes:

* Less than 1% of the total outstanding common shares.

** The business address of Messrs Shenglong Zou, Lei Chen, Peng Huang and Naijiang (Eric) Zhou is 7/F Block 11, Shenzhen Software Park, Ke Ji Zhong 2nd Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, 518057, People's Republic of China.

† For each person and group included in this column, percentage ownership is calculated by dividing the number of common shares beneficially owned by such person or group, including shares that such person or group has the right to acquire within 60 days of March 31, 2018, by 334,430,280, being the sum of the total number of common shares, and the number of common shares underlying share options, restricted shares and warrants held by such person or group that are exercisable within 60 days of March 31, 2018.

- (1) The business address of Mr. Wang is Building C, Shunshijiaye Chuang Ye Yuan, No. 66 Zhufang Road, Qinghe, Haidian Districted, Beijing, China.
- (2) Represents (i) 16,499,681 common shares and 402,485 ADSs representing 2,012,425 common shares held by Vantage Point Global Limited, a British Virgin Islands company which is 100% beneficially owned by Mr. Zou through a family trust, and (ii) 12,000,000 common shares held by Eagle Spirit LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, which is wholly owned by a United States irrevocable trust with Mr. Zou as the settler, and Mr. Zou is the sole director of Eagle Spirit LLC.
- (3) Represents 11,434,487 common shares held by Aiden & Jasmine Limited, a British Virgin Islands company which is 100% beneficially owned by Mr. Hao Cheng through a family trust. The business address of Mr. Cheng is CITIC Mangrove Bay 10A-1402.
- (4) Represents (i) 3,796,296 common shares held by Morningside China TMT Special Opportunity Fund, L.P. and (ii) 370,371 common shares held by Morningside China TMT Fund III Co-Investment, L.P. Morningside China TMT Special Opportunity Fund, L.P. and Morningside China TMT Fund III Co-Investment, L.P. are controlled by Morningside China TMT GP III, L.P., their general partner. Morningside China TMT GP III, L.P. is in turn controlled by TMT General Partner Ltd., its general partner. Mr. Liu is one of the directors of TMT General Partner Ltd. The business address of Mr. Liu is No. 380, Wu Yuan road, Xuhui District, Shanghai, China.
- (5) The business address of Mr. Hong is Rainbow City Building, 68 Qinghe Middle Street, Haidian District, Beijing, China.
- (6) The business address of Mr. Zou is Kingsoft Tower, No. 33 Xiaoying West Road, Haidian District, Beijing, China.
- (7) The business address of Ms. Wu is Room 2705, Block A, Fuxing SOHO Plaza, No.388 Madang Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai, 200025, China.
- (8) The business address of Mr. Li is 19/F, Tower 2 FuSheng Building, No.4 Huixin East Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100029, China.
- (9) Represents 93,653,572 common shares held by Xiaomi Ventures Limited. Xiaomi Ventures Limited is wholly owned by Xiaomi Corporation, a limited liability company organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The business address of Xiaomi Ventures Limited is 68 Qinghe Middle Street WuCaiCheng Office Building, 12th Floor, Haidian District, Beijing, People's Republic of China.
- (10) Represents 37,500,000 common shares held by King Venture Holdings Limited. King Venture Holdings Limited is an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and is wholly owned by Kingsoft Corporation Limited, a Cayman Islands company with its shares listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 3888). The business address of King Venture Holdings Limited is Kingsoft Tower, No. 33 Xiaoying West Road, Haidian District, Beijing, China.
- (11) Represents 15,197,181 common shares held by Vantage Point Global Limited, a British Virgin Islands company which is 100% beneficially owned by Mr. Sean Shenglong Zou through a family trust. The registered address of Vantage Point Global Limited is P.O. Box 438, Palm Grove House, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

To our knowledge, as of March 31, 2018, 193,091,199 of our outstanding common shares are held by three record holders in the United States including 181,091,195 common shares held by The Bank of New York Mellon, the depository of our ADS program. The number of our common shares held by The Bank of New York Mellon includes 24,927,785 common shares consisting of shares issued to the depository bank for bulk issuance of ADSs reserved for future issuances upon the exercise or vesting of awards granted under our share incentive plans and shares repurchased by the company in 2015, 2016 and 2017, which represents 49.09% of our total outstanding shares (including the aforementioned 24,927,785 common shares). None of our shareholders has informed us that he or she is affiliated with a registered broker-dealer or is in the business of underwriting securities. We are not aware of any arrangement that may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of our company.

B. Related Party Transactions

Contractual arrangements with our PRC variable interest entity and its shareholders

Due to current legal restrictions on foreign ownership and investment in value-added telecommunications services in China, we conduct our operations in China principally through a series of contractual arrangements with our variable interest entity and its shareholders in China. For a description of these contractual arrangements, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure."

Shareholders agreement

In connection with the issuance of our series E preferred shares, we entered into a seventh amended and restated shareholders agreement in April 2014 with our shareholders and relevant parties therein. Except for the registration rights, all preferred shareholders' rights automatically terminated upon the completion of our initial public offering. Additionally, the co-founders have agreed to the transfer restrictions imposed on an aggregate number of 39,934,162 common shares beneficially owned by the co-founders. Accordingly, the co-founders are unable to transfer the relevant shares to any third party until April 24, 2019 or April 24, 2018, as the case may be.

Pursuant to our seventh amended and restated shareholders agreement, we have granted certain registration rights to our shareholders. The registration rights remain effective as of the date of this annual report. Set forth below is a description of the registration rights granted under the agreement.

Demand registration rights. At any time following the completion of initial public offering, upon a written request from the holders of at least 30% of the registrable securities then outstanding, we shall file a registration statement covering the offer and sale of the registrable securities. Registrable securities include our common shares issued or issuable upon conversion of the preferred shares provided that, with respect to demand registration right, registrable securities exclude common shares issued or issuable upon conversion of the series C preferred shares. However, we are not obligated to proceed with a demand registration if (i) such registration is in any particular jurisdiction in which we would be required to execute a general consent to service of process in effecting such registration, qualification or compliance, unless we already are subject to service in such jurisdiction and except as may be required by the Securities Act; (ii) we have already effected three demand registrations; (iii) such registration is during the period starting with the date 60 days prior to our good faith estimate of the date of filing of, and ending on a date 180 days after the effective date of a registration initiated by us, provided that we are actively employing in good faith all reasonable efforts to cause such registration statements to become effective; (iv) the initiating holders (defined in the shareholders agreement) propose to dispose of registrable securities which may be immediately registered on Form F-3 pursuant to a request from other holders of registrable shares; (v) initiating holders do not request that such offering be firmly underwritten by underwriters selected by the initiating holders or (vi) if we and the initiating holders are unable to obtain the commitment of the underwriter described in clause (v) above to firmly underwrite the offer. We have the right to defer filing of a registration statement for up to 120 days if our board of directors determines in good faith that the filing of a registration statement would be materially detrimental to us, but we cannot exercise the deferral right more than once in any 12-month period.

Piggyback registration rights. If we propose to file a registration statement for a public offering of our securities other than pursuant to registration statement relating to any employee benefit plan or a corporate reorganization, then we must offer holders of registrable securities an opportunity to include in that registration all or any part of their registrable securities. The underwriters of any underwritten offering have the right to limit the number of shares with registration rights to be included in the registration statement, subject to certain limitations; for example, the number of shares that may be included in the registration and the underwriting shall be allocated first to us and then to the series E, series D, series C, series B and series A-1 preferred shareholders in turn.

Form F-3 registration rights. When we are eligible for registration on Form F-3, holders of at least 30% of the registrable securities then outstanding will have the right to request that we file registration statements on Form F-3 covering the offer and sale of their securities. A Form F-3 registration shall not be deemed to be a demand registration.

We are not obligated to effect a Form F-3 registration, among other things, if (1) we have already effected a registration under the Securities Act within the six months period preceding the date of such request, other than a registration from which the registrable securities of the holders have been excluded, or (2) the dollar amount of securities to be sold is of an aggregate price to the public of less than US\$1.0 million. We have the right to defer filing of a registration statement for up to 90 days if our board of directors determines in good faith that the filing of a registration statement would be materially detrimental to us, but we cannot exercise the deferral right more than once in any 12-month period.

Expenses of registration. We will pay all expenses relating to any demand, piggyback, or Form F-3 registration, other than underwriting commissions and discounts.

Termination of obligations. Our obligations with respect to the piggyback registration rights shall terminate on the fifth anniversary of the completion of our initial public offering in June 2014. Our obligations with respect to the demand registration rights or the Form F-3 registration rights shall terminate on the fifth anniversary of the completion of our initial public offering. In addition, we shall have no obligation to effect any demand, or Form F-3 registration if, in the opinion of our counsel, all registrable securities may be sold at that time without registration pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act.

Employment agreements

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

Share incentives

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

In relation to our 2013 Plan and 2014 Plan, we have appointed Leading Advice Holdings Limited, or Leading Advice, as the administrator of both plans. On behalf of us, Leading Advice executes actions based on our instruction to select the eligible grantees, to determine the number of awards and the conditions and provision of such awards, including but not limited to the vesting schedule and acceleration of the awards.

Leading Advice is not entitled to the following rights in relation to the shares registered under its name: (i) dividends, (ii) voting powers prior to vesting of relevant shares and (iii) transfer of the unvested portion of the awards or awards that have not been granted. In addition, upon the liquidation or the dissolution of Leading Advice or the expiration of the relevant plan, common shares not granted as awards shall be transferred back to us at no consideration.

For the awards that have been granted and become vested, Leading Advice will solicit voting instructions from each grantee, and vote in accordance with such instructions. The grantees will be entitled to dividends and have the right to request Leading Advice to transfer vested awards to a transferee designated by the grantees.

Advances extended to certain directors

We extended advances amounting to RMB60,000 to Mr. Shenglong Zou and RMB40,000 to Mr. Chuan Wang in 2014. These advances were used for general business purposes, to set up certain companies in the PRC which we plan to use to conduct a part of our business and consolidate into the financial statements of our company in the future. As of the December 31, 2017, the advances to Mr. Shenglong Zou and Mr. Chuan Wang remain outstanding.

Game sharing arrangement with Zhuhai Qianyou Technology, Co., Ltd.

In November 2011, we obtained an exclusive game operation right from Zhuhai Qianyou Technology, Co., Ltd., or Zhuhai Qianyou, our equity investee, which is specialized in developing online games. According to the agreement in relation to such game operation right that we entered into with Zhuhai Qianyou, we need to share revenues derived by the licensed games with Zhuhai Qianyou. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, game sharing cost paid and payable to Zhuhai Qianyou was US\$0.1 million, US\$0.2 million and US\$0.1 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, less than US\$0.1 million, less than US\$0.1 million and less than US\$0.01 million, respectively, of the game sharing cost we owe to Zhuhai Qianyou remained unpaid and outstanding.

Intellectual property framework agreement between Shenzhen Xunlei and Xunlei Computer

On December 24, 2013, Shenzhen Xunlei and Xunlei Computer entered into a technology development and software license framework agreement. The term of the agreement is two years from the date of its execution.

Under this framework agreement, Xunlei Computer provides Shenzhen Xunlei with technology development services according to Shenzhen Xunlei’s business needs. Any new intellectual property resulting from the technology development services is owned by Xunlei Computer, and cannot be substituted or sub-licensed to any third party by Shenzhen Xunlei without the prior written consent of Xunlei Computer. During the term of the framework agreement, with respect to each technology development project, Shenzhen Xunlei and Xunlei Computer will separately sign technology development (services) agreements, which set out the specific terms and amount of consideration, all subject to the terms of the framework agreement.

In addition, under the framework agreement, Xunlei Computer grants Shenzhen Xunlei a non-exclusive and limited right to use certain specified proprietary software that Xunlei Computer owns. With respect to the licensing of each software, Shenzhen Xunlei and Xunlei Computer will separately sign software licensing agreements, which will set out the specific terms and the amount of licensing fee, all subject to the terms of the framework agreement.

In relation to cooperation under the framework agreement, Xunlei Computer and Shenzhen Xunlei entered into four agreements in 2013 for Xunlei Computer's technology development services and its software license and Giganology Shenzhen has agreed to the execution of these agreements and the relevant services and licenses between Xunlei Computer and Shenzhen Xunlei.

As of December 31, 2017, the aggregate amount of the fees that have been incurred by Shenzhen Xunlei for the technology development services and the software license provided by Xunlei Computer under the framework agreement was RMB11.9 million (US\$1.8 million).

Pre-installing services agreements with Xiaomi

Cooperation Framework Agreement. On August 1, 2013, we entered into a Cooperation Framework Agreement, or the Framework Agreement, with Xiaomi Inc. to arrange for the pre-installation of our Xunlei Accelerator onto Xiaomi's set-top boxes. The Framework Agreement has been renewed with an expiry date of June 20, 2017. We are in the process of renewing such Cooperation Framework Agreement.

Xunlei Accelerator Mobile Pre-installing Services Agreement. On December 1, 2013, we entered into a Xunlei Accelerator Mobile Pre-installing Services Agreement, or the Pre-installing Services Agreement, with Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Company Limited, or Beijing Xiaomi, a Xiaomi group company. Through such cooperation, Xiaomi phones will be pre-installed with our mobile acceleration applications and Xiaomi phone users will have access to our acceleration services. The Pre-installing Services Agreement has a term of one year, which is renewed on a yearly basis and there is no fee charged for the pre-installation. We have entered into other pre-installing agreements with other unrelated parties at no charge. Our mobile acceleration software has been officially adopted by Xiaomi's operating systems, MIUI6, MIUI7, MIUI8 and MIUI9, and installed on Xiaomi phones, including both pre-installations on new phone shipments and installations from upgrades on existing Xiaomi phones. Our total technology service revenue for the period from January 2016 to mid-June 2017 from Beijing Xiaomi recognized in 2017 is US\$5.8 million. As of December 31, 2017, US\$5.8 million of the technology service revenue from Beijing Xiaomi remained outstanding and was fully settled in January, 2018.

Cloud computing service agreement with Millet Communication Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd.

Both Millet Communication Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd. are companies controlled by one of our shareholders, Xiaomi Ventures Limited. From 2015, we received sales orders from Millet Communication Technology Co., Ltd. to provide cloud computing services. Our total cloud computing revenue from those orders in 2017 was US\$1.7 million from Millet Communication Technology Co., Ltd. and US\$2.2 million from Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2017, US\$0.42 million of the cloud computing revenue from Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd. remained outstanding.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

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

Legal Proceedings

We have been involved in legal proceedings related to our business from time to time and expect to continue to be involved in such proceedings in the future. Internet services and content providers such as ours are frequently involved in litigation based on intellectual property-related claims. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk factors—Risks related to our business—We face and expect to continue to face copyright infringement claims and other related claims, including claims based on content available through our services, which could be time-consuming and costly to defend and may result in damage awards, injunctive relief and/or court orders, divert our management’s attention and financial resources and adversely impact our business.”

We were subject to a number of lawsuits in China for alleged copyright infringements over the years, a number of which are still outstanding as of the date of this annual report. In addition, two putative shareholder class action lawsuits have been filed in the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York against our Company and certain current and former officers and directors of our Company: *Dookeran v. Xunlei Limited, et al.* (filed on January 18, 2018, Case No. 18-cv-467 (S.D.N.Y.)), and *Peng Li v. Xunlei Limited, et al.* (filed on January 24, 2018, Case No. 18-cv-646 (S.D.N.Y.)). Purporting to sue on behalf of all investors who purchased or acquired Xunlei stock from October 10, 2017 to January 11, 2018, plaintiffs allege that certain statements regarding OneCoin in the Company’s press releases and on a quarterly investor call were false and misleading because, among other things, they failed to disclose that OneCoin was a disguised “initial coin offering” and “initial miner offering” and constituted “unlawful financial activity.” Plaintiffs seek to recover under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. On April 12, 2018, the court consolidated the actions under the caption *In re Xunlei Limited Securities Litigation*, No. 18-cv-467 (RJS), and appointed lead plaintiffs and lead plaintiffs’ counsel. The proceedings are still at an early stage, and the consolidated amended complaint has not yet been filed.

Although legal proceedings are inherently uncertain and their results cannot be predicted, we have not been, nor are we currently a party to or aware of, any legal proceeding, investigation or claim that, in the view of our management, is likely to materially and adversely affect our business, financial position or results of operations.

Dividend Policy

We have not previously declared or paid cash dividends. Subject to our ongoing financial performance, cash position, budget and business plan and market conditions, we may consider paying special dividends. However, we do not plan to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business.

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. We rely principally on dividends from our subsidiaries in China for our cash requirements, including any payment of dividends to our shareholders. PRC regulations may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Regulation on dividend distributions.”

Our board of directors has discretion as to whether to distribute dividends, subject to applicable laws. Our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our board of directors. Even if our board of directors decides to pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant. Under Cayman Islands law, we may declare and pay dividends on our shares only out of our profit or our share premium account, provided always that even if our company has sufficient profit or share premium, we may not pay a dividend if this would result in our company being unable to pay our debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. If we pay any dividends on our common shares, we will pay those dividends which are payable in respect of the common shares underlying our ADSs to the depositary, as the registered holder of such common shares, and the depositary then will pay such amounts to our ADS holders in proportion to the common shares underlying the ADSs held by such ADS holders, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, including the fees and expenses payable thereunder. See “Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities—D. American Depositary Shares.” Cash dividends on our common shares, if any, will be paid in U.S. dollars.

B. Significant Changes

Except as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we have not experienced any significant changes since the date of our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing**A. Offering and Listing Details**

Our ADSs have been listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market since June 24, 2014. Our ADSs currently trade on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “XNET.” One ADS represented five common shares.

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

	Trading Price	
	High	Low
Annual Highs and Lows		
2014 (since June 24, 2014)	16.18	6.56
2015	14.34	5.93
2016	7.66	3.73
2017	27.00	3.11
Quarterly Highs and Lows		
First Quarter 2016	7.66	5.14
Second Quarter 2016	7.49	5.02
Third Quarter 2016	6.03	5.06
Fourth Quarter 2016	5.52	3.73
First Quarter 2017	4.38	3.51
Second Quarter 2017	4.05	3.20
Third Quarter 2017	4.76	3.11
Fourth Quarter 2017	27.00	4.21
Monthly Highs and Lows		
October 2017	10.13	4.21
November 2017	27.00	8.14
December 2017	18.60	11.81
January 2018	24.99	13.80
February 2018	15.70	10.99
March 2018	14.67	9.55
April 2018 (through April 24, 2018)	14.20	9.55

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ADSs have been listed on NASDAQ Global Select Market since June 24, 2014 under the symbol “XNET.”

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

Item 10. Additional Information

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

We incorporate by reference into this annual report the description of our eighth amended and restated memorandum and seventh amended and restated articles of association contained in our F-1 registration statement (File No. 333-196221), initially filed with the SEC on June 12, 2014. The eighth amended and restated memorandum and seventh amended and restated articles of association were adopted by our shareholders by special resolutions passed on June 11, 2014, and became effective upon completion of our initial public offering of our common shares represented by ADSs.

C. Material Contracts

We have not entered into any material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and other than those described in “Item 4. Information on the Company” or elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F.

D. Exchange Controls

See “Item 4.B. Information on the Company—Business Overview—Regulation— Regulation on foreign exchange control and administration.”

E. Taxation

Cayman Islands Taxation

According to Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP, our Cayman Islands legal counsel, the Cayman Islands currently levies no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty. There are no other taxes likely to be material to us levied by the Government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties which may be applicable on instruments executed in, or after execution brought within, the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties that are applicable to any payments made to or by our company. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

People’s Republic of China Taxation

Under the PRC EIT Law, an enterprise established outside the PRC with “de facto management bodies” within the PRC is considered a “resident enterprise” of the PRC. A circular issued by the SAT on April 22, 2009 clarified that dividends and other income paid by such resident enterprises will be considered PRC-source income and subject to PRC withholding tax, currently at a rate of 10%, when paid to non-PRC enterprise shareholders. Under the implementation regulations to the EIT Law, a “de facto management body” is defined as a body that has material and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel and human resources, finances and properties of an enterprise. In addition, the circular mentioned above specifies that certain offshore enterprises controlled by PRC resident enterprises will be classified as PRC resident enterprises if the following are located or resident in the PRC: senior management personnel and departments that are responsible for daily production, operation and management; financial and personnel decision making bodies; key properties, accounting books, the company seal, and minutes of board meetings and shareholders’ meetings; and half or more of the senior management or directors having voting rights. We do not believe we would be treated as a “resident enterprise” for PRC tax purposes even if the criteria for “de facto management body” as set forth in the circular mentioned above were deemed applicable to us. See “Item 3. Key Information —D. Risk factors—Risks related to doing business in China—Our global income may be subject to PRC taxes under the PRC EIT Law, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.” However, if the PRC tax authorities determine that we are a PRC resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, we may be required to withhold a 10% withholding tax from dividends we pay to our non-resident enterprise shareholders, including the holders of our ADSs and non-resident enterprise holders may be subject to PRC tax on gains realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or common shares. It is unclear whether our non-PRC individual shareholders (including our ADS holders) would be subject to any PRC tax on dividends or gains in the event we are determined to be a PRC resident enterprise. If any PRC tax were to apply to such dividends or gains, it would generally apply at a rate of 20% (unless a reduced rate is available under an applicable tax treaty).

If we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise and our non-resident enterprise shareholders (including our ADS holders) are subject to PRC tax as described above, the withholding agent will be required to withhold enterprise income tax on payments of dividends to such investors. The withholding agent must obtain a tax withholding registration and withhold the enterprise income tax from each payment made to non-resident enterprise shareholders and file a report to the competent tax authorities. Where the withholding agent fails or is unable to perform its withholding obligation, the non-resident enterprise shareholders must pay the tax due to the applicable tax authorities within seven days after the payment is made or due. We, as the withholding agent, will be required to obtain a tax withholding registration and withhold the applicable enterprise income tax in order to comply with the above requirements. It is not clear who the withholding agent would be if tax is due on capital gains. In the event that we or our non-resident enterprise shareholders (including our ADS holders) fail to comply with the above procedures, we or our non-resident enterprise shareholders (including our ADS holders) may be ordered to rectify the non-compliance or be subject to a fine of no more than RMB10,000. Failure by us to withhold the income tax fully and timely may result in a fine of 50% to three times of the unpaid tax and failure by our ADS holders to pay the tax fully and timely may result in late payment penalties, or a fine of 50% to three times of the unpaid tax.

In addition, if we are treated as a PRC resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, we may be eligible for the benefits of the income tax treaty between the PRC and other jurisdictions in which we may derive income, such as the United States. However, if we are treated as a PRC resident enterprise, we do not expect to withhold at treaty rates if any withholding is required on dividends we pay to our non-resident shareholders (including our ADS holders) notwithstanding such holders may be eligible for the income tax treaty between their resident jurisdictions and the PRC. The United States—PRC tax treaty generally limits PRC withholding on dividends to a rate of 10%. Investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of treaty benefits and the procedure for claiming a refund, if any.

If we are not deemed a PRC resident enterprise, no PRC income tax will be withheld from dividends distributed by us and no PRC income tax will be payable on gains realized from the sale or other disposition of our shares or ADSs by the non-resident holders of our shares or ADSs. SAT Circular 7 further clarifies that, where a non-resident enterprise derives income by acquiring and selling shares in an offshore listed enterprise in the public market, such income shall not be subject to PRC tax. However, given the uncertainty concerning the application of SAT Public Notice 37 and SAT Circular 7, we and our non-PRC resident investors may be at risk of being required to file a return and being taxed under SAT Public Notice 37 and SAT Circular 7, and we may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with SAT Public Notice 37 and SAT Circular 7 or to establish that we should not be taxed under SAT Public Notice 37 and SAT Circular 7 in the future.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of the United States federal income tax considerations relating to the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or common shares by a U.S. Holder (as defined below) that holds our ADSs as “capital assets” (generally, property held for investment) under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. This discussion is based upon existing United States federal income tax law, which is subject to differing interpretations or change, possibly with retroactive effect. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) with respect to any United States federal income tax consequences described below, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will not take a contrary position. This discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be important to particular investors in light of their individual investment circumstances, including investors subject to special tax rules (for example, certain financial institutions, banks, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, broker-dealers, traders in securities that elect mark-to-market treatment, partnerships and their partners, and tax-exempt organizations (including private foundations), holders who are not U.S. Holders, cooperatives, pension plans, U.S. expatriates, persons who acquired ADSs or common shares pursuant to the exercise of any employee share option or otherwise as compensation, holders who own (directly, indirectly or constructively) 10% or more of our stock, holders that hold their ADSs or common shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction, or holders that have a functional currency other than the United States dollar, all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below). In addition, except to the extent described below, this discussion does not discuss any state, local, alternative minimum tax, non-United States tax, non-income tax (such as gift or estate tax), or the Medicare tax considerations. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the United States federal, state, local, and non-United States income and other tax considerations relating to the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or common shares.

General

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or common shares that is, for United States federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes) created in, or organized under the laws of, the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has otherwise elected to be treated as a United States person under the Code.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or common shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding our ADSs or common shares and partners in such partnerships are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or common shares.

It is generally expected that a holder of ADSs should be treated, for United States federal income tax purposes, as the beneficial owner of the underlying shares represented by the ADSs. The remainder of this discussion assumes that a holder of ADSs will be treated in this manner. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of common shares for ADSs will generally not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

Based on the market price of our ADSs and the composition of assets (in particular, the retention of a large amount of cash), we believe that we were a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for United States federal income tax purposes for the taxable year ended December 31, 2017, and we will very likely be classified as a PFIC for our current taxable year ending December 31, 2018 unless the market price of our ADSs increases and/or we invest a substantial amount of the cash and other passive assets we hold in assets that produce or are held for the production of non-passive income. A non-United States corporation, such as our company, will be classified as a “passive foreign investment company”, or “PFIC”, for United States federal income tax purposes, if, in the case of any particular taxable year, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income or (ii) 50% or more of the average quarterly value of its assets (as determined on the basis of fair market value) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, cash is categorized as a passive asset and the company’s unbooked intangibles associated with active business activities may generally be classified as non-passive assets. Passive income generally includes, among other things, dividends, interest, rents, royalties, and gains from the disposition of passive assets. We will be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets and earning a proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, more than 25% (by value) of the stock.

If we are classified as a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or common shares, we generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which such U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or common shares even if we cease to meet the threshold requirements for PFIC status, unless a U.S. Holder makes a taxable “deemed sale” election that may allow the U.S. Holder to eliminate the continuing PFIC status under certain circumstances.

The United States federal income tax rules that apply if we are classified as a PFIC for our current or future taxable years are generally discussed below under “Passive foreign investment company rules.”

Dividends

Subject to the discussion below under “Passive foreign investment company rules,” any cash distributions (including the amount of any PRC tax withheld) paid on our ADSs or common shares out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles, will generally be includible in the gross income of a U.S. Holder as dividend income on the day actually or constructively received by the U.S. Holder, in the case of common shares, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs. Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits on the basis of United States federal income tax principles, any distribution paid will generally be treated as a “dividend” for United States federal income tax purposes. A non-corporate recipient of dividend income will generally be subject to tax on dividend income from a “qualified foreign corporation” at a lower applicable capital gains rate rather than the marginal tax rates generally applicable to ordinary income provided that certain holding period requirements are met. A non-United States corporation (other than a corporation that is classified as a PFIC for the taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year) generally will be considered to be a qualified foreign corporation (i) if it is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States which the Secretary of Treasury of the United States determines is satisfactory for purposes of this provision and which includes an exchange of information program, or (ii) with respect to any dividend it pays on stock (or ADSs in respect of such stock) which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Our ADSs are currently listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. We believe that the ADSs will be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States for so long as our ADSs continue to be listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. Since we do not expect that our common shares will be listed on established securities markets, it is unclear whether dividends that we pay on our common shares that are not backed by ADSs currently meet the conditions required for the reduced tax rate. There can be no assurance that our ADSs will continue to be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Furthermore, as mentioned above, we believe that we were a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2017, and we will very likely be classified as a PFIC for our current taxable year ending December 31, 2018. Each non-corporate U.S. Holder is advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the lower capital gains rate applicable to qualified dividend income for any dividends we pay with respect to the common shares and ADSs. Dividends received on our ADSs or common shares will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations.

Dividends will generally be treated as passive income from foreign sources for United States foreign tax credit purposes. A U.S. Holder may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of any foreign withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on our ADSs or common shares. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances. A U.S. Holder who does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign tax withheld, may instead claim a deduction, for United States federal income tax purposes, in respect of such withholding, but only for a year in which such holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes.

Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Common Shares

Subject to the discussion below under “Passive foreign investment company rules,” a U.S. Holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of ADSs or common shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the holder’s adjusted tax basis in such ADSs or common shares. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term if the ADSs or common shares have been held for more than one year and will generally be United States source gain or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. Long-term capital gain of non-corporate U.S. Holders is generally eligible for a reduced rate of taxation. The deductibility of a capital loss is subject to limitations. In the event that gain from the disposition of the ADSs or common shares is subject to tax in the PRC, a U.S. Holder that is eligible for the benefits of the income tax treaty between the United States and the PRC may elect to treat the gain as PRC source income. U.S. Holders are advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the tax consequences if a PRC tax is imposed on a disposition of our ADSs or common shares, including the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

As mentioned above, we believe that we were a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2017, and we will very likely be classified as a PFIC for our current taxable year ending December 31, 2018. If we are classified as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or common shares, and unless the U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election (as described below), the U.S. Holder will generally be subject to special United States federal income tax rules that have a penalizing effect, regardless of whether we remain a PFIC, on (i) any excess distribution that we make to the U.S. Holder (which generally means any distribution paid during a taxable year to a U.S. Holder that is greater than 125 percent of the average annual distributions paid in the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the ADSs or common shares), and (ii) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition, including, under certain circumstance, a pledge, of ADSs or common shares. Under the PFIC rules:

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

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

As an alternative to the foregoing rules, a U.S. Holder of "marketable stock" in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election with respect to our ADSs, provided that the ADSs are regularly traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. In addition, we do not expect that holders of common shares that are not represented by ADSs will be eligible to make a mark-to-market election. Our ADSs may be regularly traded, but no assurances may be given in this regard. If a mark-to-market election is made, the U.S. Holder will generally (i) include as ordinary income for each taxable year that we are a PFIC the excess, if any, of the fair market value of ADSs held at the end of the taxable year over the adjusted tax basis of such ADSs and (ii) deduct as an ordinary loss the excess, if any, of the adjusted tax basis of the ADSs over the fair market value of such ADSs held at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. The U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs would be adjusted to reflect any income or loss resulting from the mark-to-market election. If a U.S. Holder makes an effective mark-to-market election, in each year that we are a PFIC any gain recognized upon the sale or other disposition of the ADSs will be treated as ordinary income and loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election.

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

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

If a U.S. Holder owns our ADSs or common shares during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, the holder generally will be required to file annual reports with the IRS. U.S. Holders are advised to consult their tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of purchasing, holding and disposing ADSs or common shares if we are or become classified as a PFIC, including the possibility of making a mark-to-market election.

Information Reporting

U.S. Holders may be subject to information reporting to the IRS with respect to dividends on and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of our ADSs or common shares. Each U.S. Holder is advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the application of the United States information reporting rules to its particular circumstances.

Certain U.S. Holders who hold “specified foreign financial assets”, including stock of a non-U.S. corporation that is not held in an account maintained by a U.S. “financial institution,” whose aggregate value exceeds US\$50,000 during the tax year, may be required to attach to their tax returns for the year certain specified information. An individual who fails to timely furnish the required information may be subject to a penalty. U.S. Holders who are individuals should consult their own tax advisors regarding their reporting obligations under this legislation.

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. Specifically, we are required to file annually a Form 20-F within four months after the end of each fiscal year, which is December 31. Copies of reports and other information, when so filed, may be inspected without charge and may be obtained at prescribed rates at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information regarding the Washington, D.C. Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding registrants that make electronic filings with the SEC using its EDGAR system. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of quarterly reports and proxy statements, and officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

We will furnish The Bank of New York Mellon, the depository of our ADSs, with our annual reports, which will include a review of operations and annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP, and all notices of shareholders’ meetings and other reports and communications that are made generally available to our shareholders. The depository will make such notices, reports and communications available to holders of ADSs and, upon our request, will mail to all record holders of ADSs the information contained in any notice of a shareholders’ meeting received by the depository from us.

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

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Foreign exchange risk

Our financing activities are denominated mainly in U.S. dollars. The Renminbi, or RMB, is not freely convertible into foreign currencies. Remittances of foreign currencies into the PRC and conversion of foreign currencies into RMB require approval by foreign exchange administrative authorities and certain supporting documentation. The State Administration for Foreign Exchange, under the authority of the People’s Bank of China, controls the conversion of RMB into other currencies. The revenues and expenses of our subsidiaries, and the consolidated VIE and its subsidiaries are generally denominated in RMB and their assets and liabilities are denominated in RMB. We do not believe that we currently have any significant direct foreign exchange risk and have not used any derivative financial instruments to hedge our exposure to such risk. Although in general, our exposure to foreign exchange risks should be limited, the value of your investment in our ADSs will be affected by the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the RMB because the value of our business is effectively denominated in RMB, while the ADSs will be traded in U.S. dollars.

The conversion of RMB into foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, is based on rates set by the People's Bank of China. The PRC government allowed the RMB to appreciate by more than 20% against the U.S. dollar between July 2005 and July 2008. Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation halted and the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. Since June 2010, the RMB has fluctuated against the U.S. dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar in the future.

To the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into RMB for our operations, appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the RMB amount we receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert RMB into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amounts available to us.

As of December 31, 2017, we had RMB-denominated cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments of RMB0.57 billion, HKD-denominated cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments of HKD0.79 million, and U.S. dollar-denominated cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of US\$0.29 billion. Assuming we had converted RMB0.57 billion into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of RMB6.5342 for US\$1.00 as of December 29, 2017, our U.S. dollar cash balance would have been US\$0.37 billion. If the RMB had depreciated by 10% against the U.S. dollar, our U.S. dollar cash balance would have been US\$0.36 billion instead. Assuming we had converted US\$0.29 billion into RMB at the exchange rate of RMB6.5342 for US\$1.00 as of December 29, 2017, our RMB cash balance would have been RMB2.43 billion. If the RMB had depreciated by 10% against the U.S. dollar, our RMB cash balance would have been RMB2.62 billion instead.

Interest rate risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk primarily relates to the interest income generated by excess cash, which is mostly held in interest-bearing bank deposits. We have not used derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. Interest earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. We have not been exposed to, nor do we anticipate being exposed to, material risks due to changes in market interest rates. However, our future interest income may fall short of expectations due to changes in market interest rates.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

Fees and Charges Our ADS holders May Have to Pay

The Bank of New York Mellon, the depository of our ADS program, collects its fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depository collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depository may collect its annual fee for depository services by deduction from cash distributions or by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depository may collect any of its fees by deduction from any cash distribution payable to ADS holders that are obligated to pay those fees. The depository may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid. The depository's corporate trust office at which the ADSs will be administered is located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286. The depository's principal executive office is located at One Wall Street, New York, New York 10286.

Persons depositing or withdrawing shares must pay:

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

\$0.05 (or less) per ADS

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

\$0.05 (or less) per ADSs per calendar year

Registration or transfer fees

Expenses of the depository

Taxes and other governmental charges the depository or the custodian has to pay on any ADSs or shares underlying ADSs, such as stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes

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

For:

- Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property
- Cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal, including if the deposit agreement terminates
- Any cash distribution to ADS holders
- Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities which are distributed by the depository to ADS holders
- Depository services
- Transfer and registration of shares on our share register to or from the name of the depository or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares
- Cable, telex and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement)
- converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars
- As necessary

- As necessary

Fees and Other Payments Made by the Depository to Us

The depository has agreed to reimburse us for our expenses incurred in connection with the establishment of our ADS facility including, investor relations expenses, roadshow expenses, legal fees, stock exchange listing fees or any direct or indirect expenses incurred in connection with the establishment of the facility. The depository has also agreed to provide additional reimbursements to us based on the applicable performance indicators relating to our ADS facility, including ADS issuance and cancellation fees, cash dividend fees and depository servicing fees. In 2017, we received approximately US\$0.13 million (after withholding tax) from the depository.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

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

Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders

None.

Use of Proceeds

The following “Use of Proceeds” information relates to our initial public offering of 7,315,000 ADSs representing 36,575,000 of our common shares, and the underwriters’ full exercise of their option to purchase from us an additional 1,097,250 ADSs representing 5,486,250 common shares, at an initial offering price of US\$12.00 per ADS. Our initial public offering closed in June 2014.

The total expenses incurred for our company’s account in connection with our initial public offering, including the over-allotment option, were approximately US\$11.3 million, including underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately US\$7.1 million, and other related costs of US\$4.2 million. None of the fees and expenses were directly or indirectly paid to the directors, officers, general partners of our company or their associates, persons owning 10% or more of our common shares, or our affiliates.

After deducting the total expenses, we received net proceeds of approximately US\$90.4 million from our initial public offering. As of December 31, 2017, the net proceeds received from our initial public offering had been used for the following purposes:

- Approximately US\$57.2 million to invest in technology, infrastructure and product development efforts;
- Approximately US\$25.3 million to acquire digital media content and exclusive online game licenses; and
- Approximately US\$7.9 million for other general corporate purposes, including working capital needs and potential acquisitions.

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

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report, as required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act.

Based upon that evaluation, our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has concluded that, due to the outstanding material weakness described below, as of December 31, 2017, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file and furnish under the Exchange Act was recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act, for our Company. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of a company’s assets, (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that a company’s receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of a company’s management and directors, and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of a company’s assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to consolidated financial statement preparation and presentation and 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.

As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 using the criteria set forth in the report “Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)” published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (known as COSO). One material weakness in internal control over financial reporting has been identified as of December 31, 2014 and 2015 and had not been remediated as of December 31, 2017. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a 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.

The material weakness identified is related to a lack of accounting resources in U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements. Because of the material weakness described above, our management has concluded that we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

This annual report on Form 20-F does not include an attestation report of the company’s independent registered public accounting firm because the company qualified as an “emerging growth company” as defined under the JOBS Act as of December 31, 2017.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified one material weakness, one significant deficiency and other control deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015, which had not yet been remediated as of December 31, 2017. As defined in standards established by the PCAOB, a “material weakness” is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The material weakness identified was related to a lack of accounting resources in U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements, and the significant deficiency identified was related to a lack of documented comprehensive U.S. GAAP accounting manuals and financial reporting procedures and lack of related implementation controls.

To remediate our identified material weakness, significant deficiency and other control deficiencies in connection with preparation of our consolidated financial statements, we have adopted a number of measures to improve our internal control over financial reporting. For example, we hired a chief financial officer and a senior financial officer, each of whom has a solid understanding of and extensive work experience involving U.S. GAAP and SEC financial reporting. We engaged an external consulting firm to assist us to assess Sarbanes-Oxley compliance readiness and improve overall internal controls. In 2017, we provided our accounting and finance staff with U.S. GAAP training and knowledge sharing, and enhanced our accounting and manual with respect to U.S. GAAP and SEC financial reporting requirements. We will continue to provide our accounting and finance staff with U.S. GAAP training regularly, enhance our accounting manual to provide our accounting team with more comprehensive guidelines on the accounting policies under U.S. GAAP, SEC rules and requirements, and we will continue to review and improve key controls over financial reporting. As such remedial measures had not been fully implemented in the limited time that elapsed since our initial public offering, our management concluded that the material weakness had not been remediated as of December 31, 2017. We still lacked sufficient financial reporting and accounting personnel to formalize key controls over financial reporting and to timely and properly prepare and review financial statements and related footnote disclosures based on U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements. We are fully committed to continue to implement measures to remediate our material weakness, significant deficiency and other control deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting. However, the implementation of these measures may not fully address the deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting. We are not able to estimate with reasonable certainty the costs that we will need to incur to implement these and other measures designed to improve our internal control over financial reporting. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk factors—Risks related to our business and industry—If we fail to implement and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may be unable to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud or fail to meet our reporting obligations, and investor confidence in our company and the market price of our ADSs may be adversely affected.”

Other than as described above, no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting occurred during the period covered by this annual report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that each of Ms. Jenny Wenjie Wu and Mr. Ya Li, our independent directors (under the standards set forth in Rule 5605(a)(2) of the NASDAQ Listing Rules and Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) and chairman of our audit committee, is an audit committee financial expert.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to our directors, officers and employees, including certain provisions that specifically apply to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, other executive officers as defined under Rule 405 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, senior finance officer, controller, senior vice presidents and any other persons who perform similar functions for us. We have filed our code of business conduct and ethics as Exhibit 99.1 to our registration statement on Form F-1 (File Number 333-196221), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014. The code is also available on our official website under the corporate governance section at our investor relations website <http://ir.xunlei.com>.

We hereby undertake to provide to any person without charge, a copy of our code of business conduct and ethics within ten working days after we receive such person's written request.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees by categories specified below in connection with certain professional services rendered by PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP, our principal external auditors, for the periods indicated.

	2015		2016		2017	
	(in US\$)					
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	US\$	746,085	US\$	761,535	US\$	758,028
Audit-related fees ⁽²⁾	US\$	—	US\$	—	US\$	—
All other fees ⁽³⁾	US\$	—	US\$	—	US\$	—

(1) "Audit fees" represents the aggregate fees billed for each of the fiscal years listed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for the audit of our annual financial statements or services that are normally provided by the auditors in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

(2) "Audit-related fees" represents the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors in connection with our initial public offering in 2014, other than the underlying audit and review of financial statements.

(3) "All other fees" means the aggregate fees for services rendered other than services reported under "Audit fees" and "Audit-related fees" provided by our principal auditors.

The policy of our audit committee is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by our independent auditors, including audit services, audit-related services and tax services as described above, other than those for de minimis services which are approved by the audit committee prior to the completion of the audit. Our audit committee has approved all of our audit fees, audit-related fees and tax fees for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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

Not applicable.

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

In December 2014, our board of directors authorized a share repurchase program, or the Repurchase Program, whereby our company may repurchase up to US\$20 million of our common shares or ADSs from December 22, 2014 to December 31, 2015. The share repurchases may be made in accordance with applicable laws and regulations through open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions or other legally permissible means as determined by our management, including through Rule 10b5-1 share repurchase plans. We publicly announced the Repurchase Program on December 22, 2014.

The following table is a summary of the shares repurchased by us during 2015 under the Repurchase Program. No shares were repurchased during 2015 except during the month indicated and all shares were purchased from our employees pursuant to the Repurchase Program.

Period	Total Number of ADSs Purchased	Average Price Paid Per ADS	Total Number of ADSs Purchased as Part of the Publicly Announced Plan	Approximate Dollar Value of ADSs that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan⁽¹⁾
March 12 – March 31	192,803	6.44	192,803	2,814,715
April 7 – April 7	1,000	6.65	1,000	2,813,715
September 29 – September 30	2,940	7.13	2,940	2,810,775
December 18 – December 30	16,876	6.94	16,876	2,793,899
Total	213,619	—	213,619	

(1) Due to the expiration of the Repurchase Program, such amount is no longer available for repurchase after December 31, 2015.

In January 2016, our board of directors authorized a second share repurchase program, or the Second Repurchase Program whereby our company may repurchase up to US\$20 million of our common shares or ADSs from January 26, 2016 to January 26, 2017 through the same means as the Repurchase Program. We publicly announced this Second Repurchase Program on January 27, 2016.

The following table is a summary of the shares repurchased by us during the period covered under the Second Repurchase Program. No shares were repurchased the period covered under the Second Repurchase Program except during the month indicated and all shares were purchased from our employees pursuant to the Second Repurchase Program.

Period	Total Number of ADSs Purchased	Average Price Paid Per ADS	Total Number of ADSs Purchased as Part of the Publicly Announced Plan	Approximate Dollar Value of ADSs that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan⁽¹⁾
March 15, 2016 – March 30, 2016	408,985	6.22	408,985	17,457,081
April 1, 2016 – April 14, 2016	457,900	6.61	457,900	14,431,383
May 2, 2016 – May 31, 2016	449,696	6.28	449,696	11,608,066
June 9, 2016 – June 30, 2016	111,459	5.24	111,459	11,023,861
July 1, 2016 – July 29, 2016	555,357	5.33	555,357	8,061,675
August 1, 2016 – August 30, 2016	229,695	5.83	229,695	6,722,807
September 6, 2016 – September 30, 2016	15,467	5.33	15,467	6,640,423
October 13, 2016 – October 27, 2016	31,400	5.11	31,400	6,479,921
November 18, 2016 – November 30, 2016	21,229	4.61	21,229	6,382,019
December 2, 2016 – December 30, 2016	173,312	4.02	173,312	5,685,050
Total	2,454,500		2,454,500	

(1) Due to the expiration of the Repurchase Program, such amount is no longer available for repurchase after January 26, 2017.

In 2017, we repurchased a total of 93,070 ADSs through privately negotiated transactions from our employees. The repurchases were made not as a part of any publicly announced plans. The details of such repurchases are set out in below table.

Period	Total Number of ADSs Purchased	Average Price Paid Per ADS
January 13, 2017	994	4.34
February 10, 2017	5,553	3.75
March 7, 2017 – March 24, 2017	86,523	3.86
Total	93,070	

Item 16F. Change in Registrant’s Certifying Accountant

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

As a Cayman Islands company listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, we are subject to the corporate governance standards under the NASDAQ Stock Market Rules. Under Nasdaq Stock Market Rule 5615(a)(3), a foreign private issuer such as us may follow its home-country corporate governance practices in lieu of certain of the Nasdaq Stock Market Rules corporate governance requirements. We strive to comply with most of the Nasdaq corporate governance practices to ensure a high standard of corporate governance. However, our current corporate governance practices differ from Nasdaq corporate governance requirements for U.S. companies in certain respects, as summarized below:

Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 5620(a) requires each issuer to hold an annual meeting of shareholders no later than one year after the end of the issuer’s fiscal year-end. The practices of our home country, the Cayman Islands, do not require us to hold annual shareholders meetings every year. We have elected to adopt this practice and did not hold an annual meeting of shareholders for fiscal year 2017. We may, however, hold annual shareholders meeting in the future.

Nasdaq Stock Market Rule 5605(b)(1) requires a Nasdaq-listed company to have a board of directors composed of at least a majority of independent directors. The practices of our home country, the Cayman Islands, do not require us to have a majority of the board of directors composed of independent directors at this time. We have elected to adopt this practice and do not have a board of directors composed of at least a majority of independent directors.

Nasdaq Stock Market Rule 5605(c)(2) requires a Nasdaq-listed company to have an audit committee composed of at least three independent members. The practices of our home country, the Cayman Islands, do not require us to have a three member audit committee at this time. We have elected to adopt this practice and have an audit committee composed of two independent members.

Nasdaq Stock Market Rule 5605(e)(1) requires a Nasdaq-listed company to have a nominations committee composed solely of independent directors to select or recommend for selection director nominees. The practices of our home country, the Cayman Islands, do not require that any of the members of a company’s nominations committee be independent directors. We have elected to adopt this practice and our corporate governance and nominating committee is not composed solely of independent directors.

Nasdaq Stock Market Rule 5605(d)(2) requires a Nasdaq-listed company to have a compensation committee composed solely of independent directors. The practices of our home country, the Cayman Islands, do not require that any of the members of a company’s compensation committee be independent directors. We have elected to adopt this practice in order to utilize the experience of Mr. Chuan Wang and our compensation committee is not composed solely of independent directors.

Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP, our Cayman Islands counsel, has provided a letter to the NASDAQ Stock Market certifying that under Cayman Islands law, we are not required to follow the above corporate governance standards.

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

Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements

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

Item 18. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of Xunlei Limited, its subsidiaries and its variable interest entity and its subsidiaries are included at the end of this annual report.

Item 19. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
1.1	Eighth amended and restated memorandum and seventh amended and restated articles of association of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of our registration statement on Form F-1, as amended (file no. 333-196221), filed with the SEC on June 12, 2014)
2.1	Registrant's specimen American depositary receipt (included in Exhibit 2.3)
2.2	Registrant's specimen certificate for common shares (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of our registration statement on Form F-1, as amended (file no. 333-196221), filed with the SEC on June 12, 2014)
2.3	Deposit agreement among the Registrant, the depositary and holders of American depositary receipts, dated June 23, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form F-1, as amended (File No. 333-196221), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 12, 2014)
4.1	Seventh amended and restated shareholders agreement among the Registrant and its subsidiaries, Shenzhen Xunlei Networking Technologies Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries, shareholders of the Registrant and other parties thereto, dated April 24, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on June 12, 2014)
4.2	Series E preferred share purchase agreement, among the Registrant, Xiaomi Ventures Limited and other parties therein, dated as of February 13, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.3	Warrant issued by the Registrant to Xiaomi Ventures Limited dated as of March 5, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.4	Warrant issued by the Registrant to Skyline Global Company Holdings Limited, dated as of March 5, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.5	Supplemental agreement to Series E preferred share purchase agreement, among the Registrant, Xiaomi Ventures Limited and other parties therein, dated as of March 20, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.6	Series E preferred share purchase agreement, among the Registrant, King Venture Holdings Limited, Morningside China TMT Special Opportunity Fund, L.P., Morningside China TMT Fund III Co-Investment, L.P. and IDG Technology Venture Investment V, L.P., dated as of April 3, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.7	2010 share incentive plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.8	2013 share incentive plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.9	2014 share incentive plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.10	Letter agreement signed by Leading Advice Holdings Limited in relation to 2013 share incentive plan of the Registrant, dated March 20, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.11	Letter agreement signed by Leading Advice Holdings Limited in relation to 2014 share incentive plan of the Registrant, dated May 5, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.12	Letter agreement signed by Leading Advice Holdings Limited in relation to 2013 share incentive plan and 2014 share incentive plan of the Registrant, dated May 19, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.13	Form of indemnification agreement with the Registrant's directors and officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on June 12, 2014)
4.14	Form of employment agreement between the Registrant and Executive Officers of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on June 12, 2014)
4.15	English translation of business operation agreement among Giganology Shenzhen, Shenzhen Xunlei and the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei, dated November 15, 2006, as amended on March 1, 2012 and further amended on September 29, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 of our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35224) filed with the SEC on April 20, 2017)
4.16	English translation of equity pledge agreement among Giganology Shenzhen and the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei dated November 15, 2006, as amended on May 10, 2011, March 1, 2012 and March 10, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.17	English translation of power of attorney between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenglong Zou, dated May 10, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.18	English translation of power of attorney between Giganology Shenzhen and Hao Cheng, dated May 10, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.19	English translation of power of attorney between Giganology Shenzhen and Fang Wang, dated May 10, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.20	English translation of power of attorney between Giganology Shenzhen and Jianming Shi, dated May 10, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.21	English translation of power of attorney between Giganology Shenzhen and Guangzhou Shulian Information Investment Co., Ltd., dated May 10, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.22	English translation of exclusive technical support and services agreement between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei, dated September 16, 2005, as amended on November 15, 2006 and March 10, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.23	English translation of exclusive technology consulting and training agreement between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei, dated September 16, 2005, as amended on November 15, 2006 and March 10, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.24	English translation of proprietary technology license contract between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei, dated March 1, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.25	English translation of intellectual properties purchase option agreement between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei dated March 1, 2012, as amended on March 10, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.26	English translation of loan agreement among Giganology Shenzhen, Guangzhou Shulian Information Investment Co., Ltd., Sean Shenglong Zou, Hao Cheng, Fang Wang and Jianming Shi, dated December 22, 2010, as amended on March 1, 2012 and March 10, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.27	English translation of loan agreement between Giganology Shenzhen and Sean Shenglong Zou, dated May 10, 2011, as amended on March 1, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.28	English translation of equity interests disposal agreement between Giganology Shenzhen, Guangzhou Shulian Information Investment Co., Ltd., Sean Shenglong Zou, Hao Cheng, Fang Wang and Jianming Shi, dated November 15, 2006, as amended on May 10, 2011 and further amended on September 29, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.28 of our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35224) filed with the SEC on April 20, 2017)
4.29	English translation of technology development and software license framework agreement between Shenzhen Xunlei and Xunlei Computer dated December 24, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on May 23, 2014)
4.30	Content protection agreement by and between Shenzhen Xunlei Networking Technologies Co., Ltd. and other parties thereto dated May 22, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 of our registration statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the SEC on June 12, 2014)
4.31	English summary of Assets and Business Transfer Agreement by and between Shenzhen Xunlei Networking Technologies Co., Ltd., Beijing Kingsoft Cloud Network Technology Co., Ltd., Zhuhai Kingsoft Cloud Science and Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing Kingsoft Cloud Science and Technology Co., Ltd. dated September 2, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.31 of our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35224) filed with the SEC on April 20, 2015)
4.32	English translation of the Equity Transfer Agreement dated as of May 13, 2015 by and between Shenzhen Xunlei Networking Technologies Co., Ltd., Beijing Nesound International Media Corp., Ltd. and Shenzhen Xunlei Kankan Information Technologies Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.32 of our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35224) filed with the SEC on April 21, 2016)
4.33	English translation of the Business and Assets Transfer Agreement dated as of May 14, 2015 by and among Shenzhen Xunlei Networking Technologies Co., Ltd., Beijing Nesound International Media Corp., Ltd. and Shenzhen Xunlei Kankan Information Technologies Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.33 of our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35224) filed with the SEC on April 21, 2016)
8.1*	List of significant subsidiaries and variable interest entity of the Registrant
11.1	Code of business conduct and ethics of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-196221) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 12, 2014)

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
<u>12.1*</u>	<u>Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
<u>12.2*</u>	<u>Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
<u>13.1**</u>	<u>Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
<u>13.2**</u>	<u>Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
<u>15.1*</u>	<u>Consent of Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP</u>
<u>15.2*</u>	<u>Consent of Zhong Lun Law Firm</u>
<u>15.3*</u>	<u>Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm</u>
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith

** Furnished herewith

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing its annual report on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Xunlei Limited

By: /s/ Chuan Wang

Name: Chuan Wang

Title: Chairman of the Board

Date: April 25, 2018

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Report of independent registered public accounting firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Xunlei Limited

Opinion on the Financial Statements

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

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP
PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP
Shenzhen, the People’s Republic of China
April 25, 2018

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

Xunlei Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars (“USD”), except for number of shares and per share data)

	Note	As at December 31, 2016	As at December 31, 2017
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	199,504	233,479
Short-term investments	5	181,960	138,915
Accounts receivable, net	6	14,536	40,632
Inventories	10	374	3,879
Deferred tax assets	21	1,221	—
Due from related parties	20	1,097	6,986
Prepayments and other current assets	7	13,593	6,866
Held-for-sale assets	3(b)	20	26
Total current assets		412,305	430,783
Non-current assets:			
Long-term investments	11	40,792	42,741
Deferred tax assets	21	3,272	6,072
Property and equipment, net	8	20,996	24,685
Intangible assets, net	9	10,746	5,511
Goodwill	2(l)	20,497	21,760
Other long-term prepayments and receivables	7	1,187	1,885
Total assets		509,795	533,437
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable (including accounts payable of the consolidated variable interest entities (“VIE”) and its subsidiaries without recourse to the Company of USD 44,162 and USD 68,469 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)		33,376	49,819
Due to a related party (including due to a related party of the consolidated VIE and its subsidiaries without recourse to the Company of USD 45 and USD 10 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	20	45	10
Deferred revenue and income, current portion (including deferred revenue and income, current portion of the consolidated VIE and its subsidiaries without recourse to the Company of USD 22,923 and USD 27,738 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	12	23,194	28,046
Income tax payable (including income tax payable of the consolidated VIE and its subsidiaries without recourse to the Company of USD 2,253 and USD 3,128 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)		2,321	3,128
Accrued liabilities and other payables (including accrued liabilities and other payables of the consolidated VIE and its subsidiaries without recourse to the Company of USD 104,114 and USD 132,901 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	13	33,131	59,871
Held-for-sale liabilities	3(b)	1,338	822
Total current liabilities		93,405	141,696

Xunlei Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheets (Continued)

(Amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars (“USD”), except for number of shares and per share data)

	Note	As at December 31, 2016	As at December 31, 2017
Non-current liabilities:			
Deferred revenue and income, non-current portion (including deferred revenue and income, non-current portion of the consolidated VIE and its subsidiaries without recourse to the Company of USD 3,539 and USD 2,934 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	12	4,082	3,242
Deferred tax liabilities, non-current portion	21	635	—
Due to related parties, non-current portion	20	4,537	4,737
Other long-term payable		886	925
Total liabilities		103,545	150,600
Commitments and contingencies	24		
Equity			
Common shares (USD0.00025 par value, 1,000,000,000 shares authorized, 368,877,209 shares issued and 330,545,000 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2016; 368,877,209 shares issued and 333,643,560 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2017)	15	83	83
Additional paid-in-capital		453,347	461,330
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(13,629)	(7,031)
Statutory reserves		5,132	5,132
Treasury shares (38,332,209 shares and 35,233,649 shares as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively)	15	9	9
Accumulated deficits		(36,704)	(74,526)
Total Xunlei Limited’s shareholders’ equity		408,238	384,997
Non-controlling interests	17	(1,988)	(2,160)
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity		509,795	533,437

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

Xunlei Limited
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(Amounts expressed in thousands of USD,
except for number of shares and per share
data)

	Note	Years ended December 31,		
		2015	2016	2017
Net revenues				
Service revenue		102,325	136,442	169,017
Product revenue		2,512	4,543	32,894
Total revenues, net of rebates and discounts	2(q)	104,837	140,985	201,911
Business taxes and surcharges		(316)	(779)	(1,328)
Net revenues		104,521	140,206	200,583
Cost of revenues				
Service	14	(56,629)	(75,571)	(96,391)
Product	14	(2,621)	(4,357)	(21,485)
Total cost of revenues	14	(59,250)	(79,928)	(117,876)
Gross profit		45,271	60,278	82,707
Operating expenses				
Research and development expenses		(35,762)	(61,169)	(66,947)
Sales and marketing expenses		(12,411)	(14,601)	(19,888)
General and administrative expenses		(28,619)	(26,010)	(36,517)
Assets impairment loss	2(n), 7	—	—	(13,556)
Total operating expenses		(76,792)	(101,780)	(136,908)
Operating loss		(31,521)	(41,502)	(54,201)
Interest income		5,833	2,158	1,967
Interest expense		(239)	(239)	(239)
Other income, net	23	3,627	6,503	7,880
Share of loss from equity investees		(12)	(195)	(1,875)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax		(22,312)	(33,275)	(46,468)
Income tax benefit	21	3,745	2,469	2,252
Net loss from continuing operations		(18,567)	(30,806)	(44,216)
Discontinued operations	3			
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes		9,008	7,791	7,538
Income tax expense		(4,907)	(1,168)	(1,131)
Net profit from discontinued operations		4,101	6,623	6,407
Net loss for the year		(14,466)	(24,183)	(37,809)
Less: net profit/(loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest		(1,299)	(72)	13
Net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited		(13,167)	(24,111)	(37,822)

Xunlei Limited
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss (Continued)

(Amounts expressed in thousands of USD,
except for number of shares and per share
data)

	Note	Years ended December 31,		
		2015	2016	2017
Net loss for the year		(14,466)	(24,183)	(37,809)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income: Currency translation adjustments, net of tax		(9,945)	(9,325)	6,413
Comprehensive loss		(24,411)	(33,508)	(31,396)
Less: comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to non-controlling interest		(1,198)	80	(172)
Comprehensive loss attributable to Xunlei Limited		(23,213)	(33,588)	(31,224)
Earnings/(loss) per share for common shares, basic				
Continuing operations	19	(0.0514)	(0.0919)	(0.1333)
Discontinued operations	19	0.0122	0.0198	0.0193
Total loss per share for common shares, basic		(0.0392)	(0.0721)	(0.1140)
Earnings/(loss) per share for common shares, diluted				
Continuing operations	19	(0.0514)	(0.0919)	(0.1333)
Discontinued operations	19	0.0122	0.0198	0.0193
Total loss per share for common shares, basic		(0.0392)	(0.0721)	(0.1140)
Weighted average number of common shares used in calculating continuing operations				
Basic	19	335,987,595	334,155,668	331,731,963
Diluted	19	335,987,595	334,155,668	331,731,963

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

Xunlei Limited
Consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity

(Amounts expressed in thousands of USD, except for number of shares and per share data)	Common shares		Treasury stock		Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings/ (Accumulated deficits)	Statutory reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	Total Xunlei Limited's shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount							
Balance at January 1, 2015	327,611,487	82	30,274,602	7	446,202	574	5,132	5,894	457,891	(870)	457,021
Issuance of common shares for the vesting of restricted shares and the exercise of share options	—	—	10,991,120	3	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common shares for exercised share options	9,092,265	2	(9,092,265)	(2)	3,630	—	—	—	3,630	—	3,630
Repurchase of common shares	(1,068,095)	—	1,068,095	—	(1,287)	—	—	—	(1,287)	—	(1,287)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	9,728	—	—	—	9,728	—	9,728
Restricted shares vested	3,683,458	1	(3,683,458)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(13,167)	—	—	(13,167)	(1,299)	(14,466)
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,046)	(10,046)	101	(9,945)
Balance at December 31, 2015	339,319,115	85	29,558,094	7	458,270	(12,593)	5,132	(4,152)	446,749	(2,068)	444,681
Issuance of common shares for exercised share options	440,465	—	(440,465)	—	58	—	—	—	58	—	58
Repurchase of common shares	(12,272,500)	(3)	12,272,500	3	(14,329)	—	—	—	(14,329)	—	(14,329)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	9,348	—	—	—	9,348	—	9,348
Restricted shares vested	3,057,920	1	(3,057,920)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(24,111)	—	—	(24,111)	(72)	(24,183)
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,477)	(9,477)	152	(9,325)
Balance at December 31, 2016	330,545,000	83	38,332,209	9	453,347	(36,704)	5,132	(13,629)	408,238	(1,988)	406,250
Issuance of common shares for exercised share options	4,000	—	(4,000)	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	11
Repurchase of common shares	(465,350)	(1)	465,350	1	(358)	—	—	—	(358)	—	(358)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	8,330	—	—	—	8,330	—	8,330
Restricted shares vested	3,559,910	1	(3,559,910)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(37,822)	—	—	(37,822)	13	(37,809)
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,598	6,598	(185)	6,413
Balance at December 31, 2017	333,643,560	83	35,233,649	9	461,330	(74,526)	5,132	(7,031)	384,997	(2,160)	382,837

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

Xunlei Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Amounts expressed in thousands of USD except for number of shares and per share data)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss for the year	(14,466)	(24,183)	(37,809)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash generated from operating activities (note)			
—Depreciation of property and equipment	5,646	6,165	7,948
—Amortization of intangible assets	12,149	2,223	2,101
—Allowance for doubtful accounts	4	—	27
—Impairment of receivables from and prepayments to Kankan	—	—	8,723
—Loss on disposal of property and equipment	4	85	85
—Gain from barter transactions	(409)	—	—
—Share-based compensation	9,728	9,348	8,330
—Share of loss from equity investees	12	195	1,875
—Investment income on short-term investments	(997)	(506)	(728)
—Impairment of property and equipment	—	—	20
—Impairment of intangible assets	—	—	4,833
—Impairment of long-term investments	—	—	596
—Deemed disposal gain on long-term investments	(702)	(689)	(491)
—Interest expense accrued on long-term payable	239	239	239
—Deferred taxes	873	(954)	(2,214)
—Deferred government grants	(1,969)	(3,473)	(3,493)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
—Accounts receivable	1,395	(5,168)	(20,040)
—Prepayments and other assets	3,815	13,947	(11,418)
—Due from/to related parties	(70)	(1,180)	(4,879)
—Accounts payable	301	15,855	9,037
—Inventories	(526)	59	(2,925)
—Deferred revenue	(294)	2,631	(510)
—Income tax payable	153	147	339
—Accrued liabilities and other payables	(1,122)	2,229	26,138
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	13,764	16,970	(14,216)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of short-term investments	(222,157)	(209,034)	(244,781)
Proceeds from disposal of short-term investments	175,513	94,139	291,568
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	25	22	23
Proceeds from disposal of Kankan	16,687	—	—
Proceeds from disposal of long-term investments	—	3,670	191
Purchase of intangible assets	(11,894)	(121)	(481)
Acquisition of long-term investments	(8,330)	(33,233)	(2,793)
Repayment of loans from /(loans to) employees	105	(22)	423
Acquisition of property and equipment	(4,931)	(13,756)	(5,318)
Acquisition of constructions in progress	—	—	(3,624)
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	(54,982)	(158,335)	35,208
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repurchase of shares	(1,287)	(14,319)	(358)
Prepayment for share repurchase plan	288	712	—
Governments grants received	1,055	2,508	2,908
Proceeds from exercise of vested share options	4,974	58	11
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	5,030	(11,041)	2,561
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(36,188)	(152,406)	23,553
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	404,275	361,777	199,504
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(6,310)	(9,867)	10,422
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	361,777	199,504	233,479

Xunlei Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Amounts expressed in thousands of USD except for
number of shares and per share data)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Income tax paid	82	—	—
Non cash investing and financing activities			
—Acquisition of property and equipment in form of other payables	4,468	(1,773)	(2,774)
—Purchase of intangible assets in form of accounts payable	62	—	—

Note: Combines adjustment relating to both continuing and discontinued operations.

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

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Organization and nature of operations

Xunlei Limited, previously known as Giganology Limited, (the “Company”) was incorporated under the law of the Cayman Islands (“Cayman”) as a limited liability company on February 3, 2005. The Company completed its initial public offering (“IPO”) on June 24, 2014 on the NASDAQ Global Market. Each American Depositary Shares (“ADSs”) of the Company represents five common shares.

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries, its variable interest entity (“VIE”) and the VIE’s subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) as follows:

<u>Name of entities</u>	<u>Place of incorporation</u>	<u>Date of incorporation</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>% of direct or indirect economic ownership</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>
Shenzhen Xunlei Networking Technologies, Co., Ltd. (“Shenzhen Xunlei”)	People’s Republic of China (“PRC”)	January 2003	VIE	100%	Development of software, provision of online and related advertising, membership subscription and online game services; as well as sales of software licenses
Giganology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (“Giganology Shenzhen”)	PRC	June 2005	Subsidiary	100%	Development of computer software and provision of information technology services to related companies
Shenzhen Xunlei Wangwenhua Co., Ltd. (formerly known as “Shenzhen Fengdong Networking Technologies Co., Ltd.”) (“Wangwenhua”)	PRC	December 2005	VIE’s subsidiary	100%	Development of software for related companies, provision of advertising services and production of broadcast television programs
Xunlei Networking Technologies (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Xunlei”)	PRC	June 2009	VIE’s subsidiary	100%	Development of software for related companies (note b)
Shenzhen Zhuolian Software Co., Ltd. (formerly known as “Xunlei Software (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.”) (“Zhuolian Software”)	PRC	January 2010	VIE’s subsidiary	100%	Provision of software technology development for related companies
Xunlei Games Development (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (“Xunlei Games”)	PRC	February 2010	VIE’s subsidiary	70%	Development of online game and computer software for related companies and provision of advertising services

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Organization and nature of operations (Continued)

<u>Name of entities</u>	<u>Place of incorporation</u>	<u>Date of incorporation</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>% of direct or indirect economic ownership</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>
Xunlei Network Technologies Limited ("Xunlei BVI")	British Virgin Islands	February 2011	Subsidiary	100%	Holding company
Xunlei Network Technologies Limited ("Xunlei HK")	Hong Kong	March 2011	Subsidiary	100%	Development computer software of related companies and provision of advertising services
Xunlei Computer (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. ("Xunlei Computer")	PRC	November 2011	Subsidiary	100%	Development of computer software and provision of information technology services
Shenzhen Onething Technologies Co., Ltd. ("Onething")	PRC	September 2013	VIE's subsidiary	100%	Development of computer software, sale of hardware, and provision of information technology services
Beijing Xunjing Technologies Co., Ltd. (formerly known as "Wangxin Century Technologies (Beijing) Co., Ltd.") ("Beijing Xunjing")	PRC	October 2015	VIE's subsidiary	100%	Development of computer software and provision of information technology services
Shenzhen Crystal Interactive Technologies Co., Ltd. ("Crystal Interactive")	PRC	May 2016	VIE's subsidiary	100%	Development of computer software and provision of information technology services
Shenzhen Xunlei Venture Capital Partnership Enterprise (Limited Partnership) ("Xunlei Venture Capital")	PRC	June 2016	VIE's subsidiary	99%	Investments in industries and consultation in investments (note c)
Beijing Onething Technologies Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Onething")	PRC	January 2017	VIE's subsidiary	100%	Provision of technology services and development of computer software

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Organization and nature of operations (Continued)

Note a: The English names of the PRC companies represent management's translation of their Chinese names of these companies as they have not adopted formal English names.

Note b: Beijing Xunlei was deregistered in 2017.

Note c: As at December 31, 2017, Xunlei Venture Capital was in the process of deregistration.

The Group engages primarily in the provision of premium downloading services to its members, online advertising services on its websites and mobile phone applications, sales of bandwidth, sales of cloud computing hardwares, platform for live video services, online game platforms for game developers and users, and other internet value added services.

To comply with the PRC laws and regulations that prohibit or restrict foreign ownership of companies that provide online advertising services, operate online games, and hold Internet Content Provider ("ICP") license, the Company conducts its business through Shenzhen Xunlei, its consolidated VIE.

Through the various agreements enacted among the Company, Giganology Shenzhen, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, Shenzhen Xunlei and legal shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei (the "Restructuring"), the Company received all of the economic benefits and residual interest and absorbed all of the risks and expected losses from Shenzhen Xunlei.

Details of certain key agreements with the VIE are as follows:

—**Loan Agreements** between Giganology Shenzhen and the shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei— Giganology Shenzhen provided interest-free loans of RMB 9 million to the legal shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei for them to make contributions as registered capital into Shenzhen Xunlei. The term of these agreements last for two years from the date it was signed, and will be automatically extended afterwards on a yearly basis until each legal shareholder of Shenzhen Xunlei has repaid the loans in its entirety in accordance with the loan agreement. The legal shareholders would not be allowed to transfer their interests in Shenzhen Xunlei without prior consent of Giganology Shenzhen. According to the loan agreements, the loans can only be repaid in the form of common shares of Shenzhen Xunlei. At any time during the term of the loan agreements, Giganology Shenzhen may, at their sole discretion, requires any of the legal shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei to repay all or any portion of their outstanding loan under the agreement.

Under a separate loan agreement between Giganology Shenzhen and Mr. Sean Shenglong Zou as a legal shareholder of Shenzhen Xunlei, Giganology Shenzhen made an additional interest-free loan of RMB20 million to Mr. Sean Shenglong Zou, the entire amount of which was contributed to the registered capital of Shenzhen Xunlei, increasing the registered capital of Shenzhen Xunlei to RMB 30 million. The term of this agreement last for two years from the date it was signed, and will be automatically extended afterwards on a yearly basis until Mr. Zou has repaid the loan in its entirety in accordance with the loan agreement. This loan will be deemed to be repaid when all equity interest held by the shareholders in Shenzhen Xunlei has been transferred to Giganology Shenzhen or its designated parties. At any time during the term of this loan agreement, the Company may, at their sole discretion, require all or any portion of the outstanding loan under the agreement to be repaid.

—**Business Operation Agreements** between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei—Under these agreements, Giganology Shenzhen has the rights to direct the operating activities of Shenzhen Xunlei, including the appointment of senior management. The legal shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei also transferred all their shareholders' rights to Giganology Shenzhen. The term of this agreement will expire in 2016 and may be extended with Giganology Shenzhen's confirmation prior to the expiration date. For instance, in May 2011, Shenzhen Xunlei sought and obtained consent from Giganology Shenzhen and the Company to increase its registered capital by RMB20 million and to revise its articles of association accordingly. This agreement expired on November 15, 2016 and has been extended to 2026.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Organization and nature of operations (Continued)

—**Equity Pledge Agreement** between Giganology Shenzhen and the legal shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei—Under this agreement, the legal shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei pledged all of their equity interests in Shenzhen Xunlei to Giganology Shenzhen. If Shenzhen Xunlei and/or its legal shareholders breach their contractual obligations under this agreement, Giganology Shenzhen, as pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights, including the right to sell the pledged equity interests.

—**Power of Attorney**—Each legal shareholder of Shenzhen Xunlei appointed Giganology Shenzhen as its attorney-in-fact to exercise their shareholders' rights in Shenzhen Xunlei, including shareholders' voting rights. Each power of attorney will remain in force for 10 years unless the business operation agreement among Giganology Shenzhen, Shenzhen Xunlei and the legal shareholders of Shenzhen Xunlei is terminated in advance. This period may be extended at Giganology Shenzhen's discretion.

—**Service Agreements** between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei—Under various service agreements, Giganology Shenzhen will provide services including technical support, training, as well as consulting services to Shenzhen Xunlei in exchange for a service fee. These service agreements include the Exclusive Technology Support and Services Agreement, the Exclusive Technology Consulting and Training Agreement and the Software and Proprietary Technology License Contract. Giganology Shenzhen is entitled to service fees equal to 20%, 20% and 40% of the pre-tax operating profit of Shenzhen Xunlei according to the terms and provisions of these agreements, respectively (in aggregate 80% of pre-tax operating profit of Shenzhen Xunlei). In addition, these agreements also allow both parties to review and adjust the above mentioned percentage every six months according to the business operation and income of Shenzhen Xunlei so as to enable Giganology Shenzhen to extract substantially all the after tax operating profit of Shenzhen Xunlei. The amount of service fees payable from Shenzhen Xunlei to Giganology Shenzhen for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 was USD 1,235,000, USD 1,088,000 and USD 1,155,000, respectively.

For the Exclusive Technology Support and Services Agreement and the Exclusive Technology Consulting and Training Agreement, the term of these agreements will expire in 2025 and may be extended with Giganology Shenzhen's written confirmation prior to the expiration date. Giganology Shenzhen is entitled to terminate the agreement at any time by providing 30 days' prior written notice to Shenzhen Xunlei.

For the Proprietary Technology License Contract, the term of this contract will expire in 2022 and may be extended with Giganology Shenzhen's written confirmation prior to the expiration date. Giganology Shenzhen grants Shenzhen Xunlei a non-exclusive and non-transferable right to use Giganology Shenzhen's proprietary technology. Shenzhen Xunlei can only use the proprietary technology to conduct business according to its authorized business scope. Giganology Shenzhen or its designated representative(s) owns the rights to any new technology developed due to implementation of this contract.

—**Intellectual Properties Purchase Option Agreement** between Giganology Shenzhen and Shenzhen Xunlei. Giganology Shenzhen has an option to acquire Shenzhen Xunlei's intellectual properties at the lowest price permissible by the then-applicable PRC laws and regulation. The term of this contract will expire in 2022 and may be automatically extended for an additional 10 years at Giganology Shenzhen's discretion.

—**Call Option Agreement**—Giganology Shenzhen has an option to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Shenzhen Xunlei at a purchase price equal to RMB 1 or the lowest price permissible by the then-applicable PRC laws and regulation. The term of the agreement will expire in 2022 and may be extended at Giganology Shenzhen's discretion.

As a result of these agreements (collectively defined as "Structured Service Contracts"), Giganology Shenzhen can exercise effective control over Shenzhen Xunlei, receives all of the economic benefits and residual interest and absorbs all of the risks and expected losses from Shenzhen Xunlei as if it were the sole shareholder, and has an exclusive option to purchase all of the equity interest in Shenzhen Xunlei at a minimal price. Therefore, Giganology Shenzhen is considered the primary beneficiary of Shenzhen Xunlei and accordingly Shenzhen Xunlei's results of operations, assets and liabilities have been consolidated in the Company's financial statements.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Organization and nature of operations (Continued)

VIE-Related Risks

It is possible that the Group's operation of certain of its operations and businesses through VIEs could be found by PRC authorities to be in violation of PRC laws and regulations prohibiting or restricting foreign ownership of companies that engage in such operations and businesses. While the Group's management considers the possibility of such a finding by PRC regulatory authorities under current laws and regulations to be remote, on January 19, 2015, the Ministry of Commerce of the PRC, or (the "MOFCOM") released on its Website for public comment a proposed PRC law (the "Draft FIE Law") that appears to include VIEs within the scope of entities that could be considered to be foreign invested enterprises (or "FIEs") that would be subject to restrictions under existing PRC law on foreign investment in certain categories of industry. Specifically, the Draft FIE Law introduces the concept of "actual control" for determining whether an entity is considered to be an FIE. In addition to control through direct or indirect ownership or equity, the Draft FIE Law includes control through contractual arrangements within the definition of "actual control." If the Draft FIE Law is passed by the People's Congress of the PRC and goes into effect in its current form, these provisions regarding control through contractual arrangements could be construed to reach the Group's VIE arrangements, and as a result the Group's VIEs could become explicitly subject to the current restrictions on foreign investment in certain categories of industry. The Draft FIE Law includes provisions that would exempt from the definition of foreign invested enterprises entities where the ultimate controlling shareholders are either entities organized under PRC law or individuals who are PRC citizens. The Draft FIE Law does not make clear how "control" would be determined for such purpose, and is silent as to what type of enforcement action might be taken against existing VIEs that operate in restricted industries and are not controlled by entities organized under PRC law or individuals who are PRC citizens. If a finding were made by PRC authorities, under existing laws and regulations or under the Draft FIE Law if it becomes effective, that the Group's operation of certain of its operations and businesses through VIEs, regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over the licensing and operation of such operations and businesses would have broad discretion in dealing with such a violation, including levying fines, confiscating the Group's income, revoking the business or operating licenses of the affected businesses, requiring the Group to restructure its ownership structure or operations, or requiring the Group to discontinue all or any portion of its operations. Any of these actions could cause significant disruption to the Group's business operations, and have a severe adverse impact on the Group's cash flows, financial position and operating performance.

In addition, it is possible that the contracts among the Group, the Group's VIEs and shareholders of its VIEs would not be enforceable in China if PRC government authorities or courts were to find that such contracts contravene PRC law and regulations or are otherwise not enforceable for public policy reasons. In the event that the Group was unable to enforce these contractual arrangements, the Group would not be able to exert effective control over the affected VIEs. Consequently, such VIE's results of operations, assets and liabilities would not be included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. If such were the case, the Group's cash flows, financial position and operating performance would be severely adversely affected. The Group's contractual arrangements with respect to its consolidated VIEs are approved and in place. The Group's management believes that such contracts are enforceable, and considers the possibility remote that PRC regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over the Group's operations and contractual relationships would find the contracts to be unenforceable.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of presentation and use of estimates

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). Significant accounting policies followed by the Group in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements are summarized below.

The Restructuring was accounted for at historical costs. The assets and liabilities of Shenzhen Xunlei are consolidated in the Company’s financial statements at carryover basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. Significant accounting estimates reflected in the Group’s consolidated financial statements mainly include allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation allowance of deferred tax assets, sales rebate to advertising agencies, amortization period of online game revenue, amortization of content copyrights, fair value of content copyrights exchange, impairment assessment of goodwill and impairment assessment of long-lived assets. In addition, the Group uses assumptions in a valuation model to estimate the fair value of share options granted, warrants issued and underlying common shares.

Management bases the estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(b) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries, VIE for which the Company is the primary beneficiary and its subsidiaries. All significant transactions and balances among the Company, its subsidiaries, VIE and its subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation.

A subsidiary is an entity in which the Company, directly or indirectly, controls more than one-half of the voting power, or has the power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors to cast majority of votes at meetings of the board of directors or to govern the financial and operating policies of the investee under a statute or agreement among the shareholders or equity holders.

An entity is considered to be a VIE if the entity’s equity holders do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties.

The Group consolidates entities for which the Company is the primary beneficiary if the entity’s other equity holders do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties.

In determining whether the Company or its subsidiary is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, the Company considered whether it has the power to direct activities that are significant to the VIE’s economic performance, including the power to appoint senior management, right to direct company strategy, power to approve capital expenditure budgets, and power to establish and manage ordinary business operation procedures and internal regulations and systems.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Consolidation (Continued)

Management has evaluated the contractual arrangements among Giganology Shenzhen, Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders and concluded that Giganology Shenzhen receives all of the economic benefits and absorbs all of the expected losses from Shenzhen Xunlei and has the power to direct the aforementioned activities that are significant to Shenzhen Xunlei's economic performance, and is the primary beneficiary of Shenzhen Xunlei. Therefore, Shenzhen Xunlei and its subsidiaries' results of operation, assets and liabilities have been included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Management monitors the regulatory risk associated with these contractual arrangements. See Note 25 for further discussion.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of the net assets of a subsidiary attributable to interests that are not owned by the Company. The non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated balance sheets, separately from equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group is presented on the face of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as an allocation of the total income or loss for the year/period between non-controlling shareholders and the shareholders of the Company.

(c) Discontinued operations

When disposals that represent a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on the entity's results and operations would qualify as discontinued operations. Discontinued operations are reported when a component of an entity comprising operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the entity is classified as held for disposal or has been disposed of, if the component either (1) represents a strategic shift or (2) have a major impact on an entity's financial results and operations. Examples include a disposal of a major geographical location, line of business, or other significant part of the entity, or disposal of a major equity method investment. In the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, result from discontinued operations is reported separately from the income and expenses from continuing operations and prior periods are presented on a comparative basis. Cash flows for discontinuing operations are presented separately in note 3. In order to present the financial effects of the continuing operations and discontinued operations, revenues and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated except for those revenues and expenses that are considered to continue after the disposal of the discontinued operations.

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as assets held for sale when the carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset or disposal group must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets or disposal groups and the sale must be highly probable. Non-current assets classified as held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying or fair value less costs to sell.

(d) Foreign currency translation

The Company's reporting and functional currency is the United States Dollar ("USD"). Xunlei BVI and Xunlei HK's functional currency is the USD. The functional currency of other subsidiaries, VIE and its subsidiaries located in the PRC is the Renminbi ("RMB"), which is their respective local currency. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are remeasured into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are remeasured into the functional currency using the applicable exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are included in other income (loss) within the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Company uses the monthly average exchange rate for the year and the exchange rates at the balance sheet date to translate the operating results and financial position, respectively, of its subsidiaries whose functional currency is other than the USD. The resulting translation differences are recorded in cumulated translation adjustments, a component of shareholders' equity.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(d) Foreign currency translation (Continued)

The exchange rate used is released by Chinese State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in bank and time deposits placed with banks or other financial institutions, which have original maturities of three months or less and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

(f) Short-term investments

Short-term investments include deposits placed with banks with original maturities of more than three months but less than one year and investments in financial instruments with a variable interest rate indexed to the performance of underlying assets. In accordance with *ASC 825 Financial Instruments*, for investments in financial instruments with a variable interest rate indexed to performance of underlying assets, the Group elected the fair value method at the date of initial recognition and carried these investments subsequently at fair value. Changes in the fair value are reflected in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Interest generated from short term investments are recorded when interest payments are received at the maturity date. It is recorded as "other income" on the statement of comprehensive income and measured based on the actual amount of interest the Group received.

(g) Fair value of financial instruments

The Group's financial instruments consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, other receivables, amounts due from/(to) related parties, accounts payable, and other payables. The carrying value of these balances, with the exception of short-term investments (see note 2 (f)), approximates their fair value due to the current and short term nature of these balances.

(h) Accounts receivable, net

Accounts receivable are presented net of allowance for doubtful accounts. The Group evaluates the creditworthiness of each customer at the time when services are rendered and continuously monitor the recoverability of the accounts receivable.

The Group uses specific identification method in providing for bad debts when facts and circumstances indicate that collection is doubtful and a loss is probable and estimable. If the financial conditions of its customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances might be required. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on the best facts available and is re-evaluated and adjusted on a regular basis as additional information is received.

Some of the factors that the Group considers in determining whether a bad debt allowance is recorded on an individual customer are:

- 1) the customer's past payment history and whether it fails to comply with its payment schedule;
- 2) whether the customer is in financial difficulty due to economic or legal factors;
- 3) a significant dispute with the customer has occurred;
- 4) the objective evidence which indicates non-collectability of the accounts receivable.

The allowances provided for Accounts Receivable from continuing operations as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 were USD 119,000 and USD 31,000, respectively.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(h) Accounts receivable, net (Continued)

If the Group determines that an allowance is needed for a customer, the Group will discontinue business with them unless they start to resume payment. The accounts receivable is written-off when the Group ceases pursuing collection. Any changes in the estimates may cause the Group's operating results to fluctuate.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using actual cost on a weighted average basis. Net realizable value is the amount that can be realized from the sale of the inventory in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realization.

An allowance is recorded for excess inventory and obsolescence based on the lower of cost or net realizable value.

(j) Long-term investments

The Group holds investments in privately held companies. The Group accounts for these investments over which it has significant influence but does not own a majority equity interest or otherwise control using the equity method of accounting. For investments in an investee over which the Group does not have significant influence and of which the investee has no readily determinable fair value, the Group carries the investment using the cost method. Under the cost method, the investment is measured initially at cost. The investment carried at cost should recognize income when dividends are received from the distribution of the investee's earnings. The Group assesses its long-term investments for other-than-temporary impairment by considering factors including, but not limited to, current economic and market conditions, operating performance of the companies, including current earnings trends and undiscounted cash flows, and other company-specific information. The fair value determination, particularly for investments in privately-held companies, requires significant judgment to determine appropriate estimates and assumptions. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could affect the calculation of the fair value of the investments and determination of whether any identified impairment is other-than-temporary. During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 the Group recognised an impairment of USD 0.8 million, USD 1.66 million and USD 0.6 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31 2017, the Group recognised share of loss of associate of USD 1.3 million for Big Data.

(k) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Residual rate is determined based on the economic value of the asset at the end of the estimated useful life as a percentage of the original cost. If the company commits to a plan to abandon a long-lived asset before the end of its previous estimated useful life, depreciation shall be revised to reflect a shortened useful life.

	Estimated useful lives	Residual rate
Servers and network equipment	5 years	5%
Computer equipment	5 years	5%
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	5 years	5%
Motor vehicles	5 years	5%
Leasehold improvements	shorter of lease term or 3 years	—

Repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Expenditures that substantially increase an asset's useful life are capitalized. Upon sale or disposition, gain or loss on the disposal of property and equipment is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant assets and is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the financial statements.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(l) Goodwill

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

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

No goodwill impairment losses were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017 based on the impairment test performed by the Group.

(m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which include computer software, internal use software development costs, online game licenses, domain names, land use right, trademarks, technology (including right-to-use) and non-compete agreement, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any. Exclusive game licenses are amortized using the straight-line method over their licensing period of three years. Computer software, internal use software and domain name are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life of five years. Land use right is amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life of thirty years.

(n) Impairment of long-lived assets

For other long-lived assets, the Group evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may no longer be recoverable. The Group assesses the recoverability of the long-lived assets by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived assets to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be received from use of the assets and their eventual disposition at the lowest level of identifiable cash flows. Such assets are considered to be impaired if the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets. If the Group identifies an impairment, the carrying value of the asset will be reduced to its estimated fair value based on a discounted cash flow approach or, when available and appropriate, to comparable market values. The impairment of online game licenses were USD 770,000, USD 721,000 and USD 765,000 as of December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. The intangible assets arising from acquisition of Kingsoft Cloud Holdings, comprised of trademarks, non-compete agreement, and related technology (including right-to-use), were impaired by USD 3,232,000, USD 322,000 and USD 1,381,000, respectively as of December 31, 2017.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(o) Commitments and contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Group is subject to contingencies, such as legal proceedings and claims arising out of its business, that cover a wide range of matters. Liabilities for such contingencies are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated. In regards to legal cost, the Group recorded such costs as incurred.

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Group, but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Group's management and its legal counsel assess such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Group or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Group, in consultation with its legal counsel, evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Group's financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable, but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

(p) Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating lease are charged to the statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(q) Revenue recognition

The Group generates revenues from various streams. Net revenues presented in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income represent revenues from service and product sales net off sales discount, value-added tax and related surcharges. The Group operates a prepaid virtual items system, under which, prepaid virtual items at fixed face value are sold to third parties. Virtual items purchased can be used to subscribe for membership or purchase of virtual items in online games, as discussed below. Virtual items sold but not yet consumed by the users are recorded as "Receipts in advance from customers" and upon consumption, they are recognized as membership subscription and online game revenue according to the respective prescribed revenue recognition policies addressed below.

I) Subscription revenues

The Group operates a VIP membership program where VIP members can have access to high speed online acceleration services, online streaming and other access privileges. The membership fee is time-based and is collected up-front from subscribers except in the cases when they elect to pay via their mobile operators. The membership fee is collected when the subscribers pay for the monthly phone bills. The terms of time-based subscriptions range from one month to twelve months, with the subscribers having the option to renew the contract. The receipt of subscription fee is initially recorded as deferred revenue and revenue is recognized rateably over the period of subscription as services are rendered. Unrecognized portion beyond 12 months from balance sheet date is classified as a long-term liability. The Group evaluated the principal versus agent criteria and determined that the Group is the principal in the transaction and accordingly record revenue on a gross basis. In determining whether to report revenues gross for the amount of subscription revenue, the Group assesses whether it maintains the principal relationship with the VIP members, whether it bears the credit risk and whether it establishes prices for the end users. Service fees levied by online system, fixed phone line and mobile payment channels ("Payment handling charges") are recorded as the cost of revenues in the same period as the revenue for the membership fee is recognized.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(q) Revenue recognition (Continued)

II) Advertising revenues

Advertising revenues are derived principally from arrangements where the customers pay to place their advertisements on the Group's platform in different formats over a particular period of time. Such formats generally includes but are not limited to videos, banners, links, logos and buttons. Advertisements on the Group's platform are generally charged on the basis of duration, and advertising contracts are signed to establish the fixed price and the advertising services to be provided. The Group enters into advertising contracts with third party advertising agencies that represents advertisers, as well as directly with advertisers. A typical contract term would range from a few days to 3 months. Both third party advertising agencies and direct advertisers are generally billed at the end of the display period and payments are due usually within 3 months.

Where the Group's customers purchase multiple advertising spaces with different display periods in the same contract, the Group allocates the total consideration to the various advertising elements based on their relative fair values and recognizes revenue for the different elements over their respective display periods. The Group determines the fair values of different advertising elements based on the prices charged when these elements were sold on a standalone basis. The Group recognizes revenue on the elements delivered and defers the recognition of revenue for the fair value of the undelivered elements until the remaining obligations have been satisfied. Where all of the elements within an arrangement are delivered uniformly over the agreement period, the revenue is recognized on a straight line basis over the contract period.

Transactions with third party advertising agencies

For contracts entered into with third party advertising agencies, the third party advertising agencies will in turn sell the advertising services to advertisers. Revenue is recognized ratably over the contract period of display based on the following criteria:

- There is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists—the Group will enter into framework and execution agreements with the advertising agencies, specifying price, advertising content, format and timing
- Price is fixed and determinable—prices charged to the advertising agencies are specified in the agreements, including relevant discount and rebate rates
- Services are rendered—the Group recognizes revenue ratably over the contract period of display
- Collectability is reasonably assured—the Group assesses credit history of each advertising agency before entering into any framework and execution agreements. If the collectability from the agencies is assessed as not reasonably assured, the Group recognizes revenue only when the cash is received and all the other revenue criteria are met.

The Group provides sales incentives in the forms of discounts and rebates to third party advertising agencies based on purchase volume. As the advertising agencies are viewed as the customers in these transactions, revenue is recognized based on the price charged to the agencies, net of sales incentives provided to the agencies. Sales incentives are estimated and recorded at the time of revenue recognition based on the contracted rebate rates and estimated sales volume based on historical experience.

Transactions with third party advertising platforms

Xunlei began to cooperate with third party advertising platforms such as Guandongtong and Baidu since the fourth quarter in 2015. In this business model, advertisers put their content on third party advertising platforms and platforms will dispatch the advertising content to Xunlei's platforms by certain analysis systematically. As the third party advertising platforms are viewed as the customers in these transactions, revenue is recognized monthly based on the data publicized on third party platforms and the price charged to these advertising platforms.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(q) Revenue recognition (Continued)

II) Advertising revenues (Continued)

Transactions with advertisers

The Group also enters into advertisement contracts directly with advertisers. Under these contracts, similar to transactions with third party advertising agencies, the Group recognizes revenue ratably over the contract period of display. The terms and conditions, including price, are fixed according to the contract between the Group and the advertisers. The Group also performs credit assessment of all advertisers prior to entering into contracts. Revenue is recognized based on the amount charged to the advertisers, net of discounts.

The Group has estimated and recorded sales rebates provided to the agencies and advertisers of USD 1,179,000, USD 15,000 and USD 440,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

III) Other internet value-added services

i) Online game revenues

Online games comprise web games, mobile games and PC games. Users play games through the Group's platform free of charge and are charged for purchases of virtual items including consumable and perpetual items, which can be utilized in the online games to enhance their game-playing experience. Consumable items represent virtual items that can be consumed by a specific user within a specified period of time. Perpetual items represent virtual items that are accessible to the users' account over the life of the online game.

Pursuant to contracts signed between the Group and game developers, revenue from the sale of virtual items are shared based on a pre-agreed ratio for each game. The Group enters into both non-exclusive and exclusive licensing contracts with game developers.

Non-exclusive game licensed contracts

The games under non-exclusive licensed contracts are maintained, hosted and updated by the game developers. The Group mainly provides access to the platform and limited after-sale services to the game players. The determination of whether to record these revenues using the gross or net method is based on an assessment of various factors; the primary factors are whether the Group acts as the principal in offering services to the game players or as agent in the transaction, and the specific requirements of each contract. The Group determined that for non-exclusive game licensed arrangements, the third party game developers are the principal given that the game developers design and develop the game services offered, have reasonable latitude to establish prices of game virtual items, and are responsible for maintaining and upgrading the game content and virtual items. Accordingly, the Group records online game revenue, net of the portion remitted to the game developers.

Given that online games are managed and administered by the game developers for non-exclusive licensed games, the Group does not have access to the data on the consumption details and the types of virtual items purchased by the game players. The Group has adopted a policy to recognize revenues relating to both consumable and perpetual items over the shorter of 1) estimated lives of the games and 2) the estimated lives of the user relationship with the Group, which were approximately one to ten months for the periods presented.

Adjustments arising from the changes of estimated lives of virtual items are applied prospectively as such changes are resulted from new information indicating a change in the game player behavioral patterns.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(q) Revenue recognition (Continued)

III) Other internet value-added services (Continued)

i) Online game revenues (Continued)

Exclusive licensing game contracts

For exclusive licensing contracts with game developers, the games are maintained and hosted by the Group. Accordingly, the Group is determined to be the principal, the Group records online game revenue on a gross basis, with the amount remitted to the game developers reported as cost of revenue. Payment handling charges are recognized as cost of revenues when the related revenues are recognized.

For exclusive licensed games which are maintained on the Group's server, the Group has access to the data on the consumption details and types of virtual items purchased by the game players. The Group does not maintain information on consumption details of virtual items, and only have limited information related to the frequency of log-ons. Given that a substantial portion of the virtual items purchased by the game players in exclusive licensed games are perpetual items, management determined that it would be most appropriate to recognize revenue over the shorter of 1) estimated lives of the games and 2) the estimated lives of the user relationship with the Group, which were approximately one to six months for the periods presented. Revenues related to consumable items are recognized immediately upon consumption.

Game players can purchase prepaid virtual items which can be used to purchase virtual items via online channels. The Group incurs service fees levied by those payment channels, and such payment expenses are recorded as the cost of revenues when the related revenues are recognized.

For both non-exclusive and exclusive licensed games, the Group estimates the life of virtual items to be the shorter of the estimated lives of the games and the estimated lives of the user relationship. The estimated user relationship period is based on data collected from those users who have purchased virtual items. To estimate the life of the user relationship, the Group maintains a software system that captures the following information for each user: the date of first log-on, the date the user ceases to play the game and frequency of log-ons. The Group estimates the life of the user relationship to be the weighted average period from the first purchase of a virtual item to the date the user ceases to play the game based on the frequency of log-ons.

To estimate the life of the games, the Group considers both games that they operate as well as games in the market that are of a similar nature. The Group categorizes these games by their nature, such as simulation games, role playing games and others, which appeal to players belonging to different demographics. The Group estimates that the life of each group of the games to be the average period from the date of launch for such games to the date the games are expected to be removed from the website or terminated altogether. When the Group launches a new game, they estimate the life of the game and user relationship based on lives of other similar games in the market until the new game establishes its own history. The Group also considers the game's profile, attributes, target audience, and its appeal to players of different demographic groups in estimating the user relationship period.

The consideration of user relationship with each online game is based on the Group's best estimate that takes into account all known and relevant information at the time of assessment. Adjustments arising from the changes of estimated lives of virtual items are applied prospectively as such changes are resulted from new information indicating a change in the game player behavioral patterns. Any changes in the estimates of lives of virtual items may result in the Group's revenues being recognized on a basis different from prior periods and may cause the Group's operating result to fluctuate. The Group periodically assesses the estimated lives of the virtual items and any changes from prior estimates are accounted for prospectively. Any adjustments arising from changes in user relationship as a result of new information will be accounted as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with *ASC 250 Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(q) Revenue recognition (Continued)

III) Other internet value-added services (Continued)

i) Online game revenues (Continued)

The Group entered into a legally binding agreement to sell its web game business in December 2017. Web game revenue recognized from discontinued operations was USD 25,160,000, USD 15,981,000 and USD 11,428,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

ii) Live video revenue

The Group operates live video platform and users can purchase virtual items which they can then send to performers in the live video platform. The revenue from live video is recognized at fair value of the virtual items, as Xunlei is the principal in this arrangement, based on actual consumption of virtual items by the paying users.

iii) Revenues from traffic referral programs

The Group enters into contracts with certain third party portals/websites to earn revenue by redirecting online traffic to these third party portals/websites. On a monthly basis, the Group receives data on the user traffic and the related monthly revenue from these third party portals/ websites. Under these programs, the Group recognizes its share of revenues based on contractual rates applied to user traffic redirected to the advertisements of the third parties.

iv) Revenues from cloud computing

As part of the Group's cloud computing business, Project Crystal, the Group engages in sale of Zhuanqianbao ("ZQB") and OneThing Cloud. ZQB and OneThing Cloud are personal cloud hardware devices.

ZQB and OneThing Cloud also allow users to share their idle bandwidth with the Group, in exchange for crystal points and LinkTokens, respectively. Crystal points, which can be converted into cash based on a pre-set exchange rate, will only be given to the users when they successfully shared unused bandwidth with the Group, whereas LinkTokens are not convertible into cash but they can be redeemed for the services offered in the platforms of the Group under the terms determined by the Group. Although the Group has not publicly announced the full details of the redemption process, the LinkTokens represent the Group's obligation to deliver future services. Therefore, the Group receives an identifiable benefit, being the bandwidth, from the users in exchange for the crystal points and LinkTokens. The Group determined that ZQB and OneThing Cloud sold to users represent identifiable benefit to the users that is separable from the ability to sell bandwidth back to the Group and the bandwidth purchased from the users represent identifiable benefit to the Group, which the Group can reasonably estimate the fair value of this benefit, that is separable from ZQB and OneThing Cloud.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(q) Revenue recognition (Continued)

iv) Revenues from cloud computing (Continued)

The sales of ZQB and OneThing Cloud and purchase of excess bandwidth by the Group are considered separate transactions. Therefore, sales of ZQB and OneThing Cloud are reported as revenue, while crystal points and LinkTokens given for purchase of bandwidth are reported as bandwidth cost.

The Group sells ZQB and OneThing Cloud through online e-commerce platforms. The revenue from ZQB and OneThing Cloud is recognized when the item is dispatched to the end customers.

The LinkTokens issued represent the Group's obligation to deliver future services. Therefore, deferred revenue was recognized for all LinkTokens issued. Revenue will be recognized upon redemption of the LinkTokens, the fair value of which is measured by bandwidth costs divided by total number of LinkTokens issued. Breakage is taken into account based on historical experience.

The core business principle of cloud computing is to collect idle uplink capacity from individuals with compensation, and sells to online video streaming platforms. On a monthly basis, the Group records the bandwidth it delivers and recognizes revenue from these online video streamers under contractual rates applied (price per GB of bandwidth multiplies total GBs of bandwidth per month). The cost of collecting idle bandwidth is recorded as bandwidth costs within cost of revenues upon the Group receives the idle bandwidth.

Revenue is recognized net of return allowances when the products are delivered and title passes to customers. Return allowances, which reduce net revenues, are estimated based on historical experiences. Product warranties are estimated and recognized at the time the Company recognizes revenue. The warranty periods is 1 year. The Company accrues warranty liabilities at the time of sale, based on historical and projected incident rates and expected future warranty costs.

(r) Barter transactions

The Group also enters into agreements with third parties (mainly video streaming internet platform) to exchange content. The exchanged content provides rights for each respective party only to broadcast the content received on its own website; though, each party retains the right to continue broadcasting and or sub-license the rights to the content it surrendered in the exchange. These transactions are non-monetary transactions similar to barter transactions, and the Group follows ASC 845, Non-Monetary Transactions and ASC 360-10, Property, Plant, and Equipment. Such barter transactions should be recorded at fair value of the surrendered assets in the transaction unless such fair value are not determinable within reasonable limits. The Group estimated the fair value of the content by gathering "price reference" of cash sub-licensing transactions of each exclusive content right and categorizing it into two buckets (1) cash transaction prices with established counterparties and (2) cash transaction prices with less established counterparties. With this information, the Group calculates an "average cash transaction price" for each category to be used as a reference for the non-monetary transaction. The attributable cost of the related exclusive Content Copyright surrendered is released and recorded as the cost of the barter transaction using the individual-film-forecast computation method. This method calculates such cost based on the ratio of the estimated fair value of the exchanged content over the aggregated estimated fair value to be generated by the exclusive Content Copyrights for their whole license period or estimate useful lives. The Group revisits the forecast at each quarter or year end and make adjustment, when appropriate.

The Group generated net gains amounting to USD 137,000 from barter transactions, which is the net amount of proceeds of USD 409,000 after deducting related allocation of cost of USD 247,000 and business tax and surcharge of USD 25,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. No similar transactions occurred for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(s) Sales and marketing expenses

Sales and marketing expenses comprise primarily of salary, commission and benefits of sales and marketing personnel and external advertising and market promotion expenses. The external advertising and market promotion expenses from continuing operations amounted to approximately USD 6,019,000, USD 6,666,000 and USD 10,345,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Shipping and handling fee is recorded in sales and marketing expenses.

(t) General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salary and benefits, professional service fees, legal expenses and other administrative expenses.

(u) Research and development costs

The Group incurred research and development costs to develop its downloading software. Costs incurred during the research phase are expensed as incurred. Costs incurred for the development of the downloading software prior to the establishment of technological feasibility, which is when a working model is available, are expensed when incurred. The development costs qualified for capitalization have been immaterial for the periods presented.

The Group also incurred development costs in connection with an internal-use ERP software to further enhance management to monitor the business. While internal and external costs incurred during the preliminary project stage are expensed as incurred, costs relating to activities during the application development stages have been capitalized. During each of the three years ended December 31, 2017, no software development costs were capitalized as intangible assets.

In addition, the Group incurred other research and development costs in relation to software used to support its operations. Any development costs qualified for capitalization were immaterial for the periods presented.

(v) Taxation and uncertain tax positions

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements' carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax loss carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the difference is expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the carrying amount of deferred tax assets if it is considered more likely than not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The estimation of future taxable income involves significant judgement and estimates. Based on management's estimated future taxable income, management concluded that it is more likely than not that the net operating losses carried forward can be utilized prior to their respective expiration dates. The Group adopted the guidance regarding uncertain tax positions and evaluated its open tax positions that exist in each jurisdiction for each reporting period. If an uncertain tax position is taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, the tax benefit from that uncertain position is recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements if it is more likely than not that the position is sustainable upon examination by the relevant taxing authority. The Group did not have any significant uncertain tax position and there was no effect on its financial condition or results of operations as a result of implementing the new guidance. The Group recognizes interest and penalties accrued on any unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense, if any. No significant interest and penalties were recorded in the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(v) Taxation and uncertain tax positions (Continued)

Transition from PRC Business Tax to PRC Value Added Tax

VAT payable on goods sold or taxable labor services provided by a general VAT taxpayer for a taxable period is the net balance of the output VAT for the period after crediting the input VAT for the period. In addition to the product revenues currently subject to VAT at a rate of 17%, the Group's advertising revenues, subscription revenue, online game revenue, revenue from cloud computing and live video revenue are now subject to VAT at a rate of 6%.

(w) Retirement benefits

Full-time employees of the Company's subsidiaries, consolidated VIE and its subsidiaries in the PRC participate in a government mandated multi-employer defined contribution plan pursuant to which certain pension benefits, medical care, unemployment insurance, employee housing fund and other welfare benefits are provided to employees. Chinese labor regulations require that the subsidiaries and VIEs of the Company make contributions to the government for these benefits based on certain percentages of the employees' salaries. The Group has no legal obligation for the benefits beyond the contributions made. The total amounts from continuing operations for such employee benefits, which are expensed as incurred, were USD 5,176,000, USD 8,645,000 and USD 10,123,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

(x) Share-based compensation

The Group measures share-based compensation at the grant date based on the fair value of the award determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. As the Group has granted share options and restricted shares with service-only condition, the Group elected to recognize compensation costs net of estimated forfeitures on a straight line basis over the requisite service period, which is generally the same as the vesting period. The amount of compensation cost recognized at any date is at least equal to the portion of the grant-date value of the award that is vested at that date.

(y) Government subsidies

The Group receives subsidies from the local PRC government for general use or purchase of equipment. General-use subsidies which are not subject to any conditions or specific use requirements are recorded as subsidy income in the consolidated statements of operations. Subsidies for purchase of equipment are recorded as deferred government grant when received, and are recorded as other income over the expected useful life of the assets after the related equipment has been purchased.

(z) Segment reporting

The Group's Chief Executive Officer has been identified as the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), who reviews consolidated operating results of the Group when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of the Group as a whole. The Group has internal reporting of revenue, cost and expenses that does not distinguish between segments, and reports costs and expense by nature as a whole. The Group does not distinguish between markets or segments for the purpose of internal reporting. Management has determined that the Group operates and manages its business as a single segment which is the operation of its online media platform. All revenues of the Group are derived from mainland China.

Xunlei Limited
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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(z) Segment reporting (Continued)

An analysis of the different types of revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are summarized as follows:

Revenue from continuing operations (In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Subscription revenue	82,435	90,163	84,956
Advertising revenue	4,802	16,874	22,484
Product revenue (note a)	2,512	4,543	32,894
Other internet value-added services (note b)	15,088	29,405	61,577
Total	104,837	140,985	201,911

note a: Product revenue mainly comprise of sales of ZQB and OneThing Cloud devices.

note b: Other internet value-added services mainly comprise of CDN revenue, live video services, provision of technical services, traffic referral programs, and online game revenue.

The Group is entitled to receive a mutually agreed revenue sharing of the net advertising income, with reference to market price, generated by Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software on a products pre-installed with the technology solution provided by the Group for the period from January 2016 to mid-June 2017 totaling USD 5.8 million, which was recognized as revenue in 2017 (note 20).

(aa) Net income / (loss) per share

Net basic income / (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income / (loss) attributable to holders of common shares by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year using the two class method. Using the two class method, net income / (loss) is allocated between common shares and other participating securities based on their participating rights.

Net diluted income / (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income / (loss) attributable to common shareholders as adjusted for the effect of dilutive common equivalent shares, if any, by the weighted-average number of common and dilutive common equivalents shares outstanding during the year. Dilutive equivalent shares are excluded from the computation of diluted income / (loss) per share if their effects would be anti-dilutive. Common share equivalents consist of the common shares issuable upon the conversion of the stock options, using the treasury stock method.

(bb) Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity of a Group during the period from transactions and other events and circumstances excluding transactions resulting from investments from shareholders and distributions to shareholders. Accumulated other comprehensive income, as presented on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, consists of cumulative translation adjustment.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(cc) Profit appropriation and statutory reserves

The Group's subsidiaries, consolidated VIE and its subsidiaries incorporated in the PRC are required on an annual basis to make appropriations of retained earnings set at certain percentage of after-tax profit determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations ("PRC GAAP"). Appropriation to the statutory general reserve should be at least 10% of the after-tax net income determined in accordance with the legal requirements in the PRC until the reserve is equal to 50% of the entities' registered capital. The Group is not required to make appropriation to other reserve funds and the Group does not have any intentions to make appropriations to any other reserve funds.

The general reserve fund can only be used for specific purposes, such as setting off the accumulated losses, enterprise expansion or increasing the registered capital. Appropriations to the general reserve funds are classified in the consolidated balance sheets as statutory reserves.

There are no legal requirements in the PRC to fund these reserves by transfer of cash to restricted accounts, and the Group does not do so.

The following table presents the balances of registered capital, additional paid-in-capital and statutory reserves of entities within the Group incorporated in China as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 for the Group's reporting purpose in China as determined under generally accepted accounting principles in China:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Paid-in capital	118,733	137,194
Additional paid-in capital	161	161
Statutory reserves	5,132	5,132
Total	124,026	142,487

Relevant laws and regulations permit payments of dividends by the PRC subsidiaries and affiliated companies only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with respective accounting standards and regulations. Accordingly, the above balances are not allowed to be transferred to the Company in terms of cash dividends, loans or advances (See also Note 27).

(dd) Dividends

Dividends are recognized when declared. No dividends were declared for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. The Group does not have any present plan to pay any dividends on common shares in the foreseeable future. The Group currently intends to retain the available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand its business.

(ee) Recent accounting pronouncements

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes: Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes. ASU 2015-17 simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes, which require the deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. ASU 2015-17 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2016. The Group has adopted this ASU for the year ended December 31 2017 and present the deferred tax assets and liabilities as non-current. Prior periods were not retrospectively adjusted.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(ee) Recent accounting pronouncements (Continued)

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments—Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The new guidance will impact the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option, and the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. In addition, the FASB clarified the need for a valuation allowance on deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities. The accounting for other financial instruments, such as loans, investments in debt securities, and financial liabilities not under the fair value option is largely unchanged. The standard is effective for public business entities for annual periods (and interim periods within those annual periods) beginning after December 15, 2017. For equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method) with no readily determinable fair value, the Group has elected to continuously apply cost method less impairment. However, the Group will closely monitor if any changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or similar investment of the same issuer.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The core principle of Topic 842 is that a lessee should recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from leases. A lessee should recognize in the balance sheet a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. For leases with a term of 12 months or less, a lessee is permitted to make an accounting policy election by class of underlying asset not to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities. If a lessee makes this election, it should recognize lease expense for such leases generally on a straight-line basis over the lease term. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Group is currently evaluating the impact ASU2016-02 will have on the Group consolidated balance sheet, results of operations, cash flows and related disclosures.

The FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force), on August 26, 2016, and ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), Restricted Cash (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force), on November 17, 2016. The new guidance is intended to reduce diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. For public business entities, both ASUs are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for ASU 2016-18. Early adoption is also permitted for ASU 2016-15 provided that all of the amendments are adopted in the same period. Both ASUs require application using a retrospective transition method. The Group believes the adoption will not have material impact on the Group cash flows and related disclosures.

In 2016, the FASB and IASB issued several amendments and clarifications to the new revenue standards, primarily as a result of issues raised by stakeholders and discussed by the Transition Resource Group. Amendments were made to the guidance related to the principal versus agent assessment, identifying performance obligations, accounting for licenses of intellectual property, and other matters (such as the definition of completed contracts at transition, the addition of new practical expedients, and various technical corrections). As amended, the FASB's standard is effective for public entities for the first interim period within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 (nonpublic companies have an additional year). The FASB's standard will allow early adoption, but no earlier than the original effective date for public entities (reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016). The IASB's standard, as amended, is effective for the first interim period within annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted.

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(ee) Recent accounting pronouncements (Continued)

The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenues to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve this core principle, an entity should apply the following steps:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.

Step 5: Recognize revenues when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Group has performed a thorough assessment of the impact of new revenue standard and identified differences which may impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements, including but not limited to, the revenue recognition for membership subscription and live video revenue.

- Rights from membership upgrade shall be considered as a separately identifiable benefit and accounted for separately. A small portion of revenue received for membership subscription will be allocated to the rights of membership upgrade and impact on the timing of recognizing the revenue. However, based on the assessment, the impact is considered to be immaterial.
- Free virtual items on the live video platforms shall be considered as a separate performance obligation per and accounted for separately. A small portion of revenue received in respect of live video platforms will be allocated to the free virtual items and impact on the timing of recognizing the revenue. However, based on the assessment, the impact is considered to be immaterial.

The Group will be adopting the new standard effective January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective method. Based on the results of management's assessment described above, the impact upon adoption is immaterial. Accordingly, management does not expect to recognize any adjustment upon initial application.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business, which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions or disposals of assets or businesses. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The standard should be applied prospectively on or after the effective date. The Group is currently evaluating the impact ASU2017-01 will have on the Groups consolidated balance sheet, results of operations, cash flows and related disclosures.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2017-04, Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. The guidance removes Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. A goodwill impairment will now be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. The guidance should be adopted on a prospective basis for the annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Group has early adopted the standard for the year ended December 31, 2017.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, Compensation — Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting, which provides guidance about which changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting in ASC 718. Under the new guidance, modification accounting is required only if the fair value, the vesting conditions, or the classification of the award (as equity or liability) changes as a result of the change in terms or conditions. The new guidance is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The Group is evaluating the effects, if any, of the adoption of this guidance on the Groups consolidated balance sheet, results of operations, cash flows and related disclosures.

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3. Discontinued operations

(a) Disposal of Xunlei Kankan

In July 2015, the Company completed the divestiture of the Company's entire stake in its online video streaming platform, Xunlei Kankan to Beijing Nesound International Media Corp., Ltd. ("Nesound"), an independent third party. The total sales price was RMB 130,000,000 (equivalent to approximately USD 19,896,000) (note 7). The disposal is due to a shift of strategy focusing on the Group's most competitive operations.

Assets and liabilities related to Xunlei Kankan were reclassified as assets/liabilities held for sale as of December 31, 2014, while results of operations related to Xunlei Kankan, including comparatives, were reported as loss from discontinued operations.

Results of the discontinued operation

USD (In thousands)	2015	2016	2017
Revenues, net of rebates and discounts	15,677	—	—
Business taxes and surcharges	(447)	—	—
Net revenues	15,230	—	—
Cost of revenues	(13,240)	—	—
Gross profit	1,990	—	—
Operating expenses			
Research and development expenses	(3,245)	5	—
Sales and marketing expenses	(7,384)	(27)	—
General and administrative expenses	(3,051)	(221)	—
Total operating expenses	(13,680)	(243)	—
Net gain from exchanges of content copyrights	137	—	—
Operating loss	(11,553)	(243)	—
Gain on disposal of Kankan	1,505	—	—
Income tax credit/(expenses)	(2,048)	36	—
Loss from discontinued operations	(12,096)	(207)	—

Cash flows generated from/ (used in) discontinued operations

USD (In thousands)	2015	2016	2017
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,554)	(215)	—
Net cash generated from investing activities	9,135	—	—
Net cash used in financing activities	—	—	—
Net cash flow for the year	7,581	(215)	—

The disposal of the online video streaming platform was completed on July 15, 2015 and a gain of USD 1,505,000 was recognized.

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3. Discontinued operations

(b) Disposal of web game business

In December 2017, the Company signed a contract (“Disposal Agreement”) to divest its web game business, a major line of the Group’s online game business, to Shenzhen Xunyi Network Technology Corp., Ltd. (“Buyer”), a company operated by a few former core members of Xunlei’s web game business. The total sales price was RMB 4,180,000 (equivalent to approximately USD 640,000). The disposal is due to a shift of strategy to allow the Group better manage its internal resources, including internal traffic referral and corporate allocation.

As part of the disposal and according to the Disposal Agreement, Xunlei agreed to assist the Buyer to collect and pay certain receivables and payables of the web game business for a period of no longer than one year after the completion of disposal. In addition, the Buyer agreed to enter into business cooperation services with Xunlei, including purchase of advertising services for not less than RMB 8,000,000 (equivalent to approximately USD 1,225,000) in the next 24 months, after signing the Disposal Agreement, under a separate negotiated term. Relevant business cooperation agreements have been signed in January 2018 at market term.

Assets and liabilities related to web game business were reclassified as assets/liabilities held for sale as of December 31, 2017, while results of operations related to web game, including comparatives, were reported as income from discontinued operations. Internal traffic referral and corporate allocation is not included in results of discontinued operation.

Results of the discontinued operation

USD (In thousands)	2015	2016	2017
Revenues, net of rebates and discounts	25,160	15,981	11,428
Business taxes and surcharges	(45)	(25)	(27)
Net revenues	25,115	15,956	11,401
Cost of revenues	(785)	(391)	(522)
Gross profit	24,330	15,565	10,879
Operating expenses			
Research and development expenses	(2,488)	(3,192)	(2,217)
Sales and marketing expenses	(2,631)	(4,180)	(1,025)
General and administrative expenses	(155)	(159)	(99)
Total operating expenses	(5,274)	(7,531)	(3,341)
Operating income	19,056	8,034	7,538
Income tax expenses	(2,859)	(1,204)	(1,131)
Income from discontinued operations	16,197	6,830	6,407

Assets and liabilities of the discontinued operation

USD (In thousands)	2016	2017
Property and equipment, net	20	26
Total assets held for sale	20	26
Deferred revenue, current portion	1,338	822
Total liabilities held for sale	1,338	822

Cash flows generated from/ (used in) discontinued operations

USD (In thousands)	2015	2016	2017
Net cash generated from operating activities	15,286	5,492	5,585
Net cash used in investing activities	(1)	(12)	(13)
Net cash used in financing activities	—	—	—
Net cash flow for the year	15,285	5,480	5,572

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3. Discontinued operations (Continued)

(c) Results of discontinued operations

The disposal of the web game business was completed in January 2018 resulting in a disposal gain of approximately USD 1,400,000.

Results of the discontinued operation

USD (In thousands)	2015	2016	2017
Operating loss of Xunlei Kankan	(11,553)	(243)	—
Gain on disposal of Kankan	1,505	—	—
Operating income of web game business	19,056	8,034	7,538
Total income from discontinued operations before income tax	9,008	7,791	7,538
Xunlei Kankan - Income tax (expenses)/benefit	(2,048)	36	—
Web game business - Income tax expenses	(2,859)	(1,204)	(1,131)
Total income tax expense from discontinued operations	(4,907)	(1,168)	(1,131)
Total net profit from discontinued operations	4,101	6,623	6,407

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash on hand, cash held at bank, and time deposits placed with banks or other financial institutions, which have original maturities of three months or less. Cash on hand and cash held at bank balance as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 primarily consist of the following currencies:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2017	
	Amount	USD equivalent	Amount	USD equivalent
RMB	538,660	77,651	436,794	66,847
USD	121,726	121,726	166,530	166,530
HKD	987	127	794	102
Total	—	199,504	—	233,479

As at December 31, 2016 and 2017, included in the cash and cash equivalents are time deposits with original maturities of three months or less, of USD 115,944,000 and USD 115,534,000, primarily consist of USD.

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5. Short-term investments

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Time deposits	38,829	118,779
Investments in financial instruments (note)	143,131	20,136
Total	181,960	138,915

Note: The investments were issued by commercial banks in the PRC with a variable interest rate indexed to performance of underlying assets. Since these investments' maturity dates are within one year, they are classified as short-term investments.

Time deposits and investments in financial instruments are stated on the balance sheet at the principal amount plus accrued interest. Interest income is recorded in "other income" in the statement of comprehensive income.

6. Accounts receivable, net

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Accounts receivable	14,655	40,663
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(119)	(31)
Accounts receivable, net	14,536	40,632

The following table presents movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Balance at beginning of the year	131	126	119
Additions	4	—	27
Write-off	—	—	(122)
Exchange difference	(9)	(7)	7
Balance at end of the year	126	119	31

The top 10 customers accounted for about 76% and 86% of accounts receivable as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

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7. Prepayments and other assets

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Current portion:		
Advance to suppliers (note a)	2,392	672
Interest-free loans to employees (note c)	3,964	3,670
Advance to employees for business purposes	351	503
Interest receivable	210	313
Rental and other deposits	1,014	1,232
Prepaid management insurance	145	161
Receivable from Nesound (note b)	3,748	181
Prepayment for taxation	1,392	12
Others	377	122
Total of prepayments and other current assets	13,593	6,866
Non-current portion:		
Prepayments for online game licenses	490	—
Low-interest loans to employees, non-current portion (note c)	697	416
Prepayment for investment (note d)	—	1,469
Total of long-term prepayments and other assets	1,187	1,885

Note a: Advances to suppliers primarily include prepaid rental expenses, license costs and game sharing costs. During the year ended December 31, 2017, prepaid license costs of USD 535,000 was impaired, which was related to Kankan as disclosed in note b.

Note b: The Group disposed Kankan to Nesound in July 2015 at a cash consideration of RMB 130,000,000 (USD 19,896,000). As of December 31, 2017, there is a balance receivable amounted to RMB 26,000,000 (USD 3,979,000) which was past due. In addition, for the purpose of disposal and pursuant to the sale and purchase agreement of Kankan Disposal, certain right and obligation to trade receivables and trade payables transferred to Kankan will be collected and settled by Xunlei on Kankan's behalf.

Kankan failed to settle the transferred trade payables, which resulted in the creditors brought litigation against Kankan as well as Xunlei, due to the fact that Xunlei remained as the contracted party in the relevant purchase contracts. In light of this, Xunlei has settled these payables on behalf of Kankan. Up to December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, payables amounted to RMB 3,498,000 (USD 539,000), RMB 3,498,000 (USD 504,000) and RMB 33,388,000 (USD 5,110,000) were settled by Xunlei on behalf of Kankan respectively. In addition, as of December 31, 2017, unsettled balance of these transferred payables amounted to approximately RMB 18,094,000 (USD 2,769,000).

The Group has brought a claim against Nesound to the arbitration tribunal and considered the balances are recoverable as of December 31, 2016. With the progress of litigation in 2017, the Group considered the recoverability of the receivables from Nesound and amount settled on behalf of Kankan are remote. Thus, impairment of USD 3,719,000 and USD 5,004,000 have been provided for against the receivables from Nesound and amount settled on behalf of Kankan as "Assets impairment loss", in addition, the Group also accrued USD 3,074,000 in respect of unsettled balance of transferred payables in 2017 (note 13) as legal expenses. As of December 31, 2017, balance of this accrual was USD 2,769,000.

Note c: The Group had entered into loan contracts with certain employees as at December 31, 2016 and 2017, under which the Group provided interest-free loans or low-interest loans to these employees. The loan amounts vary amongst different employees from repayable on demand to repayable in equal installments on a monthly basis over the term 8 to 10 years. The balances classified as current represented loan amounts are repayable on demand or repayable within the next twelve months from the balance sheet date.

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7. Prepayments and other assets (Continued)

Note d: The Group paid USD 1,469,000 to Henan Zhaoteng Investment Co., Ltd. for acquisition of 80% equity interest of Henan Tourism Information Co., Ltd. However, as the legal procedure of the investment has not completed up to December 31, 2017, the investment is classified as long-term prepayment.

8. Property and equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Servers and network equipment	42,597	49,582
Computer equipment	1,538	1,785
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	845	850
Motor vehicles	299	273
Leasehold improvements	2,793	3,157
Total original costs	48,072	55,647
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(27,650)	(35,459)
Less: Impairment	—	(20)
Sub-total	20,422	20,168
Construction in progress	574	4,517
Total	20,996	24,685

Depreciation expense recognized for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Cost of revenues	4,873	5,848	7,647
General and administrative expenses	628	306	277
Sales and marketing expenses	7	5	—
Research and development expenses	8	6	24
Total	5,516	6,165	7,948

Impairment loss of USD 20,000 has been recognized for the year ended December 31, 2017. No impairment loss was recognized for the years end December 31, 2015 and 2016.

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9. Intangible assets, net

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016				December 31, 2017			
	Cost	Amortization	Impairment	Net book value	Cost	Amortization	Impairment	Net book value
Land use rights	4,796	(543)	—	4,253	5,092	(746)	—	4,346
Trademarks (note a)	5,441	(1,814)	—	3,627	5,776	(2,544)	(3,232)	—
Non-compete agreement (note a)	1,325	(773)	—	552	1,407	(1,085)	(322)	—
Technology (including right-to-use) (note a)	2,117	(617)	—	1,500	2,247	(866)	(1,381)	—
Acquired computer software	884	(420)	—	464	1,981	(1,084)	—	897
Internal use software development costs	631	(631)	—	—	670	(670)	—	—
Online game licenses (note b)	5,454	(4,383)	(721)	350	6,309	(5,276)	(765)	268
	<u>20,648</u>	<u>(9,181)</u>	<u>(721)</u>	<u>10,746</u>	<u>23,482</u>	<u>(12,271)</u>	<u>(5,700)</u>	<u>5,511</u>

Note a: With the launch of new cloud technology developed by the Group in 2017, the acquired intangible assets related to personal cloud storage business, arising from the acquisition of Kingsoft Cloud Holdings Limited in 2014, were no longer in use and full provision for impairment has been provided.

Note b: As of December 31, 2016 and 2017, full provision for impairment has been provided for an online game license due to significant under performance in the past.

Amortization expense recognized for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31		
	2015	2016	2017
Cost of revenues	147	243	241
General and administrative expenses	386	323	415
Research and development expenses	1,589	1,497	1,445
Total	<u>2,122</u>	<u>2,063</u>	<u>2,101</u>

The estimated aggregate amortization expense for each of the next five years as of December 31, 2017 is:

(In thousands)	Intangible assets
2018	697
2019	405
2020	338
2021	312
2022 and thereafter	<u>3,759</u>

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9. Intangible assets, net (continued)

The weighted average amortization periods of intangible assets as at December 31, 2016 and 2017 are as below:

(In year)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Land use right	30	30
Trademarks	7	7
Non-compete agreement	4	4
Technology (including right-to-use)	8	8
Acquired computer software	5	5
Internal use software development costs	5	5
Online game licenses	3	3
Total weighted average amortization periods	11	11

10. Inventories

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Hardware devices (note a)	183	3,546
Others	191	333
Total	374	3,879

Note a: Hardware devices include OneThing Cloud, ZQB, XZB and hard discs.

OneThing Cloud is a hardware, which can be used as remote downloader, personal cloud storage and file management device. It can also act as a micro server between users and Xunlei, which enables users to share their idle uplink capacity with Xunlei, in return Xunlei will issue them “LinkToken” as a reward for exchange of idle uplink capacity.

XZB is a personal cloud hardware, which can remotely control downloading through mobile phones or computers, to expand storage of terminals unlimitedly and share data in cloud storage.

ZQB, a proprietary hardware connected to users’ network routers, can allocate users’ idle uplink capacity to the Company for further allocation to internet content providers. Similar to OneThing Cloud, Xunlei will issue users Crystal points as a reward for exchange of idle uplink capacity.

No inventory provision is charged for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017.

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11. Long-term investments

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Equity method investments:		
Balance at beginning of the year	2,162	1,790
Additions	1,442	—
Disposal	(701)	—
Share of loss from equity investees (iv)	(195)	(1,875)
Dilution gains arising from deemed disposal of investments (iv)	—	326
Transfer to cost method investments	(786)	—
Exchange differences	(132)	70
Balance at end of the year	<u>1,790</u>	<u>311</u>
Cost method investments:		
Balance at beginning of the year	9,157	39,002
Additions (i)	32,707	2,793
Disposal (ii)	(2,220)	(383)
Dilution gains arising from deemed disposal of investment (iii)	689	165
Transfer from equity method investments	786	—
Exchange difference	(463)	1,449
Less: impairment loss on long-term investments (v)	(1,654)	(596)
Balance at end of the year	<u>39,002</u>	<u>42,430</u>
Total long-term investments	<u>40,792</u>	<u>42,741</u>

Details of the Group's ownership are as follows:

Investee	Percentage of ownership of shares as of December 31,	
	2016	2017
Equity method investments:		
Zhuhai Qianyou Technology, Co., Ltd. ("Zhuhai Qianyou")	19.00%	19.00%
Shenzhen Mojingou Information Service Co., Ltd. (previously known as Xunlei Big Data Information Service Co., Ltd.) ("Big Data") (iv)	43.16%	28.77%
Cost method investments:		
Guangzhou Yuechuan Network Technology, Co., Ltd. ("Guangzhou Yuechuan")	9.30%	9.30%
Shenzhen Kushiduo Network Science and Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shenzhen Kushiduo") (ii)	10.00%	—
Shanghai Guozhi Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Guozhi") (v)	16.80%	16.80%
Guangzhou Hongsi Network Technology Co., Ltd. ("Guangzhou Hongsi") (v)	19.90%	19.90%
Chengdu Diting Technology, Co., Ltd. ("Chengdu Diting")	12.74%	12.74%
Xiamen Diensi Network Technology Co., Ltd. ("Xiamen Diensi")	14.25%	14.25%
11.2 Capital I, L.P. ("11.2 Capital")	2.03%	2.03%
Cloudtropy	9.69%	9.69%
Shanghai Lexiang Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Lexiang") (iii)	15.00%	14.12%
Hangzhou Feixiang Data Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hangzhou Feixiang") (i)	20.00%	28.00%
Shenzhen Meizhi Interactive Technology Co., Ltd. ("Meizhi Interactive")	8.13%	9.40%
Beijing Yunhui Tianxia Technology Co., Ltd. ("Yunhui Tianxia") (i)	7.50%	13.70%
Arashi Vision Interactive (Cayman) Inc. ("Insta 360")	12.16%	12.16%
Cloudin Technology (Cayman) Limited ("Cloudin")	4.61%	4.61%

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11. Long-term investments (Continued)

- (i) In May 2017, the Group made additional investment by USD 1,263,000 in Yunhui Tianxia from 7.5% to 13.7%. In July 2017, the Group also made additional equity investment in Hangzhou Feixiang of USD 1,530,000. As the result of the new investment, the Group's equity interest increased from 20% to 28% and the Group continued to use the cost method to account for this investment due to the lack of significant influence over the investee as the company's investment is not in-substance common stock.
- (ii) In June 2017, the Group disposed of its entire interests (10%) in Shenzhen Kushiduo with a carrying value of USD 383,000 at a consideration of approximately USD 191,500. As a result of the disposal, the Group recognized a loss of USD 191,500 in the other income, net (Note 23).
- (iii) In January of 2017, Shanghai Lexiang issued new shares to a third party investor resulting in the Group's interest in Shanghai Lexiang diluted from 15% to 14.12% with a dilution gain of USD 222,000 arising from the deemed disposal.
- (iv) In 2016, the Group made an equity investment in a privately-held company, Big Data, of USD 1,442,000 for 43.16% equity interest. The Group classified Big Data as an equity method investment as it had only significant influence instead of control over Big Data. In January of 2017, Big Data issued certain new shares to a third party and its original shareholders and the Group's interest in Big Data diluted from 43.16% to 28.77% with a dilution gain of USD 326,000 arising from the deemed disposal. As at December 31, 2017, the Group recognized full impairment of USD 1,251,000 for its interest in Big Data as share of loss from equity investees after taking into account the latest operation status and financial position of Big Data.
- (v) The Group recognized impairment against its investments in Shanghai Guozhi and Guangzhou Hongsi of USD 149,000 and USD 447,000, respectively after considering the latest operation status and financial and liquidity position.

12. Deferred revenue and income

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Deferred revenue		
Membership subscription revenues	22,115	26,303
Online game revenues	152	174
Others (i)	—	384
Deferred income		
Government grants (ii)	4,195	3,811
Reimbursement from the depository (iii)	814	616
Total	27,276	31,288
Less: non-current portion (iv)	(4,082)	(3,242)
Deferred revenue and income, current portion	23,194	28,046

- (i) Others include live video revenues and issuance of LinkTokens.
- (ii) In June 2017, the Group received government grant of USD 1,224,000. This government grant was recognized as deferred income and amortized in 5 years under the property, plant and equipment depreciation policy.
- (iii) In December 2017, the Company received from its depository bank a reimbursement of USD 127,000, net of withholding tax of USD 42,000. This reimbursement was recognized as deferred income and amortized over the depository service period of 5 years.
- (iv) As of December 31, 2017, the non-current portion included membership subscription revenue of USD 425,000 (2016: USD 820,000), government grants of USD 2,509,000 (2016: USD 2,719,000), and reimbursement from the depository of USD 308,000 (2016: USD 543,000).

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13. Accrued liabilities and other payables

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Payroll and welfare (note b)	11,624	15,170
Agency commissions and rebates—online advertising	2,297	2,890
Payables for advertisement on exclusive online games	1,521	1,826
Receipts in advance from customers (note a)	5,538	16,833
Tax levies (note b)	1,864	10,234
Payables for purchase of equipment	3,235	461
Legal and litigation related expenses (note 24)	2,904	1,755
Professional fees	1,007	1,045
Staff reimbursements	452	355
Rental expense	5	—
Payables for proceeds from selling exercised stock options	352	74
Payables for gaming distribution	147	199
Payables related to Kankan (note c)	807	4,501
Payables for technological services	234	944
Payables for construction in progress	—	345
Customer's deposit	—	306
Payables for fulfillment services	—	298
Others	1,144	2,635
Total	33,131	59,871

note a: As at December 31, 2017, receipts in advance from customers mainly represents prepayment from customers in respect of cloud computing, live video and mobile game. The increment is mainly driven by the popularity of OneThing Cloud.

Note b: Payroll and welfare increased due to the performance bonus proposed in December 2017, resulting in an increase in individual income tax payable. Value added tax payable also increased, which is related to revenue increment in sale of product.

Note c: Kankan failed to settle the transferred trade payables, which resulted in the creditors brought litigation against Kankan as well as Xunlei, due to the fact that Xunlei remained as the contracted party in the relevant purchase contracts. In light of this, for the year ended December 31, 2017, payables of USD 3,074,000 was accrued by Xunlei, out of which, USD 2,769,000 remain unsettled as of December 31, 2017 (note 7).

As at December 31, 2017, payables related to Kankan also include USD 1,732,000 collected by Xunlei on behalf of Kankan, related to receivables transferred to Kankan, pursuant to the sale and purchase agreement of Kankan Disposal.

14. Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues from continuing operations (In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Bandwidth costs	37,218	55,135	68,441
Cost of inventories sold	2,621	4,357	21,485
Cost of live video	204	2,505	12,724
Depreciation of servers and other equipment	4,873	5,848	7,647
Payment handling charges	8,909	6,919	4,855
Other costs (note)	5,425	5,164	2,724
Total	59,250	79,928	117,876

Note: Other costs mainly include game sharing costs and content costs.

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15. Common shares

The Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association authorizes the Company to issue 1,000,000,000 shares of USD 0.00025 par value per common share as of December 31, 2017. Each common share is entitled to one vote. The holders of common shares are also entitled to receive dividends whenever funds are legally available and when declared by the Board of Directors, which is subject to the approval by the holders of the common shares representing a majority of the aggregate voting power of all outstanding shares. As of December 31, 2016 and 2017, there were 330,545,000 and 333,643,560 common shares outstanding, respectively.

16. Repurchase of shares

The following table is a summary of the shares repurchased by the Company during 2015, 2016 and 2017 under the Repurchase Program. No shares were repurchased during 2015, 2016 and 2017 except during the months indicated and all shares were purchased through privately negotiated transactions as a mean of exercising share options from Xunlei's employees and publicly purchasing from the open market pursuant to the Repurchase Program:

Period	Total Number of ADSs Purchased as Part of the Publicly Announced Plan	Average Price Paid Per ADS
March 15 – March 30	408,985	6.22
April 1– April 14	457,900	6.61
May 2 – May 31	449,696	6.28
June 9 – June 30	111,459	5.24
July 1 – July 29	555,357	5.33
August 1 – August 30	229,695	5.83
September 6 – September 30	15,467	5.33
October 13 - October 27	31,400	5.11
November 18 – November 30	21,229	4.61
December 2 – December 30	173,312	4.02
Total for the year ended December 31, 2016	2,454,500	
January 13	994	4.34
February 10	5,553	3.75
March 7 – March 31	86,523	3.86
Total for the year ended December 31, 2017	93,070	

Note a In January 2016, the board of directors of the company authorized a share repurchase program, whereby the Company may repurchase up to USD20 million of common shares or ADSs from January 27, 2016 for twelve months through the same means as the Repurchase Program. The share repurchases may be made in accordance with applicable laws and regulations through open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions or other legally permissible means as determined by management, including through Rule 10b5-1 share repurchase plans.

Note b During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, nil, 2,454,500 and 93,070 ADSs purchased at an aggregate consideration of nil, USD 14,319,000 and USD 358,820 under the Repurchase Program. Due to the expiration of the Repurchase Program, the remaining unused amount of approximately USD 5.3 million was no longer available for repurchase after December 31, 2017.

17. Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest includes the interest owned by a shareholder of the Company in a subsidiary of the consolidated VIE.

In February 2010, Shenzhen Xunlei set up a new subsidiary named Xunlei Games Development (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. ("Xunlei Games") and holds 70% of its equity interest. A shareholder of the Company contributed RMB 3,000,000 (equivalent to USD 439,000) and holds 30% equity interest in Xunlei Games, which was accounted for as a non-controlling interest of the Group.

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18. Share-based compensation

2010 share incentive plan

During the years presented, the Company granted share options to employees, officers and directors of the Group.

These options were granted with exercise prices denominated in the USD, which is the functional currency of the Company. The maximum term of any issued stock option is seven or ten years from the grant date. Stock options granted to employees and officers vest over a four-year schedule as stated below:

- (1) One-fourth of the options shall be vested upon the first anniversary of the grant date;
- (2) The remaining three quarters of the options shall be vested on monthly basis over the next thirty-six months. ($\frac{1}{48}$ of options shall be vested per month subsequently)

Stock options granted to directors were subject to a vesting schedule of approximately 32 months.

All share-based payments to employees are measured based on their grant-date fair values. Compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

In December 2010, the Group adopted a share incentive plan, which is referred to as the 2010 Share Option Plan (“the 2010 Plan”). The purpose of the plan is to attract and retain the best available personnel by linking the personal interests of the members of the board, employees, and consultants to the success of the Group’s business and by providing such individuals with an incentive for outstanding performance to generate superior returns for our shareholders. Under the 2010 Plan, the maximum number of shares in respect of which options, restricted shares, or restricted share units may be granted is 26,822,828 shares (excluding the share options previously granted to the directors who are the founders of the Company). The amount of shares available for such grants as of December 31, 2017 is 2,627,465.

On June 11, 2014, the board of directors of the company decided to extend the contractual life for certain vested share options to June 11, 2015, because the maturity date of these options was from June to December in 2014, whereas, the lock-up period for the shares was 6 months from the IPO closing date, i.e. June 24, 2014, which would result in the expiration of these options before the exercise. The incremental share-based compensation of USD 768,000 is recognized at the time of modification.

In the business combination of personal cloud storage business completed on September 5, 2014, the Group granted share options under the 2010 Plan to replace the unvested awards owned by the employees who are transferred to the Group, the portion of the fair-value-based measure of the replacement award attribute to pre-combination service of USD 303,000 was allocated to the consideration, while the portion attribute to post-combination service of USD 44,000 was recorded as share based compensation expense over the remaining vesting period.

On December 1, 2014, the board of directors of the company approved the conversion of certain vested and unvested share options with relatively high exercise price into restricted shares. In this conversion, 3,776,711 share options were cancelled and 1,505,787 restricted shares were granted. The incremental share-based compensation of USD 2,214,000 is recorded over the remaining vesting period of 2 to 4.5 years.

In November 2014, the Company issued to a depository bank for American Depositary Shares, 10,000,000 common shares, which were reserved for the future exercise of share options or vesting of restricted shares.

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18. Share-based compensation (Continued)

2010 share incentive plan (Continued)

The following table summarizes the share option activity for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017:

	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price (USD)	Weighted- average grant-date fair value (USD)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Aggregate intrinsic value (In thousands)
Outstanding, December 31, 2015	2,130,820	2.13			
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2015	1,008,645	1.76	0.73	4.62	464
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	1,430,870	2.16	0.86	4.03	406
Forfeited	(14,375)	3.21			
Expired	(182,510)	2.22			
Exercised	(440,465)	1.81			
Outstanding, December 31, 2016	1,493,470	2.65		3.39	6
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2016	1,440,923	2.67	0.85	3.24	6
Exercisable at December 31, 2016	1,217,050	2.70	0.84	3.20	6
Forfeited	(109,925)	2.89			
Expired	(989,730)	2.28			
Exercised	(4,000)	0.83			
Outstanding, December 31, 2017	389,815	3.90	—	4.64	—
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2017	170,545	3.90	0.95	4.64	—
Exercisable at December 31, 2017	389,190	3.90	0.95	4.64	—

A summary of the restricted shares activities under the 2010 Plan for the years ended December 31, 2017 is presented below:

	Number of restricted shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested at January 1, 2016	432,217	
Granted	1,170,000	1.18
Vested	(274,960)	
Forfeited	(384,037)	
Unvested at December 31, 2016	943,220	
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2016	801,737	
Granted	2,050,000	0.69
Vested	(115,125)	
Forfeited	(1,605,945)	
Unvested at December 31, 2017	1,272,150	
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2017	1,081,327	

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18. Share-based compensation (Continued)

2010 share incentive plan (Continued)

Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant. If necessary, forfeitures are revised in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Based upon the Company's historical and expected forfeitures for stock options granted, the directors of the Company estimated that its future forfeiture rate would be 20% for employees and nil for directors and advisors.

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the difference between the estimated fair value of the Company's common shares as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 and the exercise price.

Total fair values of share options vested as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 were USD 6,831,000 and USD 6,963,000, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2017, there were USD 1,358,000 and USD 167,000 of unrecognized share-based compensation costs related to share options, which were expected to be recognized over a weighted-average vesting period of 3.20 and 4.64 years, respectively. To the extent the actual forfeiture rate is different from the Company's estimate, the actual share-based compensation related to these awards may be different from the expectation.

The Black-Scholes option pricing model is used to determine the fair value of the stock options granted to employees. The fair values of stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017 were estimated using the following assumptions:

Options granted to employees

Years ended December 31,	2016	2017
Risk-free interest rate ⁽¹⁾	0.77% to 1.76%	0.77% to 1.76%
Dividend yield ⁽²⁾	—	—
Volatility rate ⁽³⁾	40.07% to 43.3%	40.07% to 43.3%
Expected term (in years) ⁽⁴⁾	4.06 to 5.56	4.06 to 5.56

- (1) The risk-free interest rate of periods within the contractual life of the share option is based on the USD denominated China Government Bond yield as at the valuation dates.
- (2) The Company has no history or expectation of paying dividends on its common shares.
- (3) Expected volatility is estimated based on the average of historical volatilities of the comparable companies in the same industry as at the valuation dates.
- (4) The expected term is developed by assuming the share options will be exercised in the middle point between the vesting dates and maturity dates.

2013 share incentive plan

In November 2013, the Group adopted a share incentive plan, which is referred to as the 2013 Share Incentive Plan ("the 2013 Plan"). The purpose of the plan is to motivate, attract and retain the best available personnel by linking the personal interests of senior management to the success of the Group's business.

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18. Share-based compensation (Continued)

2013 share incentive plan (Continued)

In November 2013, the Company issued 9,073,732 common shares to Leading Advice. Although the shares were legally issued to Leading Advice, Leading Advice does not have any of the rights of a typical common share holder. Leading Advice 1) is not entitled to dividends 2) does not have the right to vote prior to vesting and 3) does not have the right to sell the unvested portion of the awards or awards that have not been granted. In addition, upon 1) the liquidation of Leading Advice 2) the dissolution of Leading Advice and 3) the expiration of the 2013 Plan, common shares not granted as awards shall be transferred back to the Group at no consideration. Given the structure of this arrangement, while the common shares have been legally issued, the common shares issued to Leading Advice do not have the attributes of unrestricted, issued and outstanding shares. Therefore, the 9,073,732 common shares issued to Leading Advice are accounted as treasury shares until these common shares are earned by the senior management or employees for service provided to the Group.

For the awards that have been granted and become vested, Leading Advice held shares for the grantees' benefit and exercise the voting rights on their behalf. The grantees will be entitled to dividends and have the right to request Leading Advice to transfer vested award to a transferee designated by the grantees. Shares that have been granted and vested continued to be held by and voting rights exercised by Leading Advice on behalf of the grantee at the closing of a QIPO.

Before the closing of a QIPO, the Company would have a "right of first refusal" with respect to any proposed transfer of vested restricted shares. After the closing of a QIPO, vested restricted shares may not be sold or transferred for a period of six months or a period of time determined by the underwriter (the "lock up period"). If the grantee terminates its employment prior to the closing date of a QIPO and a trade sale, the Group would have the right to acquire the vested restricted shares from the senior officer at a market price as determined by third-party valuation experts.

Upon the closing of IPO, the administrator of the 2013 Plan was changed from Leading Advice to the Company's compensation committee.

Under the 2013 Plan, the maximum number of restricted shares that may be granted is 9,073,732 shares.

As of December 31, 2017, 8,664,980 (2016: 8,664,980) restricted shares were granted to few senior officers.

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18. Share-based compensation (Continued)

2013 share incentive plan (Continued)

- (1) 5,098,345 of these restricted shares will vest over a four-year schedule in which one-fourth of the restricted shares shall be vested upon the first, second, third, and fourth anniversary of the grant date, respectively.
- (2) 1,102,430 of these restricted shares will vest over a five-year schedule in which one-fifth of the restricted shares shall be vested upon the first, second, third, fourth and fifth anniversary of the grant date, respectively.
- (3) 854,405 of these restricted shares will vest over a forty four-month schedule in which one-fourth of the restricted shares shall be vested upon the eighth month, and three-fourth of the restricted shares shall be vested during the remaining thirty six months.
- (4) 689,700 of these restricted shares will vest over a four-year schedule in which half, one-fourth, and one-fourth of the restricted shares shall be vested upon the second, third and fourth anniversary of the grant date, respectively.
- (5) 640,100 of these restricted shares will vest over a two-year schedule in which half of the restricted shares shall be vested upon the first and second anniversary of the grant date, respectively.
- (6) 160,000 of these restricted shares will vest over a one-year schedule in which all of the restricted shares shall be vested upon the first anniversary of the grant date.
- (7) The remaining 120,000 of these restricted shares will vest immediately upon the grant date.

A summary of the restricted shares activities under the 2013 Plan for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 is presented below:

	Number of restricted shares
Unvested at January 1, 2015	7,200,778
Vested	(2,627,815)
Forfeited	(776,565)
Unvested at December 31, 2015	3,796,398
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2015	3,226,939
Unvested at January 1, 2016	3,796,398
Vested	(1,520,760)
Forfeited	(561,103)
Unvested at December 31, 2016	1,714,535
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2016	1,457,355
Unvested at January 1, 2017	1,714,535
Vested	(996,835)
Forfeited	(129,940)
Unvested at December 31, 2017	587,760
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2017	499,596

Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant. If necessary, forfeitures are revised in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

All restricted shares granted to senior officers are measured based on their grant-date fair values. Compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. As of December 31, 2017, total unrecognized compensation expense relating to the restricted shares was USD 1,424,000. 60,000 restricted shares were issued to non-employees and vested as of December 31, 2016 and 2017.

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18. Share-based compensation (Continued)

2014 share incentive plan

In April 2014, the Group adopted a share incentive plan, which is referred to as the 2014 Share Incentive Plan (“the 2014 Plan”). The purpose of the plan is to motivate, attract and retain the best available personnel by linking the personal interests of senior management to the success of the Group’s business. Under the 2014 Plan, the maximum number of restricted shares that may be granted is 14,195,412 shares to certain officers, directors or employees of, or advisors or consultants to the Company and its subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities. The company issued 14,195,412 common shares to Leading Advice, a company owned by the Group’s chairman and chief executive officer. The issuance of common shares was to facilitate the administration of the 2014 plan. The 2014 Plan was administered by the Company’s compensation committee.

As of December 31, 2017, 14,536,000 restricted shares were granted to certain officers and employees of the Group:

- (1) 9,040,500 of these restricted shares will vest over a five-year schedule in which one-fifth of the restricted shares shall be vested upon the first, second, third, fourth and fifth anniversary of the grant date, respectively.
- (2) 5,400,000 restricted shares will vest over a four-year schedule in which one-fourth of the restricted shares shall be vested upon the first, second, third and fourth anniversary of the grant date, respectively.
- (3) 9,000 restricted shares will vest over a two-year schedule in which half of the restricted shares shall be vested upon the first and second anniversary of the grant date, respectively.
- (4) The remaining 86,500 restricted shares will vest immediately on the grant date.

A summary of the restricted shares activities under the 2014 Plan for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017 is presented below:

	Number of restricted shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested at January 1, 2016	5,761,400	
Granted	6,749,000	1.12
Vested	(1,262,200)	
Forfeited	(971,900)	
Unvested at December 31, 2016	10,276,300	
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2016	8,734,855	
Unvested at January 1, 2017	10,276,300	
Granted	—	
Vested	(2,447,950)	
Forfeited	(2,022,000)	
Unvested at December 31, 2017	5,806,350	
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2017	4,935,398	

Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant. If necessary, forfeitures are revised in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

All restricted shares granted are measured based on their grant-date fair values. Compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. As of December 31, 2017, the total unrecognized compensation expense relating to the restricted shares was USD 7,448,000. 60,000 restricted shares were issued to non-employees and vested as of December 31, 2016 and 2017.

Total compensation costs recognized for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are as follows:

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Sales and marketing expenses	131	98	88
General and administrative expenses	6,701	6,267	5,800
Research and development expenses	2,896	2,983	2,442
Total	9,728	9,348	8,330

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19. Basic and diluted net income/ (loss) per share

Basic and diluted net income/ (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are calculated as follows:

(Amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars (“USD”), except for number of shares and per share data)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Numerator:			
Net loss from continuing operations	(18,567)	(30,806)	(44,216)
Net income from discontinued operations	4,101	6,623	6,407
Net loss	(14,466)	(24,183)	(37,809)
Less: Net income/(loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest	(1,299)	(72)	13
Net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited	(13,167)	(24,111)	(37,822)
Net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited’s common shareholders	(13,167)	(24,111)	(37,822)
Numerator of basic net loss per share from continuing operations	(17,268)	(30,734)	(44,229)
Numerator of basic net income per share from discontinued operations	4,101	6,623	6,407
Numerator for diluted loss per share from continuing operations	(17,268)	(30,734)	(44,229)
Numerator for diluted income per share from discontinued operations	4,101	6,623	6,407
Denominator:			
Denominator for basic net loss per share-weighted average shares outstanding	335,987,595	334,155,668	331,731,963
Denominator for diluted net loss per share	335,987,595	334,155,668	331,731,963
Basic net loss per share from continuing operations	(0.0514)	(0.0919)	(0.1333)
Basic net income per share from discontinued operations	0.0122	0.0198	0.0193
Diluted net loss per share from continuing operations	(0.0514)	(0.0919)	(0.1333)
Diluted net income per share from discontinued operations	0.0122	0.0198	0.0193

The following common shares equivalents were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per common share for the periods presented because including them would have had an anti-dilutive effect:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Share options and restricted shares —weighted average	1,673,342	2,902,950	5,621,418

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20. Related party transactions

The table below sets forth the related parties and their relationships with the Group:

Related Party	Relationship with the Group
Zhuhai Qianyou	Equity investment of the Group
Hao Cheng	Co-founder and shareholder of the Group
Chuan Wang	Director of the Company
Shenglong Zou	Co-founder and shareholder of the Group
Beijing Millet Technology Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Xiaomi”)	Company owned by a shareholder of the Group
Leading Advice Holdings Limited	Company owned by a Co-founder and shareholder of the Group
Vantage Point Global Limited	Shareholder of the Company
Aiden & Jasmine Limited	Shareholder of the Company
Kingsoft Corporation Limited	Shareholder of the Company
King Venture Holdings Limited	Principal shareholder of the Group (shareholding >=10%)
Xiaomi Venture Limited	Principal shareholder of the Group
Morningside Technology Investments Limited	Shareholder of the Group
Shenzhen Mojingou Information Service Co., Ltd.	Equity investment of the Group
Shenzhen Xunlei Finance Information Service Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Group’s equity investment
Shenzhen Thunder Trade Service Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Group’s equity investment
Shenzhen Thunder Economic Consulting Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Group’s equity investment
Shenzhen thunderbolt Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Group’s equity investment
Shenzhen Crystal Technology Co., Ltd.	Company owned by a Co-founder and director of the Group
Millet Communication Technology Co., Ltd. (“Millet Communication Technology”)	Company owned by a shareholder of the Group
Beijing Millet Electronic Products Co., Ltd.	Company owned by a shareholder of the Group
Beijing Millet Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	Company owned by a shareholder of the Group
Millet Technology Co., Ltd.	Company owned by a shareholder of the Group
Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software”)	Company owned by a shareholder of the Group
Guangzhou Millet Information Service Co., Ltd.	Company owned by a shareholder of the Group
Shenzhen Xunyi Network Technology Corp., Ltd. (“Shenzhen Xunyi”)	Company operated by few former core members of Xunlei’s web game business

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20. Related party transactions (Continued)

During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, significant related party transactions were as follows:

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Game sharing costs paid and payable to Zhuhai Qianyou (note a)	127	154	84
Bandwidth revenue from Millet Technology Co., Ltd.	—	316	—
Technology service revenue from Beijing Xiaomi	344	1,010	1
Bandwidth revenue from Millet Communication Technology Co., Ltd.	—	2,483	1,701
Bandwidth revenue from Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd. (note b)	—	—	2,245
Marketing expense to Millet Communication Technology Co., Ltd.	—	20	—
Advertisement revenue from Guangzhou Millet Information Service Co., Ltd.	—	—	125
Technology service revenue from Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd. (note c)	—	—	5,803
Accrued to Aiden & Jasmine Limited (note d)	54	54	54
Accrued to Vantage Point Global Limited (note d)	146	146	146

note a – The Company obtained an exclusive game operation right from Zhuhai Qianyou, which is specialized in developing online games. According to the agreement, the Company will share revenues derived by the licensed games with Zhuhai Qianyou.

note b – In 2017, Onething entered into a contract with Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software for the provision of bandwidth to Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software at a price benchmarking against market price, based on actual usage.

note c – The Group is entitled to receive a mutually agreed percentage of net advertising revenue with reference to market price, covering a period from January 2016 to mid-June 2017, as compensation for technology solution services provided to Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software.

note d – In 2014, the Group repurchased 3,860,733 common shares from Aiden & Jasmine Limited (Co-founder's company) for USD10,879,000 and 10,334,679 common shares from Vantage Point Global Limited (Founder's company) for USD29,121,000. According to the repurchase contract, the Company was entitled to an amount (the "Withheld Price") to withhold any taxes with respect to this repurchase as required under the applicable laws. If the Sellers (Aiden & Jasmine Limited and Vantage Point Global Limited) have not been specifically required by the applicable governmental or regulatory authority to pay any taxes as required under the applicable laws in connection with the repurchase, after the fifth anniversary of the Closing Date, the Company will pay to the Sellers the Withheld Price with a simple interest thereon at the rate of five percent (5%) per annum (the "repayment price") from the Closing Date. Therefore, the Withheld Price for Aiden & Jasmine Limited and Vantage Point Global Limited was USD 1,125,000 (including interest of USD 37,000) and USD 3,012,000 (including interest of USD 100,000) respectively. The interest accrued in 2017 was USD 54,000 and 146,000 for Aiden & Jasmine Limited and Vantage Point Global Limited respectively.

note e – In December 2017, the Company signed Disposal Agreement to divest its web game business, a major line of the Group's online game business, to Shenzhen Xunyi at a price resulted from negotiation based on commercial terms. (note 3)

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20. Related party transactions (Continued)

As of December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, the amounts due to / from related parties were as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Amounts due to related parties		
Accounts payable to Zhuhai Qianyou	45	10
Long-term payable to Aiden & Jasmine Limited	1,233	1,289
Long-term payable to Vantage Point Global Limited	3,304	3,448
	<u>3,304</u>	<u>3,448</u>
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Amounts due from related parties		
Accounts receivable from Beijing Xiaomi	95	—
Accounts receivable from Millet Communication Technology Co., Ltd.	939	—
Accounts receivable from Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd.	—	6,738
Accounts receivable from Beijing Millet Payment Technologies Limited	38	92
Accounts receivable from Guangzhou Millet Information Service Co., Ltd.	—	136
Accounts receivable from Shenzhen Xunlei Finance Information Service Co., Ltd.	5	—
Other receivable from Shenzhen Crystal Technology Co., Ltd.	6	6
Other receivable from Shenglong Zou	9	9
Other receivable from Chuan Wang	5	5
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

21. Taxation

(i) Cayman Islands

Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, the Company is not subject to tax on income or capital gains. Additionally, upon payment of dividends by the Company to its shareholders, no Cayman Islands withholding tax will be imposed.

(ii) PRC Enterprise Income Tax (“EIT”)

The PRC enterprise income tax is calculated based on the taxable income determined under the PRC laws and accounting standards.

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21. Taxation (Continued)

(ii) PRC Enterprise Income Tax (“EIT”) (Continued)

Under the Corporate Income Tax (“CIT”) Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008, foreign invested enterprises and domestic enterprises are subject to a unified CIT rate of 25%. In accordance with the implementation rules of the CIT Law, a qualified “High and New Technology Enterprise” (“HNTE”) is eligible for a preferential tax rate of 15% and a “Software Enterprise”(“SE”) is entitled exemption from income taxation for the first two years, counting from the year the enterprise makes profit, and reduction half for the next three years.

Shenzhen Xunlei has been recognized as HNTE under the CIT law by relevant government authorities entitled to preferential tax rate of 15% for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017. Onething and Wangwenhua have been recognized as HNTE under the CIT law by relevant government authorities entitled to preferential tax rate of 15% for the years ended December 31, 2017.

Xunlei Computer was further exempted from EIT for two years commencing from its first year of profitable operation after offsetting prior years’ tax losses, followed by a 50% reduction for the next three years (“2-year Exemption and 3-year 50% Reduction”). The first year of profitable operation of Xunlei Computer is 2013. Xunlei Computer is eligible for a 50% deduction for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

According to a policy of the PRC State tax bureau, enterprises that engage in research and development activities are entitled to claim 150% of the research and development expenses incurred in a year as tax deductible expenses in determining their tax assessable profits for that year, or Super Deduction. Shenzhen Xunlei has been claiming this Super Deduction for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

The other PRC subsidiaries and Consolidated VIEs are subject to a 25% EIT rate.

In addition, according to the EIT Law and its implementation rules, foreign enterprises, which have no establishment or place in the PRC but derive dividends, interest, rents, royalties and other income (including capital gains) from sources in the PRC are subject to PRC withholding tax, or WHT, at 10% (a further reduced WHT rate may be available according to the applicable double tax treaty or arrangement). The 10% WHT is generally applicable to any dividends to be distributed from Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer to the Company out of any profits of Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer derived after January 1, 2008. Up to December 31, 2017, both Giganology Shenzhen and Xunlei Computer did not declare any dividend to the parent company and have determined that it has no present plan to declare and pay any dividends. The Group currently plans to continue to reinvest its subsidiaries’ undistributed earnings, if any, in its operations in China indefinitely. Accordingly, no withholding income tax was accrued or required to be accrued as of December 31, 2016 and 2017. The undistributed earnings from the Group’s PRC entities as of December 31, 2016 and 2017 amounted to USD 19,883,000 and USD 12,568,000 respectively. An estimated foreign withholding taxes of USD 1,988,000 and USD 1,257,000 would be due if these earnings were remitted as dividends as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Moreover, the current EIT Law treats enterprises established outside of China with “effective management and control” located in the PRC as PRC resident enterprises for tax purposes. The term “effective management and control” is generally defined as exercising overall management and control over the business, personnel, accounting, properties, etc. of an enterprise. The Company, if considered a PRC resident enterprise for tax purposes, would be subject to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax at the rate of 25% on its worldwide income for the period after January 1, 2008. As of December 31, 2017, the Company has not accrued for PRC tax on such basis. The Company will continue to monitor its tax status.

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21. Taxation (Continued)

(ii) PRC Enterprise Income Tax (“EIT”) (Continued)

The current and deferred portions of income tax expense included in the consolidated statements of operations are as follows:

Continuing operations (In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Current income tax expenses /(benefit)	289	71	(38)
Deferred income tax benefit	(4,034)	(2,540)	(2,214)
Income tax benefit	(3,745)	(2,469)	(2,252)

The aggregate amount and per share effect of the tax holidays are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Aggregate dollar effect (In thousands)	(830)	(1,430)	(4,102)
Per share effect—basic	0.00	0.00	(0.01)
Per share effect—diluted	0.00	0.00	(0.01)

The reconciliation of total tax benefit computed by applying the respective statutory income tax rates to pre-tax loss is as follows:

Continuing operations (In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Income tax benefit at PRC statutory rate (based on statutory tax rate applicable to enterprises in China)	(5,202)	(8,319)	(11,617)
Effects of differences in tax rates in different jurisdictions applicable to entities of the Group outside of the PRC	2,400	2,145	1,341
Non-deductible expenses	14	12	32
Effect of Super Deduction available to Shenzhen Xunlei	—	(901)	(546)
Effect of tax holiday	1,537	2,234	4,102
Change in valuation allowance of deferred tax assets	4,750	—	6,748
Effect on deferred tax assets due to change in tax rates	(8)	—	—
Outside basis difference arising from VIE and its subsidiaries in the PRC	(2,174)	(5,743)	(652)
Expiration of tax loss	290	91	—
Others	(5,352)	8,012	(1,660)
Income tax benefit	(3,745)	(2,469)	(2,252)

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21. Taxation (Continued)

(ii) PRC Enterprise Income Tax (“EIT”) (Continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the deferred tax asset and liability balances at December 31, 2016 and 2017 are as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Deferred tax assets, current portion:		
Net operating loss carried forward (note a)	1,276	—
Amortization of intangible assets arising from intragroup transactions (note b)	51	—
Valuation allowance	(106)	—
Deferred tax assets, current portion, net	1,221	—
Deferred tax assets, non-current portion:		
Net operating losses carried forward (note a)	12,093	19,246
Impairment of long-term equity investment	348	562
Allowance for advance to suppliers	576	88
Impairment of intangible assets	—	686
Impairment of property and equipment	—	151
Impairment of other receivables	—	1,938
Valuation allowance	(9,745)	(16,599)
Deferred tax assets, non-current portion, net (note d)	3,272	6,072
Deferred tax liabilities, non-current portion:		
Outside basis difference (note c)	(635)	—

Upon adoption of ASU2015-17, deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent in the statement of financial position for the year ended December 31, 2017. Prior periods were not retrospectively adjusted.

Note a: As of December 31, 2017, the Group had tax loss carryforwards of USD 10,314,000, which can be carried forward to offset future taxable income. The net operating tax loss carryforwards will begin to expire as follows:

(In thousands)	
2018	5,721
2019	3,389
2020	555
2021	75
2022 and thereafter	574
	<u>10,314</u>

Note b: Before 2008, Giganology Shenzhen sold several self-developed software at a market valuation of approximately RMB 42 million (USD 6.4 million) to Shenzhen Xunlei. Shenzhen Xunlei was entitled to capitalize the amounts as intangible assets for tax purposes and the respective amortization charges could be entitled to claim tax deduction. As a result, this transaction had created a temporary difference between the accounting base (on a group basis) and the tax base (on Shenzhen Xunlei standalone basis) and led to origination of a deferred tax asset.

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21. Taxation (Continued)

(ii) PRC Enterprise Income Tax (“EIT”) (Continued)

Note c: The deferred tax liabilities arising from the aggregate retained earnings and reserves of the VIE and its subsidiaries that are expected to be recovered by Giganology Shenzhen and other affiliates of the Group in the future periods, amounted to USD 2,541,000 and nil as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Note d: As at December 31, 2017, the deferred tax asset and liability balances are expected to be recoverable as follows:

(In thousands)	
Within one year	6,033
After one year	39
	6,072

Movement of valuation allowance is as follows:

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Beginning balance	(291)	(4,559)	(9,851)
Additions	(4,268)	(5,292)	(6,748)
Write-off	—	—	—
Ending balance	(4,559)	(9,851)	(16,599)

In 2016, valuation allowance was provided for net operating loss carryforwards of Beijing Xunlei, Xunlei Games, Onething, Beijing Xunjing and Crystal Interactive because it was more likely than not that such deferred tax assets will not be realized based on the Group's estimate of their future taxable income, and the fact that the five entities were not included in the tax strategy plan. In 2017, valuation allowance was provided for net operating loss carryforwards of Beijing Xunlei, Xunlei Games, Onething, Beijing Xunjing and Crystal Interactive because it was more likely than not that such deferred tax assets will not be realized based on the Group's estimate of their future taxable income, and the fact that the five entities were not included in the tax strategy plan.

As of December 31, 2017, the tax returns of the Group's subsidiaries, VIE and its subsidiaries since their respective dates of incorporation are still open to examination.

22. Fair value measurements

Effective January 1, 2008, the Group adopted ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands financial statement disclosures about fair value measurements. Although adoption did not impact the Group's consolidated financial statements, ASC 820-10 requires additional disclosures to be provided on fair value measurements.

ASC 820-10 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1—Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets

Level 2—Include other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace or based on quoted price in markets that are not active

Level 3—Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the overall fair value measurement

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22. Fair value measurements (Continued)

ASC 820-10 describes three main approaches to measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities: (1) market approach; (2) income approach and (3) cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated from market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present value amount. The measurement is based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. The cost approach is based on the amount that would currently be required to replace an asset.

The following table sets forth the financial instruments, measured at fair value, by level within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2016 and 2017.

Fair value measurements as at December 31, 2016				
(In thousands)	Total	Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Cash equivalents: time deposits with original maturities less than three months	115,944	—	115,944	—
Short term investments:				
Investments in financial instruments	143,131	—	143,131	—
	<u>259,075</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>259,075</u>	<u>—</u>
Fair value measurements as at December 31, 2017				
(In thousands)	Total	Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Cash equivalents: time deposits with original maturities less than three months	115,534	—	115,534	—
Short term investments:				
Investments in financial instruments	138,915	—	138,915	—
	<u>254,449</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>254,449</u>	<u>—</u>

23. Other income, net

Continuing Operations (In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Government subsidy income	1,902	2,358	2,788
Investment income from short-term investments	3,666	4,054	4,204
Dilution gains arising from deemed disposal of investment (note 11)	702	689	491
Investment income/loss on disposal of long-term investment (note 11)	—	626	(187)
Investment loss on impairment of long-term investment (note 11)	(802)	(1,654)	(596)
Exchange losses, net	(2,771)	(354)	(57)
Settlement income	755	326	533
Others	175	458	704
	<u>3,627</u>	<u>6,503</u>	<u>7,880</u>

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24. Commitments and contingencies

Rental commitments

The Group leases facilities in the PRC under non-cancellable operating leases expiring on different dates. Payments under operating leases are expensed on a straight-line basis over the periods of the respective leases, including any free rental periods.

Total office rental expenses under all operating leases were USD 2,751,000, USD 2,382,000 and USD 2,976,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases of office rental consist of the following as of December 31, 2017:

(In thousands)

2018	3,440
2019	1,784
2020	232
	5,456

Bandwidth lease commitments

The Group leases bandwidth in the PRC under non-cancellable operating leases expiring on different dates. Payments under bandwidth leases are expensed on a straight-line basis over the duration of the respective lease periods, including any lease free periods.

Total bandwidth leasing costs for continuing operations under all operating leases were USD 37,218,000, USD 55,135,000 and USD 68,441,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017. Total bandwidth leasing costs for discontinued operations under all operating leases were USD 2,983,000, nil and nil for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Future minimum payments under non-cancellable bandwidth leases consist of the following as of December 31, 2017:

(In thousands)

2018	11,536
2019	418
2020	84
	12,038

Capital commitments

As at December 31, 2017, the Group has unconditional purchase obligations for switchboards, servers, office software and construction in progress that had not been recognized in the amount of USD 4,368,000.

(In thousands)

2018	2,953
2019	971
2020	444
	4,368

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24. Commitments and contingencies (Continued)

Litigation

The Group is involved in a number of cases pending in various courts. These cases are substantially related to alleged copyright infringement as well as routine and incidental matters to its business, among others. Adverse results in these lawsuits may include awards of damages and may also result in, or even compel, a change in the Group's business practices, which could impact the Group's future financial results. The Group had incurred USD 3,307,000, USD 1,669,000 and USD 9,453,000 legal and litigation related expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2017, legal and litigation related expenses include a settlement of USD3.9 million reached during the year.

Up to April 25, 2018, which is the date when the consolidated financial statements were issued, the Group had 42 lawsuits pending against the Group with an aggregate amount of claimed damages of approximately RMB 112 million (USD 16.76 million) which occurred before December 31, 2017 (2016: RMB 89.27 million (USD 12.87 million)). Of the 42 pending lawsuits, 39 lawsuits were relating to the alleged copyright infringement in the PRC. The Group had accrued for USD 1,755,000 litigation related expenses in "Accrued expenses and other liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 (2016: USD 2,062,000), which is the most probable and reasonably estimable outcome.

The Group estimated the litigation compensation based on judgments handed down by the court, out-of-court settlements of similar cases as well as advices from the Group's legal counsel. The Group is in the process of appealing certain judgments for which the losses had been accrued. Although the results of unsettled litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the Group does not expect that the outcome of the 42 lawsuits will result in the amounts accrued materially different from the range of reasonably possible losses. In the opinion of management, there was not at least a reasonable possibility the Company may have incurred a material loss, or a material loss in excess of a recorded accrual, with respect to loss contingencies for asserted legal and other claims. However, the outcome of litigation is inherently uncertain. If one or more of these legal matters were resolved against the Company in a reporting period for amounts in excess of management's expectations, the Company's consolidated financial statements for that reporting period could be materially adversely affected.

In May 2014, the Group entered into a content protection agreement with the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., or MPAA, and its members, which are six major U.S. entertainment content providers. In that agreement, the Group agreed to implement a comprehensive system of measures designed to prevent unauthorized downloading of and access to such content providers' works. After beginning the roll-out for several months, the Group suspended implementation of the filter but have identified and are in the process of implementing a new filter. Even with the implementation of a new filter, however, the Group's copyright protection measures would not be able to fully protect the Group against copyright infringement suits. In January 2015, a number of MPAA member studios filed 28 copyright infringement lawsuits against the Group on 28 video products in the Shenzhen Nanshan District Court in China. The court combined these cases into two cases for trial and entered a judgment on both cases on August 21, 2017. The court held, among others, that the Group infringed the plaintiffs' copyright on 13 of 28 video products and were required by the court to compensate the plaintiff for a total of RMB1.4 million. As of the date of this annual report, those cases are awaiting decisions of appellate court.

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25. Certain risks and concentration

PRC regulations

Current PRC laws and regulations place certain restrictions on foreign ownership of companies that engage in internet businesses, including the provision of online video and online advertising services. Specifically, foreign ownership in an internet content provider or other value-added telecommunication service providers may not exceed 50%. The Group conducts its operations in China principally through contractual arrangements among Giganology Shenzhen, its wholly-owned PRC subsidiary, and Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders. Shenzhen Xunlei holds the licenses and permits necessary to conduct its resource discovery network, online advertising, online games and related businesses in China and hold various operating subsidiaries that conduct a majority of its operations in China. The Company conducts all of its operations in China through, Shenzhen Xunlei, a variable interest entity, which it consolidates as a result of a series of contractual arrangements enacted. If the Company had direct ownership of Shenzhen Xunlei, it would be able to exercise its rights as a shareholder to effect changes in the board of directors of Shenzhen Xunlei, which in turn could effect changes at the management level, subject to any applicable fiduciary obligations. However, under the current contractual arrangements, it relies on Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders' performance of their contractual obligations to exercise effective control. In addition, its operating contract with Shenzhen Xunlei has a term of ten years, which is subject to Giganology Shenzhen's unilateral termination right. None of Shenzhen Xunlei or its shareholders may terminate the contracts prior to the expiration date.

Further, the Group believes that the contractual arrangements among Giganology Shenzhen, Shenzhen Xunlei and its shareholders are in compliance with PRC law and are legally enforceable. However, the Chinese government may issue from time to time new laws or new interpretations on existing laws to regulate this industry. Regulatory risk also encompasses the interpretation by the tax authorities of current tax laws, and the Group's legal structure and scope of operations in the PRC, which could be subject to further restrictions resulting in limitations on the Company's ability to conduct business in the PRC. The PRC government may also require the Company to restructure the Group's operations entirely if it finds that its contractual arrangements do not comply with applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, it could revoke the Group's business and operating licenses, require it to discontinue or restrict its operations, restrict its right to collect revenues, block its website, require it to restructure its operations, impose additional conditions or requirements with which the Group may not be able to comply, or take other regulatory or enforcement actions against the Group that could be harmful to its business. The imposition of any of these penalties may result in a material and adverse effect on the Group's ability to conduct the Group's business. In addition, if the imposition of any of these penalties causes the Group to lose the rights to direct the activities of the VIE and its subsidiaries or the right to receive their economic benefits, the Group would no longer be able to consolidate the VIE. The Group does not believe that any penalties imposed or actions taken by the PRC Government would result in the liquidation of the Company, Giganology Shenzhen or Shenzhen Xunlei.

As of December 31, 2017, the aggregate loss and distributable reserves of VIE and VIE's subsidiaries amounted to approximately USD 32,222,000 and the aggregate retained earnings and distributable reserves amounted to USD 2,541,000 as of December 31, 2016, which has been included in the consolidated financial statements.

As stated above, Shenzhen Xunlei holds assets that are important to the operation of the Group's business, including patents for proprietary technology, related domain names and trademarks. If Shenzhen Xunlei or its subsidiaries falls into bankruptcy and all or part of its assets become subject to liens or rights of third-party creditors, the Group may be unable to conduct its business activities in China, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's future financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, the Group believes this is a normal business risk many companies face. The Group will continue to closely monitor the financial conditions of Shenzhen Xunlei and its subsidiaries.

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25. Certain risks and concentration (Continued)

PRC regulations (Continued)

Shenzhen Xunlei and its subsidiaries' assets comprise both recognized and unrecognized revenue-producing assets. The recognized revenue-producing assets include intangible assets, purchased property and equipment. The balances of these assets held by the VIE and its subsidiaries are included in "property and equipment, net" and "intangible assets, net" in the consolidated balance sheet and specifically in the VIE table on the following page. The unrecognized revenue-producing assets mainly consist of license, patents, trademarks, and domain names which are not recorded in the financial statement as they didn't meet the recognition criteria set in ASC 350-30-25. The licenses stated above primarily consist of licenses that grant the VIE and its subsidiaries the right to produce and broadcast internet, radio, and television programs. One of them is the ICP licenses as described in note 1.

As of December 31, 2017, Shenzhen Xunlei and its subsidiaries held patents granted in the PRC and in the United States. Presently, patent applications are being examined by the State Intellectual Property Office of the PRC and also patent application is being reviewed by the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

As of December 31, 2017, Shenzhen Xunlei and its subsidiaries have applied to register trademarks, of which the Company has received registered trademarks in different applicable trademark categories including registered with World Intellectual Property Organization.

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25. Certain risks and concentration (Continued)

PRC regulations (Continued)

The following consolidated financial information of the Group's VIE and its subsidiaries from continuing operations was included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, before elimination of balances with the Company and its subsidiaries, as of and for the years ended:

(In thousands)	As of December 31,	
	2016	2017
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	40,393	48,044
Short-term investments	28,749	7,853
Accounts receivable, net	14,824	40,938
Due from related parties	1,083	6,970
Deferred tax assets	971	-
Inventories	374	3,880
Prepayments and other current assets	15,123	10,963
Held-for-sale assets	20	26
Total current assets	101,537	118,674
Non-current assets:		
Equity method investments	25,479	27,428
Deferred tax assets	1,849	4,555
Property and equipment, net	20,039	19,491
Construction in progress	574	4,517
Intangible assets, net	11,083	5,511
Goodwill	20,497	21,760
Other long-term prepayments	1,187	1,885
Total non-current assets	80,708	85,147
Total assets	182,245	203,821
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable (note a)	44,162	68,469
Due to a related party	45	10
Deferred revenue and income, current portion	22,923	27,738
Income tax payable	2,253	3,128
Accrued liabilities and other payables (note b)	104,114	132,322
Held-for-sale liabilities	1,337	822
Total current liabilities	174,834	232,489
Non-current liabilities:		
Deferred revenue and income, non-current portion	3,539	2,934
Total non-current liabilities	3,539	2,934
Total liabilities	178,373	235,423

Note a. The balance included inter-companies balances with the Company and its subsidiaries of USD 9,360,000 and USD 18,704,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Note b. The balance included inter-companies balances with the Company and its subsidiaries of USD 91,477,000 and USD 74,394,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Net revenue from continuing operations	119,761	140,236	200,591
Net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited	(15,646)	(31,196)	(49,339)

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25. Certain risks and concentration (Continued)

PRC regulations (Continued)

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	41,723	3,565	(6,992)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	(51,721)	1,859	13,463
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,055	2,508	1,180
	(8,943)	7,932	7,651

Foreign exchange risk

The Group's financing activities are denominated mainly in the USD. The RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currencies. Remittances of foreign currencies into the PRC and exchange of foreign currencies into the RMB require approval by foreign exchange administrative authorities and certain supporting documentation. The State Administration for Foreign Exchange, under the authority of the People's Bank of China, controls the conversion of the RMB into other currencies. The revenues and expenses of the Company's subsidiaries, consolidated VIE and its subsidiaries are generally denominated in the RMB and their assets and liabilities are denominated in the RMB.

Concentration of customer risk

The top 10 customers accounted for 26%, 18% and 27% of the net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. Prior to entering into sales agreements, the Group performs credit assessments of its customers to assess the credit history of its customers. Further, the Group has not experienced any significant bad debts with respect to its accounts receivable.

Credit risk

As of December 31, 2016 and 2017, substantially all of the Group's cash and cash equivalents were held at reputable financial institutions in the jurisdictions where the Group and its subsidiaries are located. The Group believes that it is not exposed to unusual risks as these financial institutions have high credit quality. The Group has not experienced any losses on its deposits of cash and cash equivalents.

Prior to entering into sales agreements, the Group performs credit assessments of its customers to assess the credit history of its customers. Further, the Group has not experienced any significant bad debts with respect to its accounts receivable.

26. Subsequent events

Restricted shares grant

In March 2018, 2,815,520 restricted shares had been granted to certain executive officers or employees of the Group under the 2010 share incentive plan.

Investments

In November 2017, the Group has prepaid USD 1.5 million (RMB 9.6 million) to Henan Zhaoteng Investment Co., Ltd. for acquisition 80% of its equity interests in Henan Tourism Information Co., Ltd. This acquisition was not closed as of April 25, 2018.

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26. Subsequent events (continued)

Class action lawsuits against the Company

In January 2018, two putative shareholder class action lawsuits were filed in the United States District Courts for the Southern District of New York against Xunlei and certain of its current and former officers and directors: Dookeran v. Xunlei Limited, et al. (filed on January 18, 2018, Case No: 18-cv-467 (S.D.N.Y.)), and Peng Li v. Xunlei Limited, et al. (filed on January 24, 2018, Case No. 18-cv-646 (S.D.N.Y.)). Purporting to sue on behalf of all investors who purchased or acquired Xunlei stock from October 10, 2017, to January 11, 2018, Plaintiffs allege that certain statements regarding OneCoin (now called “LinkToken”) in the Company’s press releases and on a quarterly investor call were false and misleading because, among other things, they failed to disclose that OneCoin was a disguised “initial coin offering” and “initial miner offering” and constituted “unlawful financial activity.” Plaintiffs seek to recover under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. On April 12, 2018, the court consolidated the actions under the caption In re Xunlei Limited Securities Litigation, No. 18-cv-467 (RJS), and appointed lead plaintiffs and lead plaintiffs’ counsel. The proceedings are still at an early stage, and the consolidated amended complaint has not yet been filed.

Given the early stage of the proceedings, no provision in respect of these putative class action lawsuits is considered necessary apart from the legal fee to be accrued in 2018 according to ASC450-20-25, which requires an estimated loss from a loss contingency be accrued by a charge to income if both probable and reasonably estimable.

Sale of web game business

On December 28, 2017, Xunlei entered into a legally binding agreement to sell its web game business with Xunyi. The disposal was completed in January 2018 with a disposal gain recorded approximate USD 1,400,000 in 2018 (note 3).

27. Restricted net assets

Relevant PRC laws and regulations permit payments of dividends by the Company’s subsidiaries, VIE and VIE’s subsidiaries in China only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, the Company’s subsidiaries, VIE and VIE’s subsidiaries in China are required to make certain appropriation of net after-tax profits or increase in net assets to the statutory surplus fund (see Note 2(cc)) prior to payment of any dividends. As a result of these and other restrictions under PRC laws and regulations, the Company’s subsidiaries, VIE and VIE’s subsidiaries in China are restricted in their ability to transfer their net assets to the Company in terms of cash dividends, loans or advances, which restricted portion amounted to USD 124,026,000 and USD 142,487,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2017, respectively. Even though the Company currently does not require any such dividends, loans or advances from the PRC subsidiaries, VIE and VIE’s subsidiaries for working capital and other funding purposes, the Company may in the future require additional cash resources from the Company’s subsidiaries, VIE and a VIE’s subsidiaries in China due to changes in business conditions, to fund future acquisitions and development, or merely to declare and pay dividends to make distributions to shareholders.

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

28. Additional information: condensed financial statements of the Company

Regulation S-X require condensed financial information as to financial position, statement of cash flows and results of operations of a parent company as of the same dates and for the same periods for which audited consolidated financial statements have been presented when the restricted net assets of consolidated and unconsolidated subsidiaries together exceed 25 percent of consolidated net assets as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year.

The Company records its investment in its subsidiaries, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries under the equity method of accounting.

Such investments are presented on the separate condensed balance sheets of the Company as "Long-term investments".

The subsidiaries did not pay any dividends to the Company for the periods presented. Certain information and footnote disclosures generally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed and omitted. The footnote disclosures represent supplemental information relating to the operations of the Company, as such, these statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The Company did not have significant other commitments, long-term obligations, or guarantees as of December 31, 2017.

Condensed balance sheets

(In thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	273,160	280,196
Due from subsidiaries and consolidated VIEs	101,130	98,129
Prepayments and other current assets	348	439
Total current assets	<u>374,638</u>	<u>378,764</u>
Non-current assets:		
Property, equipment and software, net	3	1
Investments in subsidiaries and consolidated VIEs	43,447	17,375
Total assets	<u>418,088</u>	<u>396,140</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	55	55
Due to subsidiaries and consolidated VIEs	1,862	4,079
Deferred revenue and income, current portion	272	308
Accrued liabilities and other payables	1,695	732
Total current liabilities	<u>3,884</u>	<u>5,174</u>
Non-current liabilities:		
Deferred revenue and income, non-current	543	308
Due to related parties, non-current portion	4,537	4,737
Other long-term payable	886	925
Total liabilities	<u>9,850</u>	<u>11,144</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity		
Common shares	83	83
Treasury shares 38,332,209 shares as at December 31, 2016 and 35,233,649 shares as at December 31, 2017	9	9
Other shareholders' equity	408,146	384,904
Total Xunlei Limited's shareholders' equity	<u>408,238</u>	<u>384,996</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>418,088</u>	<u>396,140</u>

Xunlei Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

28. Additional information: condensed financial statements of the Company (continued)

Condensed statements of operations

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Cost of revenues	(131)	—	—
Gross loss	(131)	—	—
Operating expenses			
Sales and marketing expenses	—	(10)	—
General and administrative expenses	(1,314)	(1,193)	(1,153)
Total operating expenses	(1,314)	(1,203)	(1,153)
Operating loss	(1,445)	(1,203)	(1,153)
Interest income	5,318	1,521	1,262
Interest expense	(239)	(239)	(239)
Other (loss)/income, net	(3,261)	715	3,308
(Loss)/income from subsidiaries and consolidated VIE			
- Continuing operations	(17,641)	(31,528)	(47,407)
- Discontinued operations	4,101	6,623	6,407
Loss before income tax	(13,167)	(24,111)	(37,822)
Income tax	—	—	—
Net loss	(13,167)	(24,111)	(37,822)
Net income attributable to the non-controlling interest	—	—	—
Net loss attributable to Xunlei Limited's common shareholders	(13,167)	(24,111)	(37,822)

Condensed statement of cash flows

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2016	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash used in operating activities	(26,069)	(20,312)	(25,333)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash generated from investing activities	3,812	15,557	32,670
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	4,975	(14,260)	(301)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(17,282)	(19,015)	7,036
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	309,457	292,175	273,160
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	292,175	273,160	280,196

List of Significant Subsidiaries and Variable Interest Entity

Name	Place of Incorporation
Subsidiaries	
Giganology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	PRC
Xunlei Network Technologies Limited	British Virgin Islands
Xunlei Network Technologies Limited	Hong Kong
Xunlei Computer (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	PRC
Variable Interest Entity	
Shenzhen Xunlei Networking Technologies, Co., Ltd.	PRC
Subsidiaries of Variable Interest Entity	
Shenzhen Onething Technologies Co., Ltd.	PRC

**Certification by the Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Lei Chen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Xunlei Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 25, 2018

By: /s/ Lei Chen
Name: Lei Chen
Title: Chief Executive Officer

**Certification by the Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Naijiang (Eric) Zhou, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Xunlei Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (b) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (c) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 25, 2018

By: /s/ Naijiang (Eric) Zhou
Name: Naijiang (Eric) Zhou
Title: Chief Financial Officer

**Certification by the Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the annual report of Xunlei Limited (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2017 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Lei Chen, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 25, 2018

By: /s/ Lei Chen
Name: Lei Chen
Title: Chief Executive Officer

**Certification by the Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the annual report of Xunlei Limited (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2017 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Naijiang (Eric) Zhou, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 25, 2018

By: /s/ Naijiang (Eric) Zhou
Name: Naijiang (Eric) Zhou
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Our ref SSY/660874-000001/12477878v1

Xunlei Limited
7/F Block 11, Shenzhen Software Park
Ke Ji Zhong 2nd Road, Nanshan District
Shenzhen, 518057
The People's Republic of China

April 25, 2018

Dear Sirs

Xunlei Limited

We have acted as legal advisers as to the laws of the Cayman Islands to Xunlei Limited, an exempted limited liability company incorporated in the Cayman Islands (the "**Company**"), in connection with the filing by the Company with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**") of an annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2017 ("**Form 20-F**").

We hereby consent to the reference of our name under the heading "Item 10. Additional Information – E. Taxation – Cayman Islands Taxation" in the Form 20-F.

In giving such consent, we do not thereby admit that we come within the category of persons whose consent is required under Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933, or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in each case, as amended, or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Yours faithfully

/s/ Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP

Maples and Calder (Hong Kong) LLP



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 Level 10 & 11, Two IFC, No. 8 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200120, PRC
 电话/Tel: (8621) 6061 3666 传真/Fax: (8621) 6061 3555
 网址: www.zhonglun.com

CONSENT LETTER

To Xunlei Limited

7/F Block 11, Shenzhen Software Park
 Ke Ji Zhong 2nd Road, Nanshan District
 Shenzhen, 518057
 People's Republic of China

April 25, 2018

Dear Sir/Madam:

We hereby consent to the reference of our name under the headings “Item 3. Key Information— D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure” and “Item 4. Information on the Company— C. Organizational Structure” in Xunlei Limited’s Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2017 (the “**Annual Report**”), which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) in the month of April 2018, and further consent to the incorporation by reference of the summaries of our opinions under these headings into Xunlei Limited’s registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333—200633) that was filed on November 28, 2014. We also consent to the filing of this consent letter with the SEC as an exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2017.

In giving such consent, we do not thereby admit that we come within the category of persons whose consent is required under Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933, or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in each case, as amended, or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Zhong Lun Law Firm

Zhong Lun Law Firm

北京 • 上海 • 深圳 • 广州 • 成都 • 武汉 • 重庆 • 青岛 • 杭州 • 南京 • 香港 • 东京 • 伦敦 • 纽约 • 洛杉矶 • 旧金山

Beijing • Shanghai • Shenzhen • Guangzhou • Chengdu • Wuhan • Chongqing • Qingdao • Hangzhou • Nanjing • Hong Kong • Tokyo • London • New York • Los Angeles • San Francisco

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-200633) of Xunlei Limited of our report dated April 25, 2018 relating to the financial statements, which appears in this Form 20-F.

/s/ **PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP**

PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP
Shenzhen, the People's Republic of China
April 25, 2018
