

Renren Inc.
Form 20-F
April 16, 2015

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

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

Registration statement pursuant to Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

For the transition period from **to**

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: 001-35147

Renren Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

N/A

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Cayman Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

1/F, North Wing

18 Jiuxianqiao Middle Road

Chaoyang District, Beijing 100016

People's Republic of China

(Address of principal executive offices)

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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	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
American depositary shares, each representing three Class A ordinary shares	The New York Stock Exchange
Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.001 per share*	

*Not for trading, but only in connection with the listing on The New York Stock Exchange of American depositary shares ("ADSs"). Currently, each ADS represents three Class A ordinary shares.

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

None

(Title of Class)

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

None

(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the Issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

As of December 31, 2014, 720,040,971 Class A ordinary shares, par value US\$0.001 per share and 305,388,450 Class B ordinary shares, par value US\$0.001 per share were outstanding.

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, 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, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of “accelerated filer and large accelerated filer” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

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

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

Item 17 Item 18

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

Yes No

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

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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:

“Activated users” refers to the number of Renren user accounts that have been registered and activated. Our users may register with us through their mobile phone number or their email address. Following registration by mobile phone number, the mobile phone will receive an SMS verification code, which must be entered to activate the account. Following registration by email address, an email containing an activation link will automatically be sent to the user’s email address, and the user must then activate by clicking the link. Not all registered users activate the accounts they register with us.

- “ADSs” refers to our American depositary shares, each of which represents three Class A ordinary shares.

“Monthly unique log-in users” refers to the number of different user accounts from which Renren Mobile App or *renren.com* has been logged onto during a given month.

- The “PRC” or “China” refers to the People’s Republic of China, excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

“Preferred shares” refers to our previously issued and outstanding series A and series B convertible preferred shares and series C and series D convertible redeemable preferred shares, par value US\$0.001 per share.

“Shares” or “ordinary shares” refer to, following the completion of our initial public offering in May 2011, collectively, our Class A and Class B ordinary shares, par value US\$0.001 per share, and, prior to the completion of our initial public offering, our ordinary shares, par value US\$0.001 per share; and except as otherwise indicated, all share and per share data in this annual report gives retroactive effect to the ten-for-one share split that became effective on March 25, 2011.

· “SNS” refers to social networking services.

“We,” “us,” “our company,” and “our” refer to Renren Inc. and its subsidiaries, its consolidated affiliated entities, and subsidiaries of its consolidated affiliated entities.

Our financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars, which is our reporting currency. Certain Renminbi figures in this annual report are translated into U.S. dollars solely for the reader’s convenience. Unless otherwise noted, all convenience translations from Renminbi to U.S. dollars in this annual report were made at a rate of RMB6.2046 to US\$1.00, the exchange rate set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board on December 31,

2014. We make no representation that any Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate, at the rate stated above, or at all.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements that reflect our current expectations and views of future events. These forward looking statements are made under the “safe-harbor” provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. 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 these forward-looking statements.

You can identify some of these forward-looking statements by words or phrases such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “aim,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “is/are likely to” or other similar expressions. These forward-looking statements include statements relating to:

· our goals and strategies;

· our future business development, financial condition and results of operations;

- expected changes in our revenues and certain cost and expense items;
- the expected growth of the SNS, online games, online advertising and internet finance businesses in China;
- our expectations regarding demand for and market acceptance of our services;
- our expectations regarding the retention and strengthening of our relationships with advertisers;
- changes in technology affecting our business, and our company's responses to these changes;
- our investment plans to enhance our user experience, infrastructure and service offerings;
- competition in our industry in China;
- the performance of our strategic and financial investments; and
- relevant government policies and regulations relating to our industry.

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, and business strategy. Although we believe that our expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, our expectations may later be found to be incorrect, and our actual results could be materially different from our expectations. Moreover, we operate in an evolving environment. New risk factors and uncertainties emerge from time to time and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors and uncertainties, 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 materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. You should read thoroughly this annual report and the documents that we refer to with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from and worse than what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements with these cautionary statements.

The forward-looking statements made in this annual report relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this annual report. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date on which the statements are made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The following selected consolidated statement of operations data for the three years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013 and 2014 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. Our selected consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011 and our selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, except for the impact of retrospective adjustments for the deconsolidation of nuomi.com, our social commerce business, which we ceased to control on October 26, 2013, Qingting, our automobile advertisement business, which we ceased to control on October 31, 2013, and 56.com, our online video business, which we ceased to control on December 1, 2014, both of which have been classified as discontinued operations, have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this annual report.

The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes and “Item 5—Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” in this annual report. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Due to the retrospective adjustments, our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 and financial positions as of December 31, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 are not directly comparable to the financial data reported in our previously filed annual reports.

Our historical results do not necessarily indicate results expected for any future periods.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(in thousands of US\$, except for share, per share and per ADS data)				
Summary Consolidated Statement of Operations					
Data:					
Net revenues	\$ 75,328	\$ 109,510	\$ 154,827	\$ 147,947	\$ 82,954
Cost of revenues	16,596	24,536	49,794	54,280	47,972
Gross profit	58,732	84,974	105,033	93,667	34,982
Operating expenses(1):					
Selling and marketing	20,115	37,420	47,926	62,198	38,340
Research and development	22,949	37,234	71,558	77,956	50,675
General and administrative	7,400	15,299	33,577	49,275	51,429
Impairment of intangible assets	739	446	—	208	714
Impairment of goodwill	—	—	—	—	46,864
Restructuring cost	—	—	—	3,475	6,354
Total operating expenses	51,203	90,399	153,061	193,112	194,376
(Loss) income from operations	7,529	(5,425)	(48,028)	(99,445)	(159,394)
Other income	—	2,338	2,446	1,039	636
Change in fair value of warrants	(74,364)	—	—	—	—
Exchange (loss) gain on dual currency deposit/offshore bank accounts	3,781	7,753	(1,769)	1,476	(2,277)
Interest income	328	9,577	20,029	12,778	12,677
Realized gain on short-term investments	—	50,911	4,317	56,022	139,265
Gain on disposal of cost method investment	40	—	—	—	—
Impairment of short-term investments	—	—	—	(2,098)	—
Impairment of equity method investments	—	—	—	(23,025)	—
Impairment of cost method investment	—	(79)	—	—	—
(Loss) income before provision of income tax and earnings (loss) in equity method investments and noncontrolling interest, net of income taxes	(62,686)	65,075	(23,005)	(53,253)	(9,093)
Income tax (expenses) benefit	1,364	(640)	(1,384)	3,980	(6,517)

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	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(in thousands of US\$, except for share, per share and per ADS data)				
(Loss) income before earnings (loss) in equity method investments and noncontrolling interest, net of income taxes	(61,322)	64,435	(24,389)	(49,273)	(15,610)
Earnings (loss) in equity method investments, net of income taxes	—	1,320	(7,471)	20,317	49,015
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(61,322)	65,755	(31,860)	(28,956)	33,405
Loss from the operations of the discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(4,174)	(24,751)	(43,193)	(40,068)	(30,809)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of income taxes	1,341	—	—	—	—
Gain on deconsolidation of the subsidiaries, net of income taxes	—	—	—	132,665	489
Gain on disposal of equity method investment, net of income taxes	—	—	—	—	56,993
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(2,833)	(24,751)	(43,193)	92,597	26,673
Net income (loss)	(64,155)	41,004	(75,053)	63,641	60,078
Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest	—	252	27	92	382
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Renren Inc.	(61,322)	66,007	(31,833)	(28,864)	33,787
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Renren Inc.	(2,833)	(24,751)	(43,193)	92,597	26,673
Net income (loss) attributable to Renren Inc.	\$ (64,155)	\$ 41,256	\$ (75,026)	\$ 63,733	\$ 60,460
Net income (loss) per share:					
Net income (loss) per share from continuing operations attributable to Renren Inc. shareholders:					
Basic	\$ (0.30)	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ (0.30)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.03
Net income (loss) per share from discontinued operations attributable to Renren Inc. shareholders:					
Basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.03
Net income (loss) per share attributable to Renren Inc. shareholders:					
Basic	\$ (0.31)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.07)	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06
Diluted	\$ (0.31)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.07)	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06
Net income (loss) attributable to Renren Inc. shareholders per ADS(2):					
Basic	\$ (0.94)	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.17
Diluted	\$ (0.94)	\$ 0.14	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.17

	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(in thousands of US\$, except for share, per share and per ADS data)				
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating net income (loss) per ordinary share from continuing operations attributable to Renren Inc. shareholders:					
Basic	244,613,530	850,670,583	1,151,659,545	1,118,091,879	1,059,446,436
Diluted	244,613,530	901,340,381	1,151,659,545	1,118,091,879	1,067,631,709
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating net income (loss) per ordinary share from discontinued operations attributable to Renren Inc. shareholders:					
Basic	244,613,530	850,670,583	1,151,659,545	1,118,091,879	1,059,446,436
Diluted	244,613,530	901,340,381	1,151,659,545	1,130,739,922	1,067,631,709

(1) Including share-based compensation expenses as set forth below:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(in thousands of US\$)				
Allocation of Share-based Compensation Expenses:					
Cost of revenues	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$184	\$83
Selling and marketing	121	414	356	155	201
Research and development	572	1,628	1,511	889	1,072
General and administrative	2,105	3,227	7,820	13,306	19,513
	2,798	5,269	9,687	14,534	20,869
Expenses from the discontinued operations	—	254	1,210	1,604	2,735
Total share-based compensation expenses	\$2,798	\$5,523	\$10,897	\$16,138	\$23,604

(2) Each ADS represents three Class A ordinary shares.

	As of December 31,				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(in thousands of US\$)				
Summary Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$136,063	\$284,643	\$207,438	\$154,308	\$183,025
Term deposits	—	702,680	550,000	492,699	494,065
Short-term investments	62,318	53,393	147,045	301,995	29,384
Accounts receivable, net	12,815	14,911	18,402	15,958	18,044

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Total current assets	437,519	1,116,970	952,734	1,122,587	763,203
Total assets	456,474	1,278,008	1,201,813	1,385,686	1,149,153
Total current liabilities	25,391	60,487	90,119	115,262	46,044
Total liabilities	25,907	67,463	96,683	115,418	46,774
Series C convertible redeemable preferred shares	28,520	—	—	—	—
Series D convertible redeemable preferred shares	571,439	—	—	—	—
Total equity (deficit)	\$(169,392)	\$1,210,545	\$1,105,130	\$1,270,268	\$1,102,379

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

If we fail to continually anticipate user preferences and provide attractive services and applications, we may not be able to increase the size and level of engagement of our user base.

The success of our business depends on our ability to grow our user base and keep our users highly engaged. In order to attract and retain users, we must continue to innovate and introduce services and applications that our users find enjoyable. If we fail to anticipate and meet the needs of our users, the size and engagement level of our user base may decrease. Furthermore, because of the viral nature of social networking, users may switch to our competitors' services more quickly than in other online sectors, despite the fact that it would be time-consuming for them to restart the process of establishing connections with friends and post photos and other content via one of our competitor's services. We suffered a significant drop in monthly unique log-in users in 2013 and in average amount of time that unique log-in users spent on our platform in 2014. Our monthly unique log-in users decreased from approximately 56 million in December 2012 to approximately 45 million in December 2013 and then increased to approximately 46 million as of December 2014. The average amount of time that unique log-in users spent on our platform increased from approximately 7.6 hours in 2012 to approximately 7.7 hours in 2013 and then decreased to approximately 4.0 hours in 2014. A decrease in the number of our users or the amount of time they spend on our platform would render our services less attractive to users and advertisers and may decrease our revenues, which may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, since a substantial number of users of our new services and products over the years had already been users of *renren.com* and Renren Mobile App, the two components of our SNS platform, we believe the new services we may pursue will depend upon our ability to maintain and increase the user base for our SNS platform, the level of user engagement on our platform and the stickiness of our platform. If we are unable to maintain or increase the size and level of engagement of our user base for our SNS platform, the performance of our new services may be materially

and adversely affected.

We face significant competition in almost every aspect of our business. If we fail to compete effectively, we may lose market share and our business, prospects and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We face significant competition in almost every aspect of our business. In our social networking business, we compete with companies and services such as Tencent's WeChat, QQ mobile, and Q-zone, SINA's Weibo, and Momo. In our online games business, we primarily compete with companies such as Tencent, Qihu360 and Kunlun. Competition with these services in the mobile landscape is as intense as with their PC counterparts, if not more so. We also compete for online advertising revenues with other websites that sell online advertising services in China.

Some of our competitors have significantly larger user bases and more established brand names and may be able to effectively leverage their user bases and brand names to provide integrated internet communication, online games, social networking and other products and services available over the internet via mobile devices and personal computers and increase their respective market shares. We may also face potential competition from global social networking service providers that seek to enter the China market. Some of our competitors may have longer operating histories and significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do, and in turn may have an advantage in attracting and retaining users and advertisers. If we are not able to effectively compete, our user base and level of user engagement may decrease, which could make us less attractive to advertisers and materially and adversely affect our ability to maintain and increase revenues from online advertising, and which may also reduce the number of paying users that purchase our internet value-added services, or IVAS. Similarly, we may be required to spend additional resources to further increase our brand recognition and promote our services in order to compete effectively, especially with respect to marketing other new services to capture market share, which could adversely affect our profitability.

In addition, we compete for advertising budgets with traditional advertising media in China, such as television and radio stations, newspapers and magazines, and major out-of-home media. If online advertising as a new marketing channel does not become more widely accepted in China, we may experience difficulties in competing with traditional advertising media.

We started our internet finance business in 2014 and we primarily compete with established banks and lending companies in China such as Qufenqi.com and Fenqile.com in online consumer financing services. Failure of our internet finance business to achieve or maintain more widespread market acceptance against our competitors could harm our business and results of operations. If we are not able to develop services that attracted to our target customers and compete effectively, we may not be able to grow our user base and may be required to incur significant expenses for user acquisition, which could adversely affect our financial results.

We may not be able to successfully expand and monetize our mobile internet services.

An important element of our strategy is to continue to expand our mobile internet services. We have made significant efforts in recent years to develop new mobile applications to capture a greater share of the growing number of users that access social networking, online games and other internet services through smart phones and other mobile devices. The mobile percentage of our monthly total user time spent on *renren.com* was 69.1%, 79.2% and 87.9% in December 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively, and the number of our monthly unique mobile users who accessed Renren SNS decreased from 17.8 million in December 2012 to 14.7 million in December 2013 before subsequently increasing to 20.5 million in December 2014. If we are unable to attract and retain a substantial number of mobile device users, or if we are slower than our competitors in developing attractive services that are adapted for such devices, we may fail to capture a significant share of an increasingly important portion of the market for our services or lose existing users, either of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, aside from mobile games, we are in the midst of experimenting with multiple early monetization strategies for our mobile internet services. Advertisers currently spend significantly less on advertising on mobile devices as compared to advertising on personal computers, and we cannot assure you that advertisers will in the future increase their spending on advertising on mobile devices. As our users continue to allocate more time on our mobile services instead of our traditional PC services, mobile monetization will become increasingly important as a path to profitability. Accordingly, if we are unable to successfully implement monetization strategies for our mobile users and if our users continue to increasingly access our services through mobile devices as a substitute for access through personal computers, our revenue and financial results may be negatively affected.

We may not be able to further grow our online games business.

We rely on our online games business for a substantial percentage of our revenues. Net revenues from our online games business accounted for 57.8%, 57.8% and 44.7% of our total net revenues in 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. Going forward, we expect that revenues from the online games business will continue to be a significant percentage of our total net revenues. Reliance on the online games business subjects us to a number of risks:

Continuing to source new games that appeal to our game players is an important part of our business expansion plans. Our ability to source and distribute successful new games further depends on our ability to anticipate and effectively respond to changing game player interests and preferences and technological advances in a timely manner, to attract, retain and motivate talented game development personnel and to execute effectively our game distribution plans. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in each of these areas.

We are dependent on hit titles as a large percentage of our online game revenues. For example, in 2012, 2013 and 2014 our top five games contributed 68.4%, 69.3% and 68.4% of our online games revenues, respectively, which comprised 35.1%, 37.6% and 30.6% of our total revenues for 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. Online games have a finite commercial lifespan and tend to become less popular after a few years. Furthermore, we are shifting most of our focus onto mobile games, and mobile games typically have shorter life spans than PC games. If our hit titles start to decrease in popularity and we do not have follow-up hit titles in our pipeline, our revenues may be negatively affected.

While we have been operating in the online games business since 2007, including PC-only plus cross-platform PC and mobile games, our shift to focus primarily on the operation and distribution of mobile and cross-platform games and new gaming genres puts us in a very competitive sector that involves many inherent risks. There can be no assurance that our strategy of providing mobile games and cross-platform games will be successful.

Our users download our mobile games from direct-to-consumer digital storefronts such as Apple's App Store and Google's Play Store. The terms and conditions between the store operators and the application developers governing the promotion, distribution and operation of applications, including mobile games, are normally standardized and non-negotiable. If the store operators believe the terms and conditions have been violated, they have the right to suspend or terminate a developer's account. In addition, if we are unable to maintain a good relationship with each platform, or if our mobile games were unavailable on these platforms for any prolonged period of time, our business may suffer. For example, our games were temporarily removed from Apple's Appstore in 2012. After communicating with Apple to address their inquiries, these games were restored. We have since enhanced our internal processes to ensure inquiries or concerns from store operators are responded to quickly and properly.

If we are unable to successfully capture and retain a significant portion of the growing number of Android users that accesses online games, we may lose users, which may have a material adverse effect on our business.

We have shifted from developing games in-house to licensing games from third-party design studios, reducing the size of our gaming team in the process. We depend upon our licensors to provide technical support necessary for the operation of the licensed games. We must maintain good relationships with our licensors to continue to source new games with reasonable revenue-sharing terms and ensure the continued smooth operation of our licensed games. We may incur additional costs and may face significant risks when we license our games outside of China and seek to expand our operations to select markets, such as the United States and Asia. If we fail to successfully manage these risks, our growth and business prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Our strategy to acquire or invest in complementary businesses and establish strategic alliances involves significant risk and uncertainty that may prevent us from achieving our objectives and harm our financial condition and results of

operations.

As part of our plan to continue to grow our user base and improve our user experience, from time to time we consider opportunities to acquire, invest in or partner with other companies that bring us complementary or new users, technologies or services. Strategic acquisitions and investments may subject us to uncertainties and risks, including:

- costs and difficulties associated with integrating acquired businesses and managing a larger business;
- potentially significant goodwill impairment charges;
- potential ongoing financial obligations and unforeseen or hidden liabilities;
- failure to achieve our intended objectives, benefits or revenue-enhancing opportunities;

high acquisition and financing costs;

potential claims or litigation regarding our board's exercise of its duty of care and other duties required under applicable law in connection with any of our significant acquisitions or investments approved by the board; and

diversion of our resources and management attention.

Failure to address these uncertainties and risks could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we may from time to time attempt to achieve our objectives of enhancing our user experience, broadening the appeal of our platform and increasing the number of our users by establishing strategic alliances with various third parties, including through our Renren Open Platform program. Strategic alliances with third parties could subject us to a number of risks, including risks associated with sharing proprietary information, non-performance by the counter-party, and an increase in expenses incurred in establishing new strategic alliances, any of which may materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The business opportunities for social networking, online games, internet finance and other internet services in China are continually evolving and may not grow as quickly as expected, in ways that are consistent with other markets, or at all.

Our business and prospects depend on the continual development of emerging internet business models in China, including those for social networking, online games and internet finance. Our main internet services have distinct business models which may differ from models for these businesses in other markets, such as the United States, and that are in varying stages of development and monetization. We cannot assure you that the industries in which we operate in China will continue to grow as rapidly as they have in the past, in ways that are consistent with other markets, or at all. With the development of technology, new internet services may emerge which may render our existing service offerings less attractive to users. The growth and development of the social networking, online game and internet finance industries is affected by numerous factors, such as the macroeconomic environment, regulatory changes, technological innovations, development of internet and internet-based services, users' general online experience, cultural influences and changes in tastes and preferences. If these internet industries do not grow as quickly as expected or at all, or if we fail to benefit from such growth by successfully implementing our business strategies, our business and prospects may be adversely affected.

If we fail to keep up with the technological developments and users' changing requirements, our business and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

The social networking, online game and internet finance industries are subject to rapid and continual changes in technology, user preferences, such as the movement of our user base from personal computers to mobile devices, the

nature of services offered and business models. Our success will depend on our ability to keep up with the changes in technology and user behavior resulting from technological developments. If we do not adapt our services to such changes in an effective and timely manner, we may suffer from decreased user traffic, which may result in a reduced number of advertisers for our online advertising services or a decrease in their advertising spending. In addition, if we adopt new technologies which turn out to be less proven, and user experience suffers as a result, our users may use our platform less often. Furthermore, changes in technologies may require substantial capital expenditures in product development as well as in modification of products, services or infrastructure. We may not successfully execute our business strategies due to a variety of reasons such as technical hurdles, misunderstanding or erroneous prediction of market demand or lack of necessary resources. Failure to keep up with technological developments may result in our platform being less attractive, which in turn may materially and adversely affect our business and prospects.

The laws and regulations governing the internet finance business in China are developing and evolving and subject to changes.

Due to the relatively short history of the internet finance business in China, the PRC government has not adopted a clear regulatory framework governing the industry. As a result, substantial uncertainties exist regarding the evolution of the regulatory system and the interpretation and implementation of current and future PRC laws and regulations applicable to the internet finance services industry. If new PRC internet financing regulations promulgated in the future require us to comply with additional requirements in order to continue to conduct any aspect of our business operations, we may not be able to comply in a timely fashion, or at all. In addition, we cannot guarantee that our current practices comply with regulations that may be promulgated in the future, and we may be required to change our business practices, fined or penalized by regulators, or ordered to cease operations due to any non-compliance in the future. If any of these situations occur, our business, financial condition and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.

We have experienced net losses in the past, and you should consider our prospects in light of the risks and uncertainties fast-growing companies in evolving industries with limited operating histories, such as ours, may be exposed to or encounter.

We had a loss from continuing operations of US\$31.9 million and US\$29.0 million in 2012 and 2013, respectively. Our net loss from continuing operations in 2012 was primarily due to substantial investments in research and development, particularly those related to mobile initiatives, as well as investment in our video sharing business 56.com, which we acquired in October 2011, and loss in equity method investments, net of income taxes, due to investments we made in 2011 and 2012. Our net loss from continuing operations in 2013 was mainly due to increased investment in our business operations, particularly mobile-related initiatives, and impairment of our investments in equity method investments. We expect that, for the foreseeable future, investments in mobile and internet finance initiatives will continue to constitute significant expenses decreasing our income or increasing our loss from continuing operations.

In addition to the foregoing, our results of operations for the past three years were affected by costs and expenses required to build, operate and expand our SNS platform, grow our user base, promote our Renren brand, develop our own products and services, license third-party products and applications, and make other strategic investments. We expect that we will continue to incur significant research and development, marketing and other costs to launch new services and grow our user and advertiser bases. In particular, our plan to continue focusing our strategy on mobile opportunities and internet finance business, with increasing effort to experiment with different monetization models, including mobile games, mobile advertising and online consumer financing services, will result in significant costs and expenses. The profitability of these strategies has yet to be proven.

We recorded net income from continuing operations of US\$33.4 million in 2014. Our ability to maintain net income from continuing operations is affected by various factors, some of which are beyond our control. For example, revenues and the profitability of our online games business depend on our ability to license and distribute games from third parties that are attractive to our user base. In addition, our revenues and profitability depend on the continuous development of the online advertising industry in China and advertisers' allocation of more of their budgets to SNS websites. We cannot assure you that online advertising will become more widely accepted in China or that advertisers will increase their spending on SNS websites. In 2014 we have begun to provide internet finance services via an online market place by offering installment purchase plans to college students to shop on our platform and various e-commerce platforms in China, but it is still at a very early stage and remains relatively small. We may incur net losses in the future and you should consider our future prospects in light of the risks and uncertainties experienced by early stage companies, and companies following the migration of their users from PC to mobile, in evolving industries such as the SNS, online games and internet finance industries in China.

We rely on online advertising for a sizeable proportion of our revenues. If the online advertising industry in China or advertisers' willingness to advertise on our SNS platform grow slower than expected or decline, our revenues, profitability and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

In 2012, 2013 and 2014, online advertising accounted for 31.7%, 28.1% and 32.4%, respectively, of our total net revenues. Consequently, our profitability and prospects depend in part on the continuous development of the online advertising industry and are impacted by the amount of our advertising clients' budgets which are devoted to advertising on social networking services in China. Advertising on social networking services is a fairly new marketing channel in China, and those companies which are willing to begin advertising online may decide to utilize more established methods or channels for online advertising, such as the more established Chinese internet portals or search engines. As social network users in China continue to spend the majority of their time on mobile, the pace at which advertisers adopt SNS mobile advertising solutions will also largely impact the success of our business. We believe the reduction in our advertising revenue in 2013 and 2014 was due in part to the intensified competition for users across China's SNS landscape, our major competitors' increasing market share, the continuing shift of our user time to mobile, which we did not begin to monetize until late 2013, and the increasingly competitive landscape for online advertising revenue among the major websites in China offering SNS and other mobile communication services. Further, we may be unable to respond adequately to changing trends in online advertising or advertiser demands or preferences, technological innovation and improvements in the measurement of user traffic and online advertising, and technological developments more generally. In this regard, the migration of our user traffic from PC to mobile, which ramped up in 2012 and further increased since then, has had an adverse impact on our online advertising revenues, as advertisers have, to date, spent considerably less money advertising on mobile devices. If the online advertising market size, particularly the mobile advertising market, does not increase from current levels, we are unable to successfully compete and capture a sufficient share of that market or we are unable to generate meaningful advertising revenues from mobile devices, our ability to maintain or increase our current level of online advertising revenues and our profitability and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Renren user growth and engagement on mobile devices depend upon effective operation with mobile operating systems, networks, and standards that we do not control.

There is no guarantee that popular mobile devices will continue to feature Renren, or that mobile device users will continue to use Renren rather than competing products. We are dependent on the interoperability of Renren with popular mobile operating systems that we do not control, such as iOS, Android and Windows, and any changes in such systems that degrade our products' functionality or give preferential treatment to competitive products could adversely affect Renren usage on mobile devices. Additionally, in order to deliver high quality mobile products, it is important that our products work well with a range of mobile technologies, systems, networks, and standards that we do not control. We may not be successful in developing relationships with key participants in the mobile industry or in developing products that operate effectively with these technologies, systems, networks, or standards. In the event that it is more difficult for our users to access and use Renren on their mobile devices, or if our users choose not to access or use Renren on their mobile devices or use mobile products that do not offer access to Renren, our user growth and user engagement could be harmed.

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

We believe that maintaining and enhancing our Renren and other brands is of significant importance to the success of our business. Well-recognized brands are critical to increasing the number and the level of engagement of our users and, in turn, enhancing our attractiveness to advertisers. Since we operate in a highly competitive market, maintaining and enhancing our brands directly affects our ability to maintain our market position.

We have developed our reputation and established our leading market position in the social networking industry in China by providing our users with a superior online experience. We have conducted and may continue to conduct various marketing and brand promotion activities, both through cooperation with our business partners and through more traditional methods, such as television advertisements. We cannot assure you, however, that these activities will be successful or that we will be able to achieve the brand promotion effect we expect. In addition, any negative publicity in relation to our services or products, regardless of its veracity, could harm our brands and the perception of our brands in the market.

We may not be able to manage our expansion effectively.

We have experienced rapid expansion in our business scope in recent years. The portfolio of services we offer has expanded from real name SNS, which has historically been the core of our company's business, to online games and other new initiatives such as online consumer financing. In addition, in recent years we have developed and launched

versions of our services for mobile devices as well as personal computers. Not all of our efforts to expand our business have lived up to our expectations, and on two occasions in recent years we have disposed of businesses after operating them for several years. We launched Nuomi's social commerce business in June 2010 but eventually sold it to Baidu in two stages in October 2013 and February 2014, and we acquired the user generated content online video sharing website 56.com in October 2011 but eventually sold it to Sohu.com in December 2014. We cannot assure you that future efforts to expand our business will be successful enough to justify the time, effort and resources that we devote to them.

We expect to continue to grow our user base and our business operations, including launching new services and mobile applications. Our expansion may expose us to new challenges and risks. To manage the further expansion of our business and the expected growth of our operations, we will need to continuously expand and enhance our infrastructure and technology and improve our operational and financial systems, procedures and controls. We may need to increase the number of our research and development, sales and other personnel and train, manage and motivate them. In addition, we will need to maintain and expand our relationships with advertisers, advertising agencies, third-party developers of online games and applications offered on our platform and other third parties. We cannot assure you that our current and planned personnel, infrastructure, systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support our expanding operations, that our new service lines or mobile applications will experience the synergies we expect, or that we will be able to successfully monetize the mobile versions of our services. Furthermore, expansions into new services may present operating and marketing challenges that are different from those that we currently encounter. If we fail to manage our expansions effectively, our business, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

Content posted or displayed on our websites may be found objectionable by PRC regulatory authorities and may subject us to penalties and other severe consequences.

The PRC government has adopted regulations governing internet access and the distribution of information over the internet. Under these regulations, internet content providers and internet publishers are prohibited from posting or displaying over the internet content that, among other things, violates PRC laws and regulations, impairs the national dignity of China or the public interest, or is obscene, superstitious, fraudulent or defamatory. Furthermore, internet content providers are also prohibited from displaying content that may be deemed by relevant government authorities as “socially destabilizing” or leaking state secrets of the PRC. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in fines, the revocation of licenses to provide internet content and other licenses, the closure of the concerned websites and reputational harm. In April 2015, we were fined RMB50,000 (US\$8,059) after certain user uploaded content was deemed to be obscene. The website operator may also be held liable for such censored information displayed on or linked to their website. For a detailed discussion, see “Item 4.B—Business Overview—Regulation—Regulations on Value-Added Telecommunications Services,” “Item 4.B—Business Overview—Regulation—Regulations on Internet Content Services” and “Item 4.B—Business Overview—Regulation—Regulations on Information Security.”

Through our SNS platform, we allow users to upload content on our platform, including via message boards, blogs, email, chat rooms, or image-sharing webpages, and also allow users to share, link to and otherwise access audio, video and other content from other websites. In addition, we allow users to download, share and otherwise access games and other applications on and through our platform, including through our online games business and Renren Open Platform program. After a user registers and before each upload, we require the user to click a box to confirm that the user has read and agreed to be bound by our copyright agreement. Pursuant to the copyright agreement, the user warrants that the content to be uploaded does not violate any laws or regulations or any third-party rights. If we discover that any uploaded content is inappropriate, we can delete or revise the content, or terminate the user account. In addition, we remove user uploads when we are notified or made aware, by copyright owners or from other sources, of copyright infringements or other illegal uploads. For a description of how content can be accessed on or through our SNS platform, and what measures we take to lessen the likelihood that we will be held liable for the nature of such content, see and “—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We have been and may continue to be subject to intellectual property infringement claims or other allegations by third parties for services we provide or for information or content displayed on, retrieved from or linked to our websites, or distributed to our users, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and prospects.”

Failure to identify and prevent illegal or inappropriate content from being displayed on or through our websites for internet users or mobile users may subject us to liability or reduce our revenues. In addition, these laws and regulations are subject to interpretation by the relevant authorities, and it may not be possible to determine in all cases the types of content that could result in our liability as a website operator. To the extent that PRC regulatory authorities find any content displayed on or through our websites objectionable, they may require us to limit or eliminate the dissemination or availability of such content on our websites in the form of take-down orders or otherwise. Such regulatory authorities may also impose penalties on us based on content displayed or made available through our websites in cases of material violations, including a revocation of our operating licenses or a suspension or shutdown of our online operations, which would materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and reputation. Moreover, the costs of compliance with these regulations may continue to increase as a result of more

content being uploaded or made available by an increasing number of users and third-party partners and developers.

Concerns about collection and use of personal data could damage our reputation and deter current and potential users from using our services.

As of December 31, 2014, our platform had accumulated a total of approximately 6.6 billion photos and 44.5 billion comments or reviews. Under our privacy policy, we will not provide any of our users' personal information to any unrelated third party without our users' prior consent. 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 future regulatory or user concerns about the extent to which personal information can be shared may adversely affect our ability to share certain data with advertisers, which may limit certain methods of targeted advertising. Concerns about the security of personal data could also lead to a decline in general internet usage, which could lead to lower user traffic on our platform. A significant reduction in user traffic could lead to lower advertising revenues or lower IVAS revenues, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We could be liable for any breach of security relating to our payment platforms or the third-party online payment platforms we use, and concerns about the security of internet transactions could damage our reputation, deter current and potential users from using our platform and have other adverse consequences to our business.

Currently, we sell a substantial portion of our virtual currency and other paid services and applications to our users and game players through third-party online payment platforms using the internet or mobile networks. In all these online payment transactions, secured transmission of confidential information over public networks is essential to maintain consumer confidence. In addition, we expect that an increasing amount of our sales will be conducted over the internet as a result of the growing use of online payment systems. As a result, associated online fraud will likely increase as well. Our current security measures and those of the third parties with whom we transact business may not be adequate. We must be prepared to increase and enhance our security measures and efforts so that our users and game players have confidence in the reliability of the online payment systems that we use, which will impose additional costs and expenses and may still not guarantee complete safety. In addition, we do not have control over the security measures of our third-party online payment vendors. Although we have not in the past experienced material security breaches of the online payments that we use, such security breaches 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 the online payment systems that we use.

Spammers and malicious applications may make our services less user-friendly, and distort the data used for advertising purposes, which could reduce our ability to attract advertisers.

Spammers may use our platform and services to send targeted and untargeted spam messages to users, which may embarrass or annoy users and make usage of our services and networks more time-consuming and less user-friendly. As a result, our users may use our services less or stop using them altogether. As part of fraudulent spamming activities, spammers typically create multiple user accounts, such as accounts being set-up for the purposes of sending spam messages. Although we have technologies and employees that attempt to identify and delete accounts created for spamming purposes, we may not be able to eliminate all spam messages from being sent on our platform.

In addition, we have limited ability to validate or confirm the accuracy of information provided during the user registration process. Inaccurate data with respect to the number of unique individuals registered and actively using our services may cause advertisers to reduce the amount spent on advertising through our websites. In addition, use of applications that permit users to block advertisements may become widespread, which could make online advertising less attractive to advertisers. Any such activities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Advertisements shown on our websites may subject us to penalties and other administrative actions.

Under PRC advertising laws and regulations, we are obligated to monitor the advertising content shown on our websites to ensure that such content is true and accurate and in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, where a special government review is required for specific types of advertisements prior to website posting, such as advertisements relating to pharmaceuticals, medical instruments, agrochemicals and veterinary pharmaceuticals, we are obligated to confirm that such review has been performed and approval has been obtained. Violation of these laws and regulations may subject us to penalties, including fines, confiscation of our advertising income, orders to cease dissemination of the advertisements and orders to publish an announcement correcting the misleading information. In circumstances involving serious violations by us, PRC governmental authorities may force us to terminate our advertising operations or revoke our licenses.

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

Online communications among our users may lead to personal conflicts, which could damage our reputation, lead to government investigation and have a material and adverse effect on our business.

Our users engage in highly personalized exchanges over our platform. Users who have met online through our services may become involved in emotionally charged situations and could suffer adverse moral, emotional or physical consequences. Such occurrences could be highly publicized and have a significant negative impact on our reputation. Government authorities may require us to discontinue or restrict those services that would have led, or may lead, to such events. As a result, our business may suffer and our user base, revenues and profitability may be materially and adversely affected.

We rely on third parties to provide a number of important services in connection with our business, and any disruption to the provision of these services to us could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our business is to a significant extent dependent upon services provided by third parties and business relationships with third parties. Substantially all of our online advertising revenues are generated through agreements entered into with various third-party advertising agencies, and we rely on these agencies for sales to, and collection of payment from, our advertisers. We do not have long-term cooperation agreements or exclusive arrangements with these agencies and they may elect to direct business opportunities to other advertising service providers, including our competitors. If we fail to retain and enhance the business relationships with these third-party advertising agencies, we may suffer from a loss of advertisers and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, a significant portion of our revenues are generated from online games and applications developed by third parties, and if we are unable to obtain or renew licenses to such games or attract application developers to our platform, our revenues could decline.

If the third parties on whom we rely fail to provide their services effectively, terminate their service or license agreements or discontinue their relationships with us, we could suffer service interruptions, reduced revenues or increased costs, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Certain third-party service providers could be difficult and costly to replace, and any disruption to the provision of these services to us may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

Almost all access to the internet in China is maintained through state-owned telecommunication operators under the administrative control and regulatory supervision of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, or the MIIT. Moreover, we primarily rely on a limited number of telecommunication service providers to provide us with data communications capacity through local telecommunications lines and internet data centers to host our servers. We have limited access to alternative networks or services in the event of disruptions, failures or other problems with China's internet infrastructure or the fixed telecommunications networks provided by telecommunication service providers. 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 websites. We cannot assure you that the internet infrastructure and the fixed telecommunications networks in China will be able to support the demands associated with the continued growth in internet usage.

In addition, we have no control over the costs of the services provided by telecommunication service providers. If the prices we pay for telecommunications and internet services rise significantly, our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. Furthermore, if internet access fees or other charges to internet users increase, our user traffic may decline and our business may be harmed.

Changes in the policies, guidelines or practice of mobile network operators or the PRC government with respect to mobile applications and other content may negatively affect our business operations for mobile applications.

We rely on PRC mobile network operators, directly and indirectly, to distribute our products to our users. The mobile telecommunication business in China is highly concentrated and major mobile network operators, such as China Mobile, may from time to time issue new policies or change their business practices, requesting or stating their preferences for certain actions to be taken by all mobile service providers using their networks. In addition, the PRC government may also implement new policies or change existing policies regulating the mobile telecommunication business. Such new policies or changes may negatively affect our business operations for mobile applications.

Problems with our network infrastructure or information technology systems could impair our ability to provide services.

Our ability to provide our users with a high quality online experience depends on the continuing operation and scalability of our network infrastructure and information technology systems. We face a number of risks in this area. For example, our systems are potentially vulnerable to damage or interruption as a result of natural disasters, power loss, telecommunications failures and similar events. We may also encounter problems when upgrading our systems or services and undetected programming errors could adversely affect the performance of the software we use to provide our services. In addition, we rely on servers, data centers and other network facilities provided by third parties, and the limited availability of third-party providers with sufficient capacity to house additional network facilities and broadband capacity in China may lead to higher costs or limit our ability to offer certain services or expand our business.

These and other events have led and may in the future lead to interruptions, decreases in connection speed, degradation of our services or the permanent loss of user data and uploaded content. If we experience frequent or persistent service disruptions, whether caused by failures of our own systems or those of third-party service providers, our reputation or relationships with our users or advertisers may be damaged and our users and advertisers may switch to our competitors, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Computer malware, viruses, hacking and phishing attacks, and spamming could harm our business and results of operations.

Computer malware, viruses, and computer hacking and phishing attacks have become more prevalent in our industry and may occur on our systems in the future. For example, in December 2011, through hacking a third-party CDN provider, a computer hacker was able to access the data of over six million internet users from a number of major

internet websites in China, including our website. We responded to this incident by notifying our users of the incident and advising them to change their log-in details. Because the techniques used by hackers to access or sabotage networks change frequently and may not be recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques. Any failure to maintain performance, reliability, security, and availability of our products and technical infrastructure to the satisfaction of our users may harm our reputation and our ability to retain existing users and attract new users. Our business could be subject to significant disruption and our results of operations may be affected.

In addition, spammers attempt to use our products to send targeted and untargeted spam messages to users, which may embarrass or annoy users and make our internet platform less user-friendly. We cannot be certain that the technologies and employees that we have to attempt to defeat spamming attacks will be able to eliminate all spam messages from being sent on our platform. As a result of spamming activities, our users may use our internet platform less or stop using our products altogether.

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

Internet, technology and media companies are frequently involved in litigation based on allegations of infringement of intellectual property rights, unfair competition, invasion of privacy, defamation and other violations of other parties' rights. The validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights in internet-related industries, particularly in China, are uncertain and still evolving. As we face increasing competition and as litigation becomes more common in China in resolving commercial disputes, we face a higher risk of being the subject of intellectual property infringement claims. For example, in November 2014, a digital entertainment copyright agency company filed a complaint with Apple's Appstore claiming copyright infringement of their clients' musical works by *renren.com*'s Renren Radio service. Pursuant to Apple's dispute resolution policy, our Renren Mobile App was temporarily removed from Apple's Appstore, and it was restored after our timely response to the claimant resolved the dispute.

Intellectual property claims and litigation are expensive and time-consuming to investigate and defend, and may divert resources and management attention from the operation of our business. Such claims, even if they do not result in liability, may harm our reputation. Any resulting liability or expenses, or changes required to our websites to reduce the risk of future liability, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and prospects.

We may be subject to patent infringement claims with respect to our SNS platform.

Our technologies and business methods, including those relating to our SNS platform, may be subject to third-party claims or rights that limit or prevent their use. Certain U.S.-based companies have been granted patents in the United States relating to SNS platforms and similar business methods and related technologies. While we believe that we are not subject to U.S. patent laws since we conduct our business operations outside of the United States, we cannot assure you that U.S. patent laws would not be applicable to our business operations, or that holders of patents relating to a SNS platform would not seek to enforce such patents against us in the United States or China. For example, we are aware that Facebook applied for a number of patents relating to its social networking system and methodologies, platform and other related technologies. In addition, many parties are actively developing and seeking protection for internet-related technologies, including seeking patent protection in China. There may be patents issued or pending that are held by others that relate to certain aspects of our technologies, products, business methods or services. Although we do not believe we infringe third-party patents, the application and interpretation of China's patent laws and the procedures and standards for granting patents in China are still evolving and involve uncertainty. Any patent infringement claims, regardless of their merits, could be time-consuming and costly to us. If we were sued for patent infringement claims with respect to our SNS platform and were found to infringe such patents and were not able to adopt non-infringing technologies, we may be severely limited in our ability to operate our SNS platform, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and prospects.

Our own intellectual property rights may be infringed, which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We rely on a combination of monitoring and enforcement of trademark, patent, copyright and trade secret protection laws in the PRC and other jurisdictions, as well as through confidentiality agreements and procedures, to protect our intellectual property rights. Despite our precautions, third parties may obtain and make unauthorized use of our intellectual property, which includes trademarks related to our brands, products and services, patent applications, registered domain names, copyrights in software and creative content, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights and licenses. Historically, the legal system and courts of the PRC have not protected intellectual property rights to the same extent as the legal system and courts of the United States, and companies operating in the PRC continue to face an increased risk of intellectual property infringement. Furthermore, the validity, application, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights for many internet-related activities, such as internet commercial methods patents, are uncertain and still evolving in China and abroad, which may make it more difficult for us to protect our intellectual property and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, other companies have in the past copied the concepts, the look and feel and even material parts of the online games that we have developed. In such instances, we have filed and may in the future from

time to time file lawsuits for copyright infringement.

The revenue models we adopt for our online games and other entertainment and services may not remain effective, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently operate substantially all of our online games using the virtual item-based revenue model, whereby players can play games for free but have the option to purchase virtual in-game items such as in-game accessories and pets and items that improve the strength of their game character. We have generated, and expect to continue to generate, a substantial majority of our online games revenues using this revenue model. However, the virtual item-based revenue model requires us to develop or license online games that not only attract game players to spend more time playing but also encourage them to purchase virtual items. The sale of virtual items requires us to track game players' tastes and preferences closely, especially as to in-game consumption patterns. If we fail to develop or offer virtual items which game players purchase, we may not be able to effectively convert our game player base into paying users. In addition, the virtual item-based revenue model may raise additional concerns with PRC regulators that have been implementing regulations designed to reduce the amount of time that the Chinese youth spend playing online games and limit the total amount of virtual currency issued by online game operators and the amount purchased by an individual game player. A revenue model that does not charge for playing time may be viewed by the PRC regulators as inconsistent with this goal. Furthermore, we may change the revenue model for some of our online games if we believe the existing revenue models are not optimal. We cannot assure you that the revenue model that we have adopted for any of our online games will continue to be suitable for that game, or that we will not need to switch our revenue model in the future or introduce a new revenue model for that game. A change in revenue model could result in various adverse consequences, including disruptions of our game operations, criticism from game players who have invested time and money in a game and would be adversely affected by such a change, decreases in the number of our game players or decreases in the revenues we generate from our online games. Therefore, such changes in revenue models may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, there can be no assurance that the revenue models we have used in the PC-based versions of our services will be successful in their mobile counterparts, or that we will otherwise be able to design revenue models that successfully monetize our mobile user base.

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

Our success depends on the continuous effort and services of our experienced senior management team, in particular Mr. Joseph Chen, our founder, chairman and chief executive officer, and Mr. James Jian Liu, our executive director and chief operating officer. If one or more of our executive officers or other key personnel are unable or unwilling to continue to provide us with their services, we may not be able to replace them easily or at all. Our business may be severely disrupted, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. Competition for management and key personnel is intense and the pool of qualified candidates is limited. We may not be able to retain the services of our executive officers or key personnel, or attract and retain experienced executive officers or key personnel in the future. If any of our executive officers or key employees join a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose advertiser customers, know-how and key professionals and staff members. Each of our executive officers and key employees has entered into an employment agreement with us, which contains non-competition provisions. However, if any dispute arises between us and our executive officers or key employees, these agreements may not be enforceable in China, where these executive officers and key employees reside, in light of uncertainties relating to China's laws and legal system. See “—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could adversely affect us.”

Our performance and future success also depend on our ability to identify, hire, develop, motivate and retain highly skilled personnel for all areas of our organization. Competition in the SNS, online games and internet finance industries for qualified employees, including technical personnel capable of designing innovative services and products, is intense, and if competition in these industries further intensifies, it may be more difficult for us to hire, motivate and retain highly skilled personnel. If we do not succeed in attracting additional highly skilled personnel or retaining or motivating our existing personnel or if we must incur significantly greater expenses to recruit, train and retain personnel, we may be unable to grow effectively or at all.

The performance of our investments, which include currency deposits, equity interests in companies that are not our subsidiaries and derivative financial instruments, could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Historically, we have held large cash balances in currencies other than U.S. dollars, mainly Renminbi for our business operations and treasury purposes. Fluctuations in exchange rates and changes in the investment environment can affect market prices and the income from our deposits and other investments, and we could suffer substantial losses as a result of these deposits and other investments, which may materially affect our financial condition and results of operations. For a detailed discussion of our exposure to fluctuations in the value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar, see “—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Fluctuations in exchange rates could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment” and for a discussion of our foreign exchange risk in general, see “Item 11—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Foreign Exchange Risk.”

We also hold marketable securities, including a variety of equity and debt investments in corporations that we do not control, as well as derivative financial instruments, including interest rate swaptions and interest rate swaps. If these investments perform poorly, we may suffer substantial losses, which could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, we recorded the values of our investments in equity interests in companies that are not our subsidiaries in our financial statements at carrying value, which reflect our historical cost for these investments and are not intended to reflect or otherwise estimate the fair market value of these investments. See “Item 5.A—Operating Results—Critical Accounting Policies—Long-term Investments.” The amount, if any, that we ultimately realize on any of these investments, and the timing of any such realization, is inherently uncertain and the amount realized with respect to any particular investment may be materially less than or materially more than the value of such investment currently presented on our financial statements. Numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, could affect the amount and timing of any realizations we ultimately receive, including: factors specific to the companies in which we have invested; factors relating to the industries, markets and geographies in which the companies in which we have invested operate; international, national, regional and local economic conditions; the conditions in international or national financial and capital markets, including foreign exchange rates, and the ability of the companies in which we have invested to raise additional capital, conduct public offerings or develop ready markets for the buying and selling of their securities; and the ability of the companies in which we have invested to engage in mergers and acquisitions and other transactions that provide potential liquidity to shareholders. Although we believe the fair market value of these investments to have been equal to or greater than the carrying value as of the dates presented in our financial statements, we cannot assure you that the fair market value will not decline before we realize any of our investments. There can be no assurances as to the timing or amount of realizations, if any, on any of our investments, and the amount or timing of any such realizations, or the lack thereof, could be material to our financial condition.

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

We have adopted four equity incentive plans for Renren Inc. in 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2011 and one equity incentive plan for Link224 Inc. in 2013. The Link224 Inc. plan is specifically for employees in our Games segment. As of February 28, 2015, options to purchase a total of 113,615,141 ordinary shares of Renren Inc. and 3,683,272 ordinary shares of Link224 Inc. were outstanding. For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, we recorded US\$10.9 million, US\$16.1 million and US\$23.6 million, respectively, in share-based compensation expenses. As of December 31, 2014, we had US\$52.1 million of unrecognized share-based compensation expenses relating to share options, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted average vesting period of 3.1 years, and US\$7.0 million of unrecognized share-based compensation expenses relating to non-vested restricted shares, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted average vesting period of 3.44 years. We believe the granting of share options and restricted shares is of significant importance to our ability to attract and retain key personnel and employees, and we will continue to grant share options and restricted shares to key personnel and 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.

Our quarterly revenues and operating results may fluctuate, which makes our results of operations difficult to predict and may cause our quarterly results of operations to fall short of expectations.

Our quarterly revenues and operating results have fluctuated in the past and may continue to fluctuate depending upon a number of factors, many of which are out of our control. For these reasons, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful, and you should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance. Our quarterly and annual revenues and costs and expenses as a percentage of our revenues may be significantly different from our historical or projected rates. Our operating results in future quarters may fall below expectations. Any of these events could cause the price of our ADSs to fall. Other factors that may affect our financial results include, among others:

- global economic conditions;
- our ability to enhance user experience and maintain and increase user traffic;
- the quality and the number of games we offer on our platform in a given quarter;
- our ability to attract and retain advertisers or recognize online advertising revenues in a given quarter;

- the growth of the social networking industry in China;
- our ability to monetize the mobile versions of our applications and services;
- our ability to develop internet finance services;
- the growth of the internet finance industry in China;
- competition in our industries in China;
- changes in government policies or regulations, or their enforcement;
- geopolitical events or natural disasters such as war, threat of war, earthquake or epidemics; and
- losses from or impairment of our equity method investments.
- decreases in market value or impairment of our marketable securities.

Seasonal fluctuations and industry cyclicality have affected, and are likely to continue to affect, our online advertising services. We generally generate less revenue from online advertising during national holidays in China, in particular during the first quarter of each year due to the slowdown of business during the Chinese New Year holiday season that lasts approximately two weeks. To a lesser extent, we also typically generate less revenues from online advertising during the fourth quarter of each year. This seasonality in revenues is due to the fact that a large concentration of our advertising customers are in the consumer sector, with many of them purchasing more of our advertising services in the spring and summer seasons due to the fact that certain of their major products sell better during those seasons. In addition, advertising spending in China has historically been cyclical, reflecting overall economic conditions as well as the budgeting and buying patterns of our advertisers. We expect that seasonal fluctuations and cyclicality will continue to cause our quarterly and annual operating results to fluctuate.

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

We are subject to reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws. The Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, adopted rules pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 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. During the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, a significant deficiency was identified related to the preparation and disclosure of segment reporting information. We have taken actions to remediate it and we concluded that, as of December 31, 2013, this significant deficiency had been remediated.

If we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, we and our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting at a reasonable assurance level. Failure to discover, address or correct any other control deficiencies in the future could result in inaccuracies in our financial statements and could also impair our ability to comply with applicable financial reporting requirements and related regulatory filings on a timely basis. Moreover, effective internal control over financial reporting is important to help prevent fraud. Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which in turn could harm our business and negatively impact the market price of our ADSs.

We have limited business insurance coverage.

Insurance companies in China currently do not offer as extensive an array of insurance products as insurance companies do in more developed economies. We do not have any business liability or disruption insurance to cover our operations. We have determined that the costs of insuring for these risks and the difficulties associated with

acquiring such insurance on commercially reasonable terms make it impractical for us to have such insurance. Any uninsured 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.

The leasehold interests of some of our consolidated affiliated entities might not be fully protected by the terms of the relevant lease agreements due to defects in or the landlord's failure to provide certain title documents with respect to some of our leased properties.

As of March 31, 2015, our consolidated affiliated entities leased properties in China covering a total floor area of approximately 26,072 square meters, primarily for use as offices. All such properties are leased from independent third parties. In respect of approximately 1,108 square meters of these properties, the lessors either do not have or have failed to provide proper title documents. In the event of a dispute related to the legal title of any of these properties, our consolidated affiliated entities could be compelled to vacate the properties on short notice and relocate to different facilities. As a result, the operations of our consolidated affiliated entities could be disrupted or otherwise adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure and the Regulation of our Business

If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our services in China do not comply with PRC governmental restrictions on foreign investment in internet businesses, 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 social networking services, online advertising services and online game services. Specifically, foreign ownership of internet service providers or other value-added telecommunication service providers may not exceed 50%. In addition, according to the Several Opinions on the Introduction of Foreign Investment in the Cultural Industry promulgated by the Ministry of Culture, the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television, or the SARFT, the General Administration of Press and Publication, or the GAPP, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce in June 2005, foreign investors are prohibited from investing in or operating any internet cultural operating entities.

We conduct our operations in China principally through two sets of contractual arrangements. The first set of contractual arrangements is between our wholly owned PRC subsidiary, Qianxiang Shiji Technology Development (Beijing) Co., Ltd., or Qianxiang Shiji, and its consolidated affiliated entity, Beijing Qianxiang Tiancheng Technology Development Co., Ltd., or Qianxiang Tiancheng, and Qianxiang Tiancheng's shareholders. Qianxiang Tiancheng's wholly owned subsidiaries include Beijing Qianxiang Wangjing Technology Development Co., Ltd., or Qianxiang Wangjing, and Shanghai Qianxiang Changda Internet Information Technology Development Co., Ltd., or Qianxiang Changda. Qianxiang Wangjing is the operator of our *renren.com* website and holds the licenses and permits necessary to conduct our SNS, online advertising and online games business in China. Qianxiang Changda is an online advertising company that holds the licenses and permits necessary to conduct our SNS services in China.

The second set of contractual arrangements is between our wholly owned PRC subsidiary, Renren Games Network Technology Development (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., or Renren Network, and its consolidated affiliated entity, Shanghai Renren Games Technology Development Co., Ltd., or Renren Games, and Renren Games's shareholders. Renren Games is the operator of our online games website and holds the licenses and permits necessary to conduct our online game services in China. Our contractual arrangements with Qianxiang Tiancheng, Renren Games and their respective shareholders enable us to exercise effective control over Qianxiang Tiancheng, Renren Games and Qianxiang Tiancheng's subsidiaries, and hence we treat Qianxiang Tiancheng, Renren Games and Qianxiang Tiancheng's subsidiaries as our consolidated affiliated entities and consolidate their results. For a detailed discussion of these contractual arrangements, see "Item 4.C—Information on the Company—Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements with Our Consolidated Affiliated Entities."

On September 28, 2009, the GAPP, together with the National Copyright Administration and the National Office of Combating Pornography and Illegal Publications, jointly issued a Notice on Further Strengthening the Administration of Pre-examination and Approval of Online Games and the Examination and Approval of Imported Online Games, or the GAPP Notice. The GAPP Notice restates that foreign investors are not permitted to invest in online game-operating businesses in China via wholly owned, equity joint venture or cooperative joint venture investments and expressly prohibits foreign investors from gaining control over or participating in domestic online game operators through indirect ways such as establishing other joint venture companies or contractual or technical arrangements. However, the GAPP Notice does not provide any interpretation of the term “foreign investors” or make a distinction between foreign online game companies and companies with a corporate structure similar to ours (including those listed Chinese internet companies that focus on online game operation). Thus, it is unclear whether the GAPP will deem our corporate structure and operations to be in violation of these provisions.

Based on the advice of TransAsia Lawyers, our PRC legal counsel, the corporate structure of our consolidated affiliated entities and our subsidiaries in China comply with all existing PRC laws and regulations. However, as there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of PRC laws and regulations (including the MIIT Notice and the GAPP Notice described above), we cannot assure you that the PRC government would agree that our corporate structure or any of the above 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 the business and operating licenses of our subsidiaries, our consolidated affiliated entities and their subsidiaries;

discontinue or restrict any related-party transactions between our subsidiaries, our consolidated affiliated entities and their subsidiaries;

impose fines on us or impose additional conditions or requirements on us with which we may not be able to comply;

require us to revise our ownership structure or restructure our operations; and

restrict or prohibit our use of the proceeds of any additional public offering to finance our business and operations in China.

The imposition of any of these penalties may result in a material and adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business. If any of these penalties results in our inability to direct the activities of our consolidated affiliated entities and the subsidiaries that most significantly impact their economic performance, or results in our failure to receive the economic benefits from our consolidated affiliated entities and their subsidiaries, we may not be able to consolidate the consolidated affiliated entities and their subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, our consolidated affiliated entities and their subsidiaries contributed in the aggregate 98.6%, 96.6% and 94.5%, respectively, of our consolidated net revenues.

We rely on contractual arrangements with consolidated affiliated entities for our China operations, which may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership. Any failure by our affiliated entities or their respective shareholders to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements with them would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

We have relied and expect to continue to rely on contractual arrangements with our affiliated entities to operate our businesses in China. For a description of these contractual arrangements, see “Item 4.C—Information on the Company—Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements with Our Consolidated Affiliated Entities.” These contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing us with control over these affiliated entities as direct ownership. If we had direct ownership of our consolidated affiliated entities, we would be able to exercise our rights as a shareholder to effect changes in the board of directors of each of these entities, which in turn could effect changes, subject to any applicable fiduciary obligations, at the management level. However, under the current contractual arrangements, we rely on the performance by our consolidated affiliated entities and their respective shareholders of their obligations under their respective contracts to exercise control over our affiliated entities. Therefore, our contractual arrangements with our affiliated entities may not be as effective in ensuring our control over our China operations as direct ownership would be.

If our consolidated affiliated entities or their respective shareholders fail to perform their respective obligations under the contractual arrangements of which they are a party, we may have to incur substantial costs and resources to enforce our rights under the contracts, and rely on legal remedies under PRC law, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief and claiming damages, which may not be effective. For example, if the shareholders of our consolidated affiliated entities were to refuse to transfer their equity interests in our consolidated affiliated entities to us or our designee when we exercise the call option pursuant to these contractual arrangements, or if they were otherwise to act in bad faith toward us, then we may have to take legal action to compel them to perform their respective contractual obligations.

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 system in the PRC is not as developed as in other jurisdictions, such as the United States. As a result, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit our ability to enforce these contractual arrangements. Under PRC law, rulings by arbitrators are final, parties cannot appeal the arbitration results in courts, and the prevailing parties may only enforce the arbitration awards in PRC courts through arbitration award recognition proceedings, which would incur additional expenses and delay. In the event we are unable to enforce these contractual arrangements, we may not be able to exert effective control over our affiliated entities, and our ability to conduct our business may be severely and negatively affected.

Contractual arrangements our subsidiaries have entered into with our consolidated affiliated entities may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities, and a finding that we or our consolidated affiliated entities owe additional taxes could substantially reduce our consolidated net income and the value of your investment.

Under PRC laws and regulations, arrangements and transactions between related parties may be subject to audit or challenge by the PRC tax authorities within ten years after the taxable year when the transactions are conducted. We could face material and adverse tax consequences if the PRC tax authorities determine that the contractual arrangements between our wholly owned subsidiaries in China and our consolidated affiliated entities in China do not represent arm's-length prices and consequently adjust our consolidated affiliated entities' income in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. A transfer pricing adjustment could, among other things, result in a reduction of expense deductions recorded by our consolidated affiliated entities for PRC tax purposes, which could in turn increase their respective tax liabilities. In addition, the PRC tax authorities may impose late payment fees and other penalties on our consolidated affiliated entities for any unpaid taxes. Our consolidated net income may be materially and adversely affected if our affiliated entities' tax liabilities increase or if they are subject to late payment fees or other penalties.

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

The shareholders of our consolidated affiliated entities include Ms. Jing Yang and Mr. James Jian Liu, who are the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng, and Mr. Chuan He and Mr. James Jian Liu, who are the shareholders of Renren Games. Ms. Yang is the wife of Mr. Joseph Chen, our founder, chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Liu is our executive director and chief operating officer.

Conflicts of interest may arise between the dual roles of Mr. Liu, Ms. Zhou and Mr. He as officers or employees of our company and as shareholders of our consolidated affiliated entities. Conflicts of interest may also arise between the interests of Ms. Yang as a shareholder of Qianxiang Tiancheng and as the wife of our founder and chief executive officer. Furthermore, if Ms. Yang experiences domestic conflict with Mr. Chen, she may have little or no incentive to act in the interest of our company, and she may not perform her obligations under the contractual arrangements she has entered into with Qianxiang Shiji.

Officers of our company owe a duty of loyalty and care to our company and to our shareholders as a whole under Cayman Islands law. We cannot assure you, however, that when conflicts arise, shareholders of our consolidated affiliated entities 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 these shareholders, we would have to rely on legal proceedings, which may be expensive, time-consuming and disruptive to our operations. There is also substantial uncertainty as to the outcome of any such legal proceedings.

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

The Ministry of Commerce 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. The Ministry of Commerce is currently soliciting comments on this draft and substantial uncertainties exist with respect to its enactment timetable, final scope, interpretation and implementation. The draft Foreign Investment Law, if enacted as proposed, may materially impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and business operations in many aspects.

Among other things, the draft Foreign Investment Law expands the definition of foreign investment and introduces the principle of "actual control" in determining whether a company is considered a foreign-invested enterprise, or an FIE. The draft Foreign Investment Law specifically provides that entities established in China but "controlled" by foreign investors will be treated as FIEs, whereas an entity set up in a foreign jurisdiction would nonetheless be, upon market entry clearance by the Ministry of Commerce, treated as a PRC domestic investor provided that the entity is "controlled" by PRC entities and/or citizens. In this connection, "control" is broadly defined in the draft law to cover the following summarized categories: (i) holding 50% of more of the voting rights of the subject entity; (ii) holding less than 50% of the voting rights of the subject entity but having the power to secure at least 50% of the seats on the board or other equivalent decision making bodies, or having the voting power to material influence on the board, the shareholders' meeting or other equivalent decision making bodies; or (iii) having the power to exert decisive influence, via contractual or trust arrangements, over the subject entity's operations, financial matters or other key aspects of business operations. Once an entity is determined to be an FIE, it will be subject to the foreign investment restrictions or prohibitions set forth in a "negative list," to be separately issued by the State Counsel later, if the FIE is engaged in the industry listed in the negative list. Unless the underlying business of the FIE falls within the negative list, which calls for market entry clearance by the Ministry of Commerce, prior approval from the government authorities as mandated by the existing foreign investment legal regime would no longer be required for establishment of the FIE.

The "variable interest entity" structure, or VIE structure, has been adopted by many PRC-based companies, including us, to obtain necessary licenses and permits in the industries that are currently subject to foreign investment restrictions in China. See "—If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our services in China do not comply with PRC governmental restrictions on foreign investment in internet businesses, 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.C—Information on the Company—Organizational Structure." Under the draft Foreign Investment Law, variable interest entities that are controlled via contractual arrangement would also be deemed as FIEs, if they are ultimately "controlled" by foreign investors. Therefore, for any companies with a VIE structure in an industry category that is on the "negative list," the VIE structure may be deemed legitimate only if the ultimate controlling person(s) is/are of PRC nationality (either PRC companies or PRC citizens). Conversely, if the actual controlling person(s) is/are of foreign nationalities, then the variable interest entities will be treated as FIEs and any operation in the industry category on the "negative list" without market entry clearance may be considered as illegal. There are uncertainties as to whether the Foreign Investment Law, once it is enacted, will have retrospective effect on existing VIE structures such as ours, or whether it will grant real and full grandfathering and grace periods for such existing VIE structures.

It is likely that we would not be considered as ultimately controlled by Chinese parties, as our U.S. record shareholders hold over 50% of our total voting power. 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, while it is soliciting comments from the public on this point. Moreover, it is uncertain whether the internet industry, in which our variable interest entities operate, will be subject to the foreign investment restrictions or prohibitions set forth in the "negative list" to be issued. The value-added telecommunication services, which we conduct through our VIEs, is subject to foreign investment restrictions set forth in the Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries issued by the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce in March, 2015, or the Catalogue. It is unclear whether the new "negative list" will be different from the Catalogue. If the enacted version of the Foreign Investment Law and the final "negative list" mandate further actions, such as Ministry of Commerce market entry clearance or certain restructuring of our

corporate structure and operations, to be completed by companies with existing VIE structure like us, we 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 FIEs. Aside from investment implementation report and investment amendment report that are required at each investment and alteration of investment specifics, an annual report is mandatory, and large foreign investors meeting certain criteria are required to report on a quarterly basis. Any company found to be non-compliant with these information reporting obligations may potentially be subject to fines and/or administrative or criminal liabilities, and the persons directly responsible may be subject to criminal liabilities.

We may rely 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 our PRC subsidiaries 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 on dividends and other distributions on equity to be paid by our wholly owned PRC subsidiaries, particularly Qianxiang Shiji and Renren Network, 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 our wholly owned PRC subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us.

Under PRC laws and regulations, wholly foreign-owned enterprises in the PRC such as Qianxiang Shiji and Renren Network may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, a wholly foreign-owned enterprises such as Qianxiang Shiji and Renren Network 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 registered capital. At their discretion, they 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 our wholly owned PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to us could materially and adversely limit our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our business, pay dividends, or otherwise fund and conduct our business. See “—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Discontinuation of any of the preferential tax treatments or imposition of any additional taxes could adversely affect our financial condition and 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 using funds that we hold offshore to make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities or to make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries, which may materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

We are an offshore holding company conducting our operations in China through our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities. We may make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities, or we may make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries.

Any loans by us to our PRC subsidiaries, which are treated as foreign-invested enterprises under PRC law, are subject to PRC regulations and foreign exchange loan registrations. For example, loans by us to our wholly owned PRC subsidiaries to finance their activities cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with the local counterpart

of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE. If we decide to finance our wholly owned PRC subsidiaries by means of capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by the Ministry of Commerce or its local counterpart. Due to the restrictions imposed on loans in foreign currencies extended to any PRC domestic companies, we are not likely to make such loans to our consolidated affiliated entities, which are PRC domestic companies. Further, we are not likely to finance the activities of our consolidated affiliated entities by means of capital contributions due to regulatory restrictions relating to foreign investment in PRC domestic enterprises engaged in social networking services, online advertising, online games and related businesses.

In 2008, SAFE promulgated the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of the Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, or SAFE Circular 142, regulating the conversion by a foreign-invested enterprise of foreign currency registered capital into RMB by restricting how the converted RMB may be used. SAFE Circular 142 provides that the RMB capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested enterprise may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the applicable governmental authority and may not be used for equity investments within the PRC. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the RMB capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested company. The use of such RMB capital may not be altered without SAFE approval, and such RMB capital may not in any case be used to repay RMB loans if the proceeds of such loans have not been used. Violations of SAFE Circular 142 could result in severe monetary or other penalties. Furthermore, SAFE promulgated a circular on November 19, 2010, known as Circular No. 59, which tightens the examination of the authenticity of settlement of net proceeds from our initial public offering and requires that the settlement of net proceeds shall be in accordance with the description in the prospectus included in our registration statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-173548), which was filed with the SEC in connection with our initial public offering.

In light of the various requirements imposed by PRC regulations on loans to and direct investment in PRC entities by offshore holding companies, including SAFE Circular 142, we cannot assure you that we will be able to complete the necessary government registrations or obtain the necessary government approvals on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to future loans by us to our PRC subsidiaries or consolidated affiliated entities or with respect to future capital contributions by us to our PRC subsidiaries. If we fail to complete such registrations or obtain such approvals, our ability to use funds we hold offshore, including any funds that remain unused from our initial public offering, to capitalize or otherwise fund our PRC operations may be negatively affected, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

Changes in government policies or regulations may have material and adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our real name social networking services and online games businesses are subject to strict government regulations in the PRC. Under the current PRC regulatory scheme, a number of regulatory agencies, including the MIIT, the Ministry of Culture, the State Administration for Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television and the State Council Information Office jointly regulate all major aspects of the internet industry, including the SNS and online game industries. Operators must obtain various government approvals and licenses prior to the commencement of SNS and online game operations, including an internet content provider license, or ICP license, an online culture operating permit, a value-added telecommunication services license and an internet publishing license.

We have obtained a value-added telecommunication service license, an ICP license, an online culture operating permit, and an online drug information license for online games and advertisements on our SNS website. In addition, Qianxiang Changda has obtained an internet publishing license, permitting it to engage in internet game publication activities. In connection with the corporate restructuring of our online games business, which was completed in March 2013, we have obtained an online culture operating permit and an ICP license for the online games business. We have filed with the GAPP and the Ministry of Culture certain online games that we developed and the imported games available on our SNS website, and will continue to make such filings for these types of games. However, we cannot assure you that our understanding of the applicability and scope of such filings and filing requirements is correct, as the interpretation and enforcement of the applicable laws and regulations by the GAPP and the Ministry of Culture are still evolving. If our current practices are challenged by the GAPP and any of our online games fail to be examined and filed by relevant authorities or are found to be in violation of applicable laws, we may be subject to various penalties, including fines and the discontinuation of or restrictions on our operations.

If the PRC government promulgates new laws and regulations that require additional licenses or imposes additional restrictions on the operation of SNS, online games and/or other services we plan to launch, to the extent we may not be able to obtain these licenses, our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. 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.

Currently there is no law or regulation specifically governing virtual asset property rights and therefore it is not clear what liabilities, if any, online game operators may have for virtual assets.

In the course of playing online games, some virtual assets, such as special equipment and other accessories, are acquired and accumulated. Such virtual assets can be important to online game players and have monetary value and in some cases are sold among players 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 is the legal owner of virtual assets, 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. In case of a loss of virtual assets, we may be sued by our game players and held liable for damages, which may negatively affect our reputation and business, financial condition and results of operations.

Based on recent PRC court judgments, the courts have typically held online game operators liable for losses of virtual assets by game players, and in some cases have allowed online game operators to return the lost virtual items to game players in lieu of paying damages.

Compliance with the laws or regulations governing virtual currency may result in us having to obtain additional approvals or licenses or change our current business model.

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. The Interim Administration Measures 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 Internet Culture Business Permit from provincial branches of the Ministry of Culture. 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 games virtual currency can only be used for products and services related to the issuance company’s own online games. Although we believe that we do not engage in 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 business and results of operations.

We issue virtual currency to our users for them to purchase various virtual items or time units to be used in our online games and online social video platform. We have adjusted the content of our online games and online social video platform, but we cannot assure you that our adjustments will be sufficient to comply with relevant laws and regulations. Moreover, although we believe we do not offer online game and virtual stage 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 to be a virtual currency transaction, then in addition to being deemed to be engaged in the issuance of virtual currency, 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 and 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 business and results of operations.

If we are required to pay U.S. taxes, the value of your investment in our company could be substantially reduced.

If, pursuant to a plan or a series of related transactions, a non-United States corporation, such as our company, acquires substantially all of the assets of a United States corporation, and after the acquisition 80% or more of the stock, by vote or value, of the non-United States corporation, excluding stock issued in a public offering related to the acquisition, is owned by former shareholders of the United States corporation by reason of their ownership of the United States corporation, the non-United States corporation will be considered a United States corporation for United States federal income tax purposes. Based on our analysis of the facts related to our corporate restructuring in 2005 and 2006, we do not believe that we should be treated as a United States corporation for United States federal income tax purposes. However, as there is no direct authority on how the relevant rules of the Internal Revenue Code might apply to us, our company's conclusion is not free from doubt. Therefore, our conclusion may be challenged by the United States tax authorities and a finding that we owe additional United States taxes could substantially reduce the value of your investment in our company. You are urged to consult your tax advisor concerning the income tax consequences of purchasing, holding or disposing of ADSs or ordinary shares if we were to be treated as a United States domestic corporation for United States federal income tax purposes.

Our operations may be adversely affected by the implementation of anti-fatigue-related regulations.

The PRC government may decide to adopt more stringent policies to monitor the online games industry as a result of adverse public reaction to perceived addiction to online games, particularly by minors. In 2011, the Ministry of Culture, the MIIT and six other central government authorities jointly issued a circular entitled Implementation of Online Game Monitor System of the Guardians of Minors, or the Monitor System Circular. Under the Monitor System Circular, online game operators are required to adopt various measures to maintain a system to communicate with the parents or other guardians of minors playing online games and online game operators are required to monitor the online game activities of minors, and must suspend the account of a minor if so requested by the minor's parents or guardians. In 2011, the GAPP, the MIIT, the Ministry of Education and five other governmental authorities issued the Notice on Initializing the Verification of Real-name Registration for Anti-Fatigue System on Internet Games to strengthen the implementation of the anti-fatigue system and real-name registration. The notice's main focus is to prevent minors from using an adult ID to play internet games and, accordingly, it imposes stringent punishments on online game operators that do not implement the required anti-fatigue and real-name registration measures properly and effectively. The most severe punishment under the notice is to require termination of the operation of the online game if the operator is found to be in violation of the notice or of the Anti-Fatigue Notice or Monitor System Circular. These restrictions could limit our ability to increase our online games business among minors. 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.

We might not be able to obtain an Audio/Video Program Transmission License and an Online Culture Operating Permit for Woxiu.

In December 2014, a subsidiary of Sohu.com Inc. acquired 100% of the equity interest of Guangzhou Qianjun Internet Technology Co., Ltd, or Qianjun Technology, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours that possesses an Audio/Video Program Transmission License. We have started to apply for an Audio/Video Program Transmission License through Beijing Wole Shijie Information Technology Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours. As of the date of this annual report, the application has not been approved yet. If we fail to obtain an Audio/Video Program Transmission License, some audio/video content generated and shared by our users of *renren.com* and *woxiu.com* may not be allowed to be transmitted over the internet and our revenue and financial performance may be significantly impacted.

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 PRC government has implemented measures since the late 1970s emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets, and the establishment of improved corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of productive assets in China is still owned by the PRC government. In addition, the PRC government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. The PRC government also exercises significant control over China's economic growth through allocating resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy, and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

While the Chinese economy has experienced significant growth 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 PRC 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 few years, the PRC 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.

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

We conduct our business primarily through our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities in China. Our operations in China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. Our PRC subsidiaries are foreign-invested enterprises and are 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 may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value.

In 1979, the PRC government began to promulgate a comprehensive system of laws and regulations governing economic matters in general. The overall effect of legislation over the past three decades 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. For example, China enacted an Anti-Monopoly Law in 2008. Because the Anti-Monopoly Law and related regulations have been in effect for only a few years, there have been very few court rulings or judicial or administrative interpretations on certain key concepts used in the law. As a result, there is uncertainty how the enforcement and interpretation of the new Anti-Monopoly Law may affect our business and operations.

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, which may have a 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 may be adversely affected by the complexity, uncertainties and changes in PRC regulation of internet 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 violations of applicable laws and regulations. Issues, risks and uncertainties relating to PRC government regulation of the internet industry include, but are not limited to, the following:

We only have contractual control over our websites. We do not own the websites due to the restriction of foreign investment in businesses providing value-added telecommunication services in China, including internet content provision 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 industry in China, including evolving licensing practices. This means that permits, licenses or operations at some of our companies may be subject to challenge, or we have failed to obtain permits or licenses that applicable regulators may deem necessary for our operations or we may not be able to obtain or renew certain permits or licenses to maintain their validity. The major permits and licenses that could be involved include the ICP license, the online culture operating permit, the value-added telecommunication services operation permit and the internet publishing license.

New laws and regulations may be promulgated that will regulate internet activities, including social networking services, 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 at the time 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 2006, the MIIT, the predecessor of which is the Ministry of Information Industry, issued the Notice of the Ministry of Information Industry on Intensifying the Administration of Foreign Investment in Value-added Telecommunications Services. This notice prohibits domestic telecommunication services providers from leasing, transferring or selling telecommunications business operating licenses to any foreign investor in any form, or providing any resources, sites or facilities to any foreign investor for their illegal operation of a telecommunications business in China. According to this notice, either the holder of a value-added telecommunication services operation permit or its shareholders must directly own the domain names and trademarks used by such license holders in their provision of value-added telecommunication services. The notice also requires each license holder to have the necessary facilities, including servers, for its approved business operations and to maintain such facilities in the regions covered by its license. Currently, our PRC consolidated affiliated entities own the related domain names and trademarks and hold the ICP licenses necessary to conduct our operations for websites in China.

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. 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 if required by 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 the internet industry.

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

Substantially all of our revenues and costs are denominated in RMB. The value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar and other currencies is affected by changes in China's political and economic conditions and by China's foreign exchange policies, among other things. In July 2005, the PRC government changed its decades-old policy of pegging the value of the RMB to the U.S. dollar, and the RMB appreciated more than 20% against the U.S. dollar over the following three years. Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation halted and the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. After June 2010, the RMB began to appreciate against the U.S. dollar again, although there have been some periods when it has lost value against the U.S. dollar, as it did for example during 2014. 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.

There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt a substantial liberalization of its currency policy, which could result in further appreciation in the value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar. To the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into RMB for capital expenditures and working capital and other business purposes, 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 RMB into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs, strategic acquisitions or investments or 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.

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. As a result, fluctuations in exchange rates may have a material adverse effect on your investment.

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

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the RMB into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. We receive substantially all of our revenues in RMB. 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. Therefore, Qianxiang Shiji and Renren Network are able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to us without prior approval from SAFE. However, approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions in the future. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders, including holders of our ADSs.

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

The Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Companies by Foreign Investors, which became effective in 2006 and was amended in 2009, established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex. The M&A Rule established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex. These rules require, among other things, that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor will take 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 in 2008 are triggered. 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 assure you that the Ministry of Culture or other government agencies will not publish interpretations contrary to our understanding or broaden the scope of such security review in the future.

We may grow our business 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, which could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share.

PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore holding companies 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, including the Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control of Domestic Residents' Overseas Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Offshore Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 37, issued in 2014, which replaced the former Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for PRC Residents to Engage in Financing and Inbound Investment via Overseas Special Purpose Vehicles (generally known as SAFE Circular 75) promulgated by the SAFE on October 21, 2005. SAFE Circular 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, which is referred to in SAFE Circular 37 as a "special purpose vehicle." SAFE Circular 37 further requires amendment to the registration in the event of any significant changes with respect to the special purpose vehicle, such as an increase or decrease of capital contributed by PRC residents, share transfer or exchange, merger, division or other material events. In the event that a PRC resident holding interests in a special purpose vehicle fails to complete the required SAFE registration, the PRC subsidiaries of that special purpose vehicle may be prohibited from making profit distributions to the offshore parent and from carrying out subsequent cross-border foreign exchange activities, and the special purpose vehicle may be restricted in its ability to contribute additional capital into its PRC subsidiaries. Furthermore, failure to

comply with the various SAFE registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for evasion of foreign exchange controls.

Mr. Joseph Chen, our founder, chairman and chief executive officer, is not a PRC citizen, but resides in China and has established and maintains a major shareholding in our company. Based on our oral inquiry with the relevant local branch of SAFE, neither the requirements for registration under SAFE Circular 75 nor the requirements for registration under SAFE Circular 37 are applicable to Mr. Chen.

Mr. James Jian Liu, our executive director and chief operating officer, and a few other senior management personnel of our company, all of whom are PRC residents, became shareholders of our company as a result of the exercise of employee share options. Based on our inquiry with the relevant local branch of SAFE, any application to such local SAFE branch with respect to the registration of Mr. Liu and the other PRC resident shareholders' holdings of shares in our offshore holding company under SAFE Circular 75 or SAFE Circular 37 and related rules will not be officially accepted or examined because they became shareholders of our offshore holding company as a result of their exercise of employee share options.

However, we cannot conclude that SAFE or its local branch responsible for our PRC subsidiary's foreign exchange registrations will not later alter their position on and interpretation of the applicability of these foreign exchange regulations to Mr. Chen, Mr. Liu or the other PRC resident shareholders of our company. In the event that the registration procedures set forth in these foreign exchange regulations becomes applicable to Mr. Chen, Mr. Liu or any of the PRC resident shareholders of our company, we will urge these individuals to file necessary registrations and amendments as required under SAFE Circular 37 and related rules. However, we cannot assure you that all of these individuals can successfully file or update any applicable registration or obtain the necessary approval required by these foreign exchange regulations. We can provide no assurance that we will in the future continue to be informed of the identities of all PRC residents holding direct or indirect interests in our company. The failure or inability of such individuals to comply with the registration procedures set forth in these regulations may subject us to fines or legal sanctions, restrictions on our cross-border investment activities or our PRC subsidiary's ability to distribute dividends to, or obtain foreign-exchange-dominated loans from, our company, or prevent us from making distributions or paying dividends. As a result, our business operations and our ability to make distributions to you could be materially and adversely affected.

Furthermore, as these foreign exchange regulations are still relatively new and their interpretation and implementation has been constantly evolving, it is unclear how these regulations, and any future regulation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions, will be interpreted, amended and implemented by the relevant government authorities. We cannot predict how these regulations will affect our business operations or future strategy. 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 share ownership plans or share option plans may subject the PRC plan participants or us to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions.

In 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. In 2007, SAFE issued implementing rules for the Administrative Measures of Foreign Exchange Matters for Individuals, which, among other things, specified approval requirements for certain capital account transactions such as a PRC citizen's participation in the employee share ownership plans or share option plans of an overseas publicly listed company. In 2007, also SAFE promulgated the Application Procedures of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Ownership Plan or Stock Option Plan of Overseas-Listed Company, or the Stock Option Rules.

In February 2012, SAFE promulgated the Notice on the Administration of Foreign Exchange Matters for Domestic Individuals Participating in the Stock Incentive Plans of Overseas Listed Companies, or the Stock Option Notice. This Stock Option Notice replaced the previous Stock Option Rules. The Stock Option Notice simplifies the requirements and procedures for the registration of stock incentive plan participants, especially in respect of the required application

documents and the absence of strict requirements on offshore and onshore custodian banks, as were stipulated in the earlier Stock Option Rules. Under these rules, for PRC resident individuals who participate in stock incentive plans of overseas publicly listed companies, which includes employee stock ownership plans, stock option plans and other incentive plans permitted by relevant laws and regulations, a PRC domestic qualified agent or the PRC subsidiary of such overseas listed company must, among other things, file, on behalf of such resident, an application with SAFE or its local counterpart to obtain approval for an annual allowance with respect to the purchase of foreign exchange in connection with the stock holding or share option exercises as PRC residents may not directly use overseas funds to purchase shares or exercise share options. In addition, within three months after any substantial changes to any such stock incentive plan, including for example any changes due to merger or acquisition or changes to the domestic or overseas custodian agent, the domestic agent must update the registration with SAFE.

As our company became listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, in May 2011, we and our PRC citizen employees who participate in an employee share ownership plan or a share option plan are subject to these regulations. If we or our PRC optionholders fail to comply with these regulations, we or our PRC optionholders may be subject to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions. See “Item 4.B—Business Overview—Regulation—Regulations on Employee Stock Options Plans.”

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

Pursuant to the Notice on Strengthening Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfers by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises, or SAT Circular 698, issued by the State Administration of Taxation in 2009 with retroactive effect from January 1, 2008, if a non-resident enterprise transfers the equity interests of a PRC resident enterprise indirectly by disposing of the equity interests of an overseas holding company without a reasonable commercial purpose then it may be subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10% from gains derived from this indirect transfer.

Although the SAT issued the Notice on Several Issues on the Administration of Enterprise Income Tax of Non-PRC Resident Enterprises in 2011, or SAT Circular 24, to provide further clarification on how SAT Circular 698 and its relevant provisions should be implemented, there remain uncertainties as to how “reasonable commercial purpose” is defined or determined or whether transactions conducted as part of an internal restructuring may be immune to re-characterization. On February 3, 2015, the State Administration of Taxation issued SAT Notice on the Collection of Corporate Income Tax by Indirect Transfer of Assets by Non-Resident Companies, or SAT Circular 7, which attempts to clarify the meaning of “reasonable commercial purpose” and abolishes certain clauses of both Circular 698 and Circular 24. SAT Circular 7 also expands the concept of indirect transfer from equity interests to movable and immovable property in China and provides safe harbor rules for the public trading of shares in a listed company holding taxable China assets and for indirect transfers resulting from a corporate restructuring. Further, SAT Notice 7 replaces the compulsory reporting requirement set forth in SAT Circular 698 with a voluntary reporting regime. SAT Circular 7 provides that, where an indirect transfer occurs, both parties to the indirect transfer must submit the relevant documents to the competent tax authority for tax filing purposes, and enterprise income tax will be payable after the share transfer agreement comes into effect and the registration of the share transfers is completed. Indirect transfers occurring before SAT Circular 7 but for which tax matters have not been resolved will be governed by SAT Circular 7.

There are still uncertainties as to the interpretation and implementation of SAT Notice 7. The PRC tax authorities have discretions under SAT Circular 698 and SAT Notice 7 to make adjustments to the taxable capital gains based on the difference between the fair value of the equity interests transferred and the cost of investments. We may pursue acquisitions in the future that may involve complex corporate structures. If we are considered a non-resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and if the PRC tax authorities make adjustments to the taxable income of these transactions under Circular 698 and SAT Notice 7, our income tax expenses associated with such potential acquisitions will increase, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

In 2013 we submitted a filing in respect of an internal transfer of our equity interest in our subsidiary, Nuomi (HK) Technology Development Co. Limited, and in 2014 we submitted another filing in respect of the sales of our equity interest in Nuomi Holdings Inc. to Baidu Holdings Limited. We have not received the final assessment for either filing and we cannot ascertain at this time if the potential tax liability we have booked for these transactions will be deemed sufficient.

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

The Enterprise Income Tax Law applies a uniform statutory income tax rate of 25% to enterprises in China. The Enterprise Income Tax Law and the implementation rules promulgated under it provide that “software enterprises” enjoy an income tax exemption for two years beginning with their first profitable year and a 50% tax reduction to a rate of 12.5% for the subsequent three years. Renren Games has been qualified as a “software enterprise” by the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Science and Technology and, accordingly, was exempt from enterprise income tax rate in 2013 and 2014 and will enjoy a tax reduction of 50% from 2015 to 2017. Furthermore, certain enterprises may still benefit from a preferential tax rate of 15% under the Enterprise Income Tax Law if they qualify as a “High and New Technology Enterprise” subject to certain general factors described in the Enterprise Income Tax Law and the related regulations. Tianjin Joy Interactive Technology Development Co., Ltd. is entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% due to its qualification as a “High and New Technology Enterprise” from October 21, 2014 to October 20, 2017.

There are uncertainties surrounding the interpretation and implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules. We cannot assure you that the qualification of Renren Games as a “software enterprise” or Tianjin Joy Interactive Technology Development Co., Ltd. as a “High and New Technology Enterprise” by the relevant tax authority will not be challenged in the future by their supervising authorities and be repealed, or that there will not be future implementation rules that are inconsistent with current interpretation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law. If the tax benefits that Renren Games enjoys as a “software enterprise” are revoked prior to expiration of their term, and we are otherwise unable to qualify these companies for other income tax exemptions or reductions, our effective income tax rate will be adversely affected. In addition, we may have to pay additional taxes to make up any previously unpaid tax. As a result, our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. Our global income and the dividends that we may receive from our PRC subsidiaries, dividends distributed to our non-PRC shareholders and ADS holders, and gain recognized by such shareholders or ADS holders, may be subject to PRC taxes under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Under the Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, both of which became effective on January 1, 2008, an enterprise established outside of the PRC with “de facto management bodies” 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.” The State Administration of Taxation issued the Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Tax Resident Enterprises on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies, or SAT Circular 82, in 2009. SAT Circular 82 provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the “de facto management body” of a Chinese-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprise is located in China. See “Item 5—Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Taxation—PRC.” Although SAT Circular 82 only applies to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises, not those controlled by PRC individuals, the determining criteria set forth in Circular 82 may reflect the State Administration of Taxation’s general position on how the “de facto management body” test should be applied in determining the tax resident status of offshore enterprises, regardless of whether they are controlled by PRC enterprises or individuals. Although we do not believe that our legal entities organized outside of the PRC constitute PRC resident enterprises, it is possible that the PRC tax authorities could reach a different conclusion. In such case, we may be considered a resident enterprise and may therefore be subject to enterprise income tax at a rate of 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 significantly increase our tax burden and materially and adversely affect our cash flow and profitability.

Pursuant to the Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, dividends generated after January 1, 2008 and payable by a foreign-invested enterprise in China to its foreign investors, which are non-PRC tax resident enterprises without an establishment in China, or whose income has no connection with their institutions and establishments inside China, are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10%, unless any such foreign investor’s jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement. We are a Cayman Islands holding company and we conduct substantially all of our operations in China through contractual arrangements between our wholly owned PRC subsidiaries and our consolidated affiliated entities. As long as our offshore holding companies are considered non-PRC resident enterprises, dividends that they respectively receive from our PRC subsidiaries may be subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10%. See “Item 5—Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Taxation—PRC.”

As uncertainties remain regarding the interpretation and implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, we cannot assure you that if we are regarded as a PRC resident enterprise, any dividends to be distributed by us to our non-PRC shareholders and ADS holders would not be subject to any PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%. Similarly, any gain recognized by such non-PRC shareholders or ADS holders on the sale of shares or ADSs, as applicable, may also be subject to PRC withholding tax. If we are required under the Enterprise Income Tax Law to withhold PRC income tax on our dividends payable to our non-PRC enterprise shareholders and ADS holders, or on gain recognized by such non-PRC shareholders or ADS holders, such investors' investment in our ordinary shares or ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

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

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

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

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

If additional remedial measures are imposed on the Big Four PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, in administrative proceedings brought by the SEC alleging the firms' failure to meet specific criteria set by the SEC with respect to requests for the production of documents, we could be unable to timely file future financial statements in compliance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

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

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

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 any such future proceedings against these audit firms may cause investor uncertainty regarding China-based, U.S.-listed companies and the market price of our ADSs may be adversely affected.

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

Risks Related to Our ADSs

The market price for our ADSs has fluctuated and may continue to be volatile.

The market price for our ADSs has fluctuated significantly since we first listed our ADSs. Since our ADSs became listed on the NYSE on May 4, 2011, the closing prices of our ADSs have ranged from US\$2.39 to US\$18.01 per ADS, and the last reported trading price on April 13, 2015 was US\$2.7 per ADS.

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

- regulatory developments in our industry affecting us, our advertisers or our competitors;
- announcements of studies and reports relating to the quality of our services or those of our competitors;
- changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other companies that provide SNS, online games, online advertising or social commerce services or other internet companies;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly results of operations and changes or revisions of our expected results;
- changes in financial estimates by securities research analysts;
- conditions in the SNS, online game and online advertising industries or the internet industry in general;
- 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 RMB and the U.S. dollar; and

sales or perceived potential sales of additional ordinary shares or ADSs.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the market prices for internet-related companies and companies with operations in China in particular, have experienced volatility that often has been unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. The securities of some China-based companies that have listed their securities in the United States 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 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, corporate structure or other matters of other Chinese companies may also negatively affect the attitudes of investors towards Chinese companies in general, including us, regardless of whether we have conducted any inappropriate activities. Broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect our operating performance. Volatility or a lack of positive performance in our ADS price may also adversely affect our ability to retain key employees, most of whom have been granted options or other equity incentives.

Our dual-class voting structure will limit your ability to influence corporate matters and could discourage others from pursuing any change of control transactions that holders of our Class A ordinary shares and ADSs may view as beneficial.

We have a dual-class voting structure which consists of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Subject to certain exceptions, in respect of matters requiring the votes of shareholders, holders of Class A ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share, while holders of Class B ordinary shares are entitled to ten votes per share. Each Class B ordinary share is convertible into one Class A ordinary share at any time by the holder thereof, while Class A ordinary shares are not convertible into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. Upon any transfer of Class B ordinary shares by a holder thereof to any person or entity which is not an affiliate of such holder, such Class B ordinary shares shall be automatically and immediately converted into the equal number of Class A ordinary shares.

We issued Class A ordinary shares represented by our ADSs in our initial public offering in May 2011. Mr. Joseph Chen, who is our founder, chairman and chief executive officer, and SB Pan Pacific Corporation are our only shareholders who hold Class B ordinary shares. Due to the disparate voting powers attached to the two classes of ordinary shares, Mr. Chen and SB Pan Pacific Corporation beneficially own approximately 48.0% and 43.0%, respectively, of the aggregate voting power of our company as of February 28, 2015 and have controlling power over matters requiring shareholder approval, subject to certain exceptions. As between Mr. Chen and SB Pan Pacific Corporation, the approvals of SB Pan Pacific Corporation are required for certain important matters relating to our company. See “Item 10. Additional Information—B. Memorandum and Articles of Association—Ordinary Shares—Voting Rights.” Consequently, these shareholders are able to significantly influence matters such as electing directors and approving material mergers, acquisitions or other business combination transactions. This concentration of ownership and voting power 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, including those who purchase ADSs. In addition, these persons could divert business opportunities away from us to themselves or others.

Because 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. As a result, we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Therefore, you should not rely on an investment in our ADSs as a source for any future dividend income.

Our board of directors has complete discretion as to whether to distribute dividends. Even if our board of directors decides to declare and pay dividends, the timing, amount and form of future dividends, if any, will depend on, among other things, our future results of operations and cash flow, our capital requirements and surplus, the amount of distributions, if any, received by us from our subsidiary, our financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. Accordingly, the return on your investment in our ADSs will likely depend entirely upon any future price appreciation of our ADSs. There is no guarantee that our ADSs will appreciate in value or even maintain the price at which you purchased the ADSs. You may not realize a return on your investment in our ADSs and you may even lose your entire investment in our ADSs.

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

Sales of our ADSs or ordinary shares in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our ADSs to decline. As of February 28, 2015, not including options, we have 1,021,240,806 ordinary shares outstanding comprised of (i) 385,751,202 Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs, which ADSs

are freely transferable without restriction or additional registration under the Securities Act, (ii) 330,101,154 Class A ordinary shares not represented by ADSs, which are available for sale subject to volume and other restrictions as applicable under Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act, and (iii) 305,388,450 Class B ordinary shares which, following conversion to Class A ordinary shares by the holder of the Class B ordinary shares, are available for sale subject to volume and other restrictions as applicable under Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act.

Certain holders of our ordinary 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.

You may not have the same voting rights as the holders of our ordinary shares and may not receive voting materials in time to be able to exercise your right to vote.

Except as described in this annual report and in the deposit agreement, dated as of May 4, 2011, by and among our company, Citibank, N.A., as depositary, and the holders and beneficial owners of American depositary shares, holders of our ADSs will not be able to exercise voting rights attaching to the Class A ordinary shares represented by our ADSs on an individual basis. Holders of our ADSs will appoint the depositary or its nominee as their representative to exercise the voting rights attaching to the Class A ordinary shares represented by the ADSs. Upon receipt of your voting instructions, the depositary will vote the underlying Class A ordinary shares in accordance with these instructions.

Pursuant to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, we may convene a shareholders' meeting upon seven calendar days' notice. If we give timely notice to the depositary under the terms of the deposit agreement, which is 30 days' notice, the depositary will notify you of the upcoming vote and arrange to deliver our voting materials to you. We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to instruct the depositary to vote the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs, and it is possible that you, or persons who hold their ADSs through brokers, dealers or other third parties, will not have the opportunity to exercise a right to vote. In addition, the depositary and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions. This means that you may not be able to exercise your right to vote and there may be nothing you can do if the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs are not voted as you requested. In addition, although you may directly exercise your right to vote by withdrawing the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs, you may not receive sufficient advance notice of an upcoming shareholders' meeting to withdraw the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs to allow you to vote with respect to any specific matter.

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 depositary 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 depositary of our ADSs has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on our ordinary shares or other deposited securities after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares your ADSs represent. However, the depositary may, at its discretion, decide that it is inequitable or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. For example, the depositary 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 depositary 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 depositary. However, the depositary may close its transfer books at any time or from time to time when it deems expedient in connection with the performance of its duties. In addition, the depositary may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depositary are closed, or at any time if we or the depositary 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 in accordance with the terms of the deposit agreement.

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 consolidated affiliated entities. Most of our directors and officers reside outside the United States and a substantial portion of the assets of such directors and officers are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for you to bring an action against us or against these individuals in the Cayman Islands or in China in the event that you believe that your rights have been infringed under the securities laws or otherwise. Even if you are successful in bringing an action of this kind, the laws of the Cayman Islands and of China may render you unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and officers. There is no statutory recognition in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, although a final and conclusive judgment in the federal or state courts of the United States under which a sum of money is payable, other than a sum payable in respect of taxes, fines, penalties or similar charges, and which was neither obtained by fraud or in proceedings contrary to natural justice or the public policy of the Cayman Islands, may be subject to enforcement proceedings as a debt in the courts of the Cayman Islands under the common law doctrine of obligation without any re-examination of the merits of the underlying dispute.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time, and by the Companies Law (2013 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 responsibilities of our directors 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. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedents in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws than the United States and provides significantly less protection to investors. In addition, 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 major shareholders than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States.

Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association contain anti-takeover provisions that could adversely affect the rights of holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs.

Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association contain 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 two largest shareholders are able to significantly influence our actions over important corporate matters, which may deprive you of an opportunity to receive a premium for your shares and reduce the price of our ADSs.

As of February 28, 2015, Mr. Joseph Chen, our founder, chairman and chief executive officer, beneficially owns approximately 15.6% of our outstanding Class A ordinary shares and approximately 55.8% of our outstanding Class B ordinary shares, representing in aggregate 48.0% of our total voting power, and SB Pan Pacific Corporation beneficially owns approximately 37.8% of our outstanding Class A ordinary shares and approximately 44.2% of our outstanding Class B ordinary shares, representing in aggregate 43.0% of our total voting power. As between Mr. Chen and SB Pan Pacific Corporation, the approvals of SB Pan Pacific Corporation are required for certain important matters relating to our company. See “Item 10. Additional Information—B. Memorandum and Articles of Association—Ordinary Shares—Voting Rights.” Consequently, these shareholders are able to significantly influence matters such as electing directors and approving material mergers, acquisitions or other business combination transactions. This concentration of ownership and voting power 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, including those who purchase ADSs. In addition, these persons could divert business opportunities away from us to themselves or others.

We may be a passive foreign investment company for United States federal income tax purposes, which could subject United States investors in the ADSs or ordinary shares to significant adverse United States income tax consequences.

Depending upon the value of our ordinary shares and ADSs and the nature of our assets and income over time, we could be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for United States federal income tax purposes. A non-United States corporation will be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year if either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income, or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year is attributable to assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income is any income that would be foreign personal holding company income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, including, without limitation, dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities, net gains from the sale or exchange of property producing such income, net gains from commodity transactions, net foreign currency gains and income from notional principal contracts.

We believe we were a PFIC for the taxable years ending December 31, 2012, December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014. Our PFIC status for the current taxable year will not be determinable until after the close of the current taxable year. Because we currently hold, and expect to continue to hold, a substantial amount of cash and other passive assets and, because, as a public company, the value of our assets for this purpose is determined in part by reference to the market prices of our ADSs and outstanding ordinary shares, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the current or any future taxable year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year in which you hold our ADSs or ordinary shares and you are a U.S. Holder (as defined in “Item 10.E—Additional Information—Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations—General”), you generally will become subject to increased U.S. federal income tax liabilities and special U.S. federal income tax reporting requirements, unless you make a timely “mark-to-market” election to mitigate some of the applicable consequences. For more information on the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you that would result from our classification as a PFIC, see “Item 10.E Additional Information—Taxation—United States Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules.”

Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

We began our operations in China in 2002 through Beijing Qianxiang Tiancheng Technology Development Co., Ltd., or Qianxiang Tiancheng, which has subsequently become one of our consolidated affiliated entities through the contractual arrangements described below. CIAC/ChinaInterActiveCorp, or CIAC, was incorporated in August 2005 in the Cayman Islands. CIAC wholly owns Qianxiang Shiji Technology Development (Beijing) Co., Ltd., or Qianxiang Shiji, a company established in Beijing and one of the subsidiaries through which we operate our business in China in reliance on a series of contractual arrangements.

Our current holding company, Renren Inc., was incorporated in February 2006 in the Cayman Islands under our prior name, Oak Pacific Interactive. Through a corporate restructuring in March 2006, CIAC's shareholders exchanged all of their outstanding ordinary and preferred shares of CIAC for ordinary and preferred shares of Oak Pacific Interactive on a pro rata basis. As a result, Oak Pacific Interactive acquired all of the equity interests in CIAC and CIAC became a wholly owned subsidiary of Oak Pacific Interactive. In December 2010, we changed our corporate name from Oak Pacific Interactive to Renren Inc.

On March 25, 2011, we implemented a ten-for-one share split. Except as otherwise indicated, all information in this annual report concerning share and per share data gives retroactive effect to the ten-for-one share split.

In May 2011, we completed our initial public offering, wherein we issued and sold 50,863,711 ADSs, and certain selling shareholders sold 10,201,289 ADSs, at an initial offering price of US\$14.00 per ADS. On May 4, 2011, we listed our ADSs on the NYSE under the symbol "RENN." In addition, concurrently with our initial public offering, we sold an aggregate of 23,571,426 Class A ordinary shares to certain unrelated third-party investors in a private placement, at a price of US\$4.67 per Class A ordinary share.

In October 2011, we completed the acquisition of 100% of the equity interest in Wole Inc., a Cayman Islands limited liability company. Wole Inc. operated 56.com, a leading user generated content online video sharing website in China, through a set of contractual arrangements between Wole Inc.'s PRC subsidiary, Wole Technology, and Qianjun Technology. We agreed to sell Qianjun Technology, the operator of the 56.com business, to Sohu.com Inc. in October 2014, with the transaction being completed on December 1, 2014.

In March 2013, we completed a corporate restructuring wherein we moved our online games business to Renren Games, a PRC company incorporated in November 2012. Through a set of contractual arrangements between Renren Network, one of our wholly owned PRC subsidiaries, and Renren Games, we effectively control and receive substantially all of the economic benefits of Renren Games. See "Item 4.C—Information on the Company—Organizational Structure" for more information.

In October 2013, Baidu Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of Baidu, Inc., acquired approximately 59% of the equity interest of Nuomi Holdings Inc., or Nuomi, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours and a leading provider of group-buying services in China. In January 2014, Baidu Holdings Limited entered into a share purchase agreement with us and Nuomi to acquire all of our remaining equity interest in Nuomi. This transaction was completed on February 28, 2014.

In October 2014, Tianjin Jinhu Culture Development Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of Sohu.com Inc., acquired 100% of the equity interest of Guangzhou Qianjun Internet Technology Co., Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours and operator of the 56.com website. This transaction was completed on December 1, 2014.

Our principal executive offices are located at 1/F, North Wing, 18 Jiuxianqiao Middle Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100016, the People's Republic of China. Our telephone number at this address is +86 (10) 8448-1818. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands. Our telephone number at this address is +1 345-949-8066. We also have offices in 27 cities in China, including Shanghai, Guangzhou and Wuhan. Our agent for service of process in the United States in connection with the registration statement on Form F-1 for our initial public offering in May 2011 is Law Debenture Corporate Services Inc., located at 400 Madison Avenue, 4th Floor, New York, New York 10017.

B.

Business Overview

Overview

Renren operates a leading real name social networking internet platform in China. We enable users to connect and communicate with each other, share information and user generated content, play online games and enjoy a wide

range of other features and services. Our primary services are:

- *Renren SNS*, which includes our main social networking website and mobile services; and

Renren Games, our online games business, available at wan.renren.com and on major mobile game distribution platforms, such as Apple's Appstore;

Beginning in late 2013, we have been reallocating our resources to new business areas. We disposed of Nuomi, our group-buy e-commerce business, in two stages in October 2013 and February 2014. We disposed of 56.com, our on-line video business, in December 2014. We have also shifted from developing games in-house to licensing games from third-party design studios, reducing the size of our gaming team in the process, although in-house developed games were still responsible for a significant majority of our Games segment revenues in 2014. We plan to continue to develop new services for our core social networking services, which remains the foundation of all our services, particularly services that appeal to our target audience of college students and young people in China. We launched a new service in the fourth quarter of 2014 to provide credit financing to college students in China, which we call Renren Fenqi.

Renren SNS

Renren, our main real name social networking website plus mobile service, is the foundation of our service offerings. *Renren.com* and Renren Mobile App enable users to communicate and stay connected with their friends, classmates, family members and co-workers. We began at university campuses, and we believe our users include a significant portion of current college students and recent college graduates in China. Our real name social networking community has diversified over the years to include white-collar professionals, university-bound high school students and other demographics. Since December 2013, partly due to increased competition for the white collar demographic and their migration to social messaging services, we have begun re-focusing on the younger demographic such as university students. We believe real name relationships, through which users share personal content and experiences, provide the basis for a deeper and more authentic sense of community, and hence create stronger and more enduring social graphs on the network. With approximately 88% of our traffic now coming from our mobile services, we have transformed from a PC-based social networking company to a mobile-oriented social networking services provider.

We are one of the largest SNS platforms in China. As of December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, the cumulative total of our activated users was approximately 178 million, 206 million and 223 million, respectively. From January 2014 through December 2014, we added an average of approximately 1.4 million new activated users per month. In December 2012, December 2013 and December 2014, the number of our monthly unique log-in users was approximately 56 million, 45 million and 46 million, respectively. From January 2014 through December 2014, our unique log-in users spent a monthly average of approximately 4 hours on our platform, compared to an average of 7.7 hours in 2013. The decrease in users' average time spent on our platform is primarily due to intense competition in the mobile internet environment, where there are numerous mobile applications dedicated to meet the specific needs of different users that have affected their stickiness to our platform.

Our SNS platform is accessible from internet-enabled devices, including mobile devices and personal computers, so that users can access our platform anytime from anywhere they are connected to the internet. We offer versions of our sites and client applications that have been optimized for a range of mobile device operating systems, including for iOS, Android and Windows. Increasingly, our users are accessing and spending time on *renren.com* through mobile devices. For example, the mobile percentage of our monthly total user time spent on *renren.com* was 69.1%, 79.2% and 87.9% in December 2012, December 2013 and December 2014, respectively.

By providing content and applications that are attractive to Chinese internet users, we seek to strengthen our user base and increase user engagement and retention. With mobile devices becoming the preferred method for Chinese internet users to access social networking services and other internet services, we have focused our research and development resources on mobile services and applications. During 2014, we have continuously improved our Renren Mobile App's communication features, such as adding a feature for sending both voice and text messaging between individuals or in groups. We also added various location-based services for our users to get connected and communicate with others on campus as part of our strategy of re-focusing on the younger user demographics. We have recently launched a mobile application, "YouPai," for both professional photographers and general users to edit, share and comment on photographs with social networking features.

From time to time we develop and offer new services that we believe have synergies with our SNS platform and could leverage our SNS user base. For instance, we launched an internet finance initiative in October 2014 through which we provide installment financing plans to eligible college students to facilitate their purchases of various consumers goods such as smartphones, consumer electronics, cosmetics and fashion accessories on our marketplace and various selected e-commerce platforms in China. We call this Renren Fenqi. We believe that we have a competitive advantage with our extensive database of college students in China, which allows us to assess their credit profiles and repayment abilities. As the leading SNS on college campuses in China, we are able to reach out to our target users more effectively.

One of the primary approaches for us to monetize our user base is through online advertising services. We offer a broad range of advertising formats and solutions, such as social ads, display ads, top promoted news feeds, sponsored online events, campaigns and virtual items on both web and mobile platforms of *renren.com*, which are described in more detail below. For social ads, display ads, and top promoted news feed items, we have the capability to target and reach users meeting certain geographic and demographic criteria, such as educational background, life stage (for example, students or white collar workers), user interests and geographic location. We have developed mobile advertisement solutions which offer similar targeting capabilities, including location based recommendations.

Mobile advertising—Our mobile advertising products include top banner placements, location-based services, app promotions and promoted news feeds through our mobile applications. Advertisers may pay for different types of advertising formats while targeting their advertisements by user interests, time period, and demographic and geographic criteria. We began selling mobile advertising to our brand advertisers in the fourth quarter of 2013 and it accounted for approximately 15% of our total online advertising revenue for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Social ads—Our social ads come in a variety of formats, including user icon displays, and they support light flash-based interactions, including polls and coupons. Our social ads allow users to interact with the advertisement alone or together with friends using user-initiated call-to-action buttons such as “participate,” “like this ad,” “comment on this ad,” “share this ad” and “become a fan,” which can result in friend recommendations and other forms of social influence. Our social ads are designed to be non-intrusive and typically do not employ heavy flashing fields or pop-ups that cover large parts of the user’s screen. Advertisers pay for social ads based on the time period that the advertisement is displayed or the number of impressions delivered.

Display ads—Our display ads are delivered alongside a web page primarily as graphical advertisements. Display ads can be targeted to certain users or can be displayed on a page at a certain time to all users viewing the page. Advertisers can pay for display ads based on the time period that the advertisement is displayed, the number of ad impressions delivered or the number of clicks on their advertisement. An “ad impression” is delivered when an advertisement appears on a page and the page is viewed by a user.

Top promoted news feeds—Our promoted news feeds display news, events and promotions regarding an advertiser or its brand to users in various formats, including text and text plus graphic, which they can further share among their friends.

Sponsored online events, campaigns and virtual items—We enable advertisers to sponsor a particular area on our website for online events or campaigns, and to sponsor virtual items.

While the growth of mobile advertising spending may be accelerating in mature markets such as the United States, China’s advertising market historically has taken longer to adopt trends and has yet to fully embrace mobile advertising. Nevertheless, we believe that mobile targeting will become more important as advertisers in China become more comfortable with mobile advertising and users continue to spend more time on our mobile services.

Our online advertising serves a broad base of advertisers, including leading international companies such as Yum and Coca-Cola, leading companies in China such as China Mobile and Snow Beer, and various small- and medium-sized enterprises. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, the number of our brand advertisers was 232, 189 and 139, respectively, and the average annual spending by our brand advertisers was approximately US\$182,000, US\$193,000 and US\$179,000, respectively. Our advertisers operate in a variety of industries, including fast-moving consumer goods, information technology hardware, apparel and accessories, personal care products, automobile manufacturing and financial services. Our online advertising service team has direct contacts with our advertisers, the vast majority of whom purchase our online advertising services through third-party advertising agencies. As of December 31, 2014, we had

152 sales representatives and supporting personnel for online advertising services.

We also have an advertising division dedicated to servicing small and medium enterprise, or SME, advertisers. We utilize our *renren.com* platform to allow SME advertisers to select certain user information, such as city, gender, age, interest graph and university, for better targeting accuracy. SME advertising verticals typically consist of services relating to tutoring, wedding packages, personal electronics and on-line B2C services. In 2014, SME advertising represented approximately 6% of our total advertising revenue.

In addition to online advertising, we also monetize our user base through VIP memberships and virtual items on *renren.com* and *woxiu.com*. VIP memberships provide users with additional features and benefits such as larger size limits on photo albums and email inboxes. Virtual items, such as cartoon images, flashes, birthday cards and gift cards containing our virtual currency, can be sent by users to friends. Some virtual items are free and others need to be purchased. Woxiu, which means “a show of your own” in Chinese, is a social video platform for users to stream their performances live to viewers. With our social networking features, users can chat with the performer and other audience members and purchase virtual items from us such as flowers, jewelry or sports cars to show their support and appreciation for the performers.

Renren Games

We offer a portfolio of web-based, cross-platform and mobile games to our users through Renren Games. Web-based games are games that can be played directly from the user's internet browser without downloading additional software. Cross-platform games are games that allow users to play the same game between PC and mobile devices seamlessly while also using the same account. Cross-platform games are optimized for both PC and mobile games so that user experience on both mediums remains high. Beginning in 2013, with smartphone and tablet penetration continuing to increase in China and globally, we began to allocate more resources to mobile games and new game genres such as card and board games, quiz games and advanced casual games on both iOS and Android systems.

The games we offer include games that we have developed internally and games that we have licensed from third parties. However, we have shifted from developing games in-house to licensing games from third-party design studios, reducing the size of our gaming team in the process, although during this transitional period our in-house developed games remain responsible for a significant majority of our Games segment revenues. Going forward, Renren Games will be primarily a game operator rather than a game developer, although we may invest in particularly promising game design studios on a relatively small scale.

We use a virtual item-based revenue model for our games, under which players can play games for free but are charged for optional purchases of virtual in-game items, such as items that improve the strength of game character, in-game accessories and pets. In most cases, users that wish to obtain such items immediately can do so by paying a fee.

Payment Methods and Systems

In October 2007, we launched "Renren Beans," virtual currency that can be used to purchase any of our IVAS or other paid services and applications for users. Users can acquire our virtual currency either online or offline:

Online—Users can purchase the virtual currency directly on our Renren platform through third-party online payment systems using bank cards and mobile and SMS payments, among other methods. In cooperation with third-party payment service providers, such as Alipay, 99 Bills, Yeepay and Jcard, we provide a wide selection of payment services to users.

Offline—Users can purchase online prepaid cards redeemable for our virtual currency from retail points across China, which primarily consist of newsstands, convenience stores and internet cafés.

Sales and Marketing

Advertising Sales

As is customary in China, we sell our online advertising services and solutions primarily through third-party advertising agencies that represent end-advertisers. We cultivate and strengthen our relationships with end-advertisers by sharing our understanding of the evolving social networking industry and related online advertising services and solutions. In addition, we also leverage advertising agencies' existing client relationships and network resources to increase our sales and expand our advertiser base. We market our services and solutions through direct marketing, by hosting or attending public relations events such as trade marketing events, and through other marketing activities.

As of December 31, 2014, we had 152 sales representatives and supporting personnel for online advertising services. Our sales force for online advertising services is organized by industry and provides a broad range of services and solutions. In addition to building and maintaining customer relationships, our sales force assists advertisers in structuring advertising campaigns by analyzing the advertisers' target audiences and marketing objectives.

Marketing and Brand Promotion

We believe brand recognition is important to our ability to attract users. We have engaged in both online and offline marketing activities to promote our Renren brand. To date, user recognition of our Renren brand has primarily grown virally, and we have built our Renren brand with modest marketing and brand promotion expenditures. During the fourth quarter of 2013 and early 2014, we launched a series of online and offline branding campaigns to solidify our brand among the young generation. Although we may have to expand on our promotions from time to time, especially when we launch new services or products, our marketing expenses for these promotions are relatively small when compared to those of our principal competitors.

To encourage such viral growth, we focus on continuously improving the quality of our services, as we believe satisfied users and their friends are more likely to recommend our services to others. We also work with other operators and platforms for cross-marketing and co-branding projects to further leverage our existing brand value.

We have a marketing team that initiates various marketing activities. For example, we market our services through media partnerships, co-branding campaigns with other brands, initiatives with hit movies and sponsorship of cultural events such as music festivals. In 2014, we organized a marketing think tank alliance “Young People Matter” with leading consumer brands, major advertising agencies and a variety of other organizations in China. We hosted a series of events for the alliance members to conduct direct conversations with college students, particularly the thought leaders and active users on *renren.com*. We believe that this alliance and its events further strengthened Renren’s reputation as an SNS platform for the young population in China and we expect to continue to actively participate in it.

Seasonality

Seasonal fluctuations and industry cyclicalities have affected, and are likely to continue to affect, our online advertising services. We generally generate less revenue from online advertising during national holidays in China, in particular during the first quarter of each year due to the slowdown of business during the Chinese New Year holiday season that lasts approximately two weeks. To a lesser extent, we also typically generate less revenues from online advertising during the fourth quarter of each year. This seasonality in revenues is due to the fact that a large concentration of our advertising customers are in the consumer sector, with many of them purchasing more of our advertising services in the spring and summer seasons due to the fact that certain of their major products sell better during those seasons. In addition, advertising spending in China has historically been cyclical, reflecting overall economic conditions as well as the budgeting and buying patterns of our advertisers. We expect that seasonal fluctuations and cyclicalities will continue to cause our quarterly and annual operating results to fluctuate.

Competition

The internet industry in China is rapidly evolving and highly competitive. We face significant competition in almost every aspect of our business. In our social networking business, we compete with companies and services such as Tencent’s WeChat, QQ Mobile and Q-zone, SINA’s Weibo, and Momo. In our online games business, we primarily compete with companies such as Tencent, Qihu360 and Kunlun.

We also compete for online advertising revenues with other websites that sell online advertising services in China. In addition, we indirectly compete for advertising budgets with traditional advertising media in China, such as television and radio stations, newspapers and magazines, and major out-of-home media. We may also face potential competition

from global social networking service providers that seek to enter the China market.

We compete for advertisers primarily on the basis of size and purchasing power of our user base, effectiveness of services in reaching targeted consumers, ability to demonstrate marketing results, knowledge of our sales force, and leadership in our social network services category.

We compete for users and user engagement primarily on the basis of helping users communicate, share and have fun on our platform as a result of quality and innovation in our user-facing products, as well as brand name and recognition and quality of user-generated content. We believe the mobile market competitive landscape will continue to intensify in the near future.

We started our internet finance business in 2014 and we primarily compete with established banks and with lending companies in China such as Qufenqi.com and Fenqile.com in online consumer financing services. We expect the competition in the industry finance industry in China will continue to intensify as the industry develops in the near future.

Regulation

This section summarizes the principal current PRC laws and regulations relevant to our business and operations.

Regulations on Value-Added Telecommunications Services

In 2000, the State Council promulgated the Telecommunications Regulations which draw a distinction between “basic telecommunication services” and “value-added telecommunication services.” The Telecommunications Regulations were subsequently revised in 2014. Internet content provision services, or ICP services, is a subcategory of value-added telecommunications businesses. Under the Telecommunications Regulations, commercial operators of value-added telecommunications services must first obtain an operating license from the MIIT or its provincial level counterparts.

In 2000, the State Council issued the Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services, or the Internet Measures, which were subsequently revised in 2011. According to the Internet Measures, commercial ICP service operators must obtain an ICP license from the relevant government authorities before engaging in any commercial ICP operations within the PRC.

In 2009, the MIIT promulgated the Administrative Measures on Telecommunications Business Operating License, or the Telecom License Measures. The Telecom License Measures set forth the types of licenses required to operate value-added telecommunications services and the qualifications and procedures for obtaining such licenses. For example, an ICP operator providing value-added services in multiple provinces is required to obtain an inter-regional license, whereas an ICP operator providing the same services in one province is required to obtain a local license.

In 2000, the MIIT promulgated the Administrative Measures on Internet Electronic Messaging Services, which require the operator to obtain a special BBS Permit from the local bureau of the MIIT prior to engaging in BBS services. BBS services include electronic bulletin boards, electronic forums, message boards and chat rooms. These measures were terminated by a notice issued by the State Council in September 2014. However, the competent authorities in Beijing still require companies to obtain approval for the operation of BBS services.

In 2004, the MIIT issued a notice stating that mobile network carriers can only provide mobile network access to those mobile internet service providers that have obtained licenses from the MIIT before conducting operations, and that such carriers must terminate mobile network access for those providers who have not secured the required licenses.

To comply with these laws and regulations, our information services operator, Qianxiang Tiancheng, holds a value-added telecommunications business operating license and an ICP license, and our ICP operators Qianxiang Wangjing, Qianxiang Changda, Wole Shijie, Tianjin Joy Interactive Technology Development Co., Ltd., or Joy Interactive, and Renren Games all hold ICP licenses. Jingwei Zhihui is in the process of applying for an ICP license. In addition, Qianxiang Wangjing possesses BBS Permits issued by the local bureau of the MIIT.

Restrictions on Foreign Ownership in Value-Added Telecommunications Services

According to the Provisions on Administration of Foreign Invested Telecommunications Enterprises, or the FITE Provisions, promulgated by the State Council on December 11, 2001 and amended on September 10, 2008, the ultimate foreign equity ownership in a value-added telecommunications service provider must not exceed 50%. Moreover, for a foreign investor to acquire any equity interest in a value-added telecommunication business in China, it must demonstrate a good track record and experience in operating value-added telecommunications services. Foreign investors that meet these requirements must obtain approvals from the MIIT and the Ministry of Commerce or its authorized local branches, and the relevant approval application process usually takes six to nine months.

In 2006, the MIIT issued the Notice of the MIIT on Intensifying the Administration of Foreign Investment in Value-added Telecommunications Services. This notice prohibits domestic telecommunication services providers from leasing, transferring or selling telecommunications business operating licenses to any foreign investor in any form, or providing any resources, sites or facilities to any foreign investor for their illegal operation of a telecommunications business in China. According to this notice, either the holder of a value-added telecommunication business operating license or its shareholders must legally own the domain names and trademarks used by such license holders in their provision of value-added telecommunication services. The notice further requires each license holder to have the necessary facilities, including servers, for its approved business operations and to maintain such facilities in the regions covered by its license. In addition, all value-added telecommunications service providers are required to maintain network and internet security in accordance with the standards set forth in relevant PRC regulations. If a license holder fails to comply with the requirements in the notice and cure such non-compliance, the MIIT or its local counterparts have the discretion to take measures against such license holders, including revoking their value-added telecommunications business operating licenses.

To comply with these regulations, we operate our websites through our PRC domestic companies, i.e., Qianxiang Tiancheng, Qianxiang Wangjing, Qianxiang Changda, Wole Shijie, Joy Interactive and Renren Games, each holds relevant licenses and permits.

Regulations on Internet Content Services

National security considerations are an important factor in the regulation of internet content in China. The National People's Congress, the PRC's national legislature, has enacted laws with respect to maintaining the security of internet operations and internet content. According to these laws, as well as the Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services, violators may be subject to penalties, including criminal sanctions, for internet content that:

- opposes the fundamental principles stated in the PRC constitution;
- compromises national 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;
- undermines the PRC's religious policy or propagates superstition;

disseminates rumors, disturbs social order or disrupts social stability;

disseminates obscenity or pornography, encourages gambling, violence, murder or fear or incites the commission of a crime;

insults or slanders a third party or infringes upon the lawful rights and interests of a third party; or

is otherwise prohibited by law or administrative regulations.

ICP service operators are required to monitor their websites. They may not post or disseminate any content that falls within these prohibited categories and must remove any such content from their websites. The PRC government may shut down the websites of ICP license holders that violate any of the above-mentioned content restrictions, order them to suspend their operations, or revoke their ICP licenses.

In February 2015, the China Internet Network Information Center promulgated the Administrative Provisions on Account Names of Internet Users, which became effective as of March 1, 2015. These provisions require all internet information service users to authenticate their real identity information for the registration of accounts and to comply with seven basic requirements, including observing the laws and regulations, upholding the socialist regime, protecting state interests and, among other requirements, ensuring the authenticity of any information they provide. Relevant internet information service providers are responsible for the protection of users' privacy, the consistency of user information, such as account names, avatars, and the requirements contemplated in the provisions, making reports to the competent authorities regarding any violation of the provisions, and taking appropriate measures to stop any such violations, such as notifying the user to make corrections within a specified time and suspending or closing accounts in the event of continue non-compliance.

To comply with these laws and regulations, we have adopted internal procedures to monitor content displayed on our websites, including a team of employees dedicated to screening and monitoring content uploaded on our websites and removing inappropriate or infringing content.

Regulations on Information Security

The Ministry of Public Security promulgated measures in 1997 that prohibit the use of the internet in ways which, among other things, result in a leakage of state secrets or the distribution of socially destabilizing content. Socially destabilizing content includes any content that incites defiance or violations of PRC laws or regulations or subversion of the PRC government or its political system, spreads socially disruptive rumors or involves cult activities, superstition, obscenities, pornography, gambling or violence. State secrets are defined broadly to include information concerning PRC national defense, state affairs and other matters as determined by the PRC authorities. In addition, the State Secrecy Bureau has issued provisions authorizing the blocking of access to any website it deems to be leaking state secrets or failing to comply with the relevant legislation regarding the protection of state secrets.

In 2005, the Ministry of Public Security promulgated Provisions on Technological Measures for Internet Security Protection, which require all ICP operators to keep records of certain information about their users (including user registration information, log-in and log-out time, IP address, content and time of posts by users) for at least 60 days and submit the above information as required by laws and regulations. The ICP operators must regularly update information security systems for their websites with local public security authorities, and must also report any public dissemination of prohibited content. If an ICP operator violates these measures, the PRC government may revoke its ICP license and shut down its websites.

Our PRC companies which are ICP operators have completed the mandatory security filing procedures with the respective local public security authorities, regularly update their information security and content-filtering systems with newly issued content restrictions, and maintain records of users' information as required by the relevant laws and regulations. They have also taken measures to delete or remove links to content that to their knowledge contains information violating PRC laws and regulations. Substantially all of the content published on our websites is manually screened by employees who are dedicated to screening and monitoring content published on our website and removing prohibited content. All of the other content, primarily consisting of comments posted by users, is first screened by our filtering systems and content containing prohibited words or images is manually screened by our employees. We believe that with these measures in place, no prohibited content under PRC information security laws and regulations should have been publicly disseminated through our website in the past. However, due to the significant amount of content published on our website by our users on a daily basis, if any prohibited content is publicly disseminated in the future and we become aware of it, we will report it to the relevant governmental authority. We believe these measures are generally in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations.

Regulations on Internet Privacy

In recent years, PRC government authorities have enacted legislation on internet use to protect personal information from any unauthorized disclosure. The PRC law does not prohibit ICP operators from collecting and analyzing personal information from their users. However, the Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services prohibit an ICP operator from insulting or slandering a third party or infringing the lawful rights and interests of a third party. Pursuant to Administrative Measures on Internet Electronic Messaging Services, ICP 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 or unless required by law. The regulations further authorize the relevant telecommunications authorities to order ICP operators to rectify unauthorized disclosure. ICP 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 operators to turn over personal information if an internet user posts any prohibited content or engages in illegal activities on the internet. In December 2011, the MIIT promulgated the Several Provisions on Regulating the Market Order of Internet Information Services, which became effective in March 2012. Without obtaining the consent from the users, telecommunication business operators and ICP operators may not collect or use the users' personal information. The personal information collected or used in the course of provision of services by the telecommunication business operators or ICP operators must be kept in strict confidence, and may not be divulged, tampered with or damaged, and may not be sold or illegally provided to others. The ICP operators are required to take certain measures to prevent any divulge, damage, tamper or loss of users' personal information.

In December 2012, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC issued the Decision on Strengthening the Protection of Online Information. Under this decision, ICP operators are required to take such technical and other measures necessary to safeguard information against inappropriate disclosure. To further implement this decision and relevant rules, MIIT issued the Regulation of Protection of Telecommunication and Internet User Information in 2013.

To comply with these laws and regulations, we require our users to accept a user term whereby they agree to provide certain personal information to us, and have established information security systems to protect users' privacy and have filed them with the MIIT or its local branch as required.

Regulations on Online Game Operation

Online game operation is covered extensively by a number of existing laws and regulations issued by various PRC governmental authorities, including the MIIT, the GAPP and the Ministry of Culture.

In 2011, the Ministry of Culture issued the Provisional Regulations for the Administration of Online Culture. This regulation applies to entities engaging in activities related to "online cultural products," including music and video files, internet games, animation features and audiovisual products, performed plays and artwork converted for dissemination via the internet, and these commercial entities are required to apply to the relevant local branch of the Ministry of Culture for an Online Culture Operating Permit.

In 2009, the State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform issued the Notice on Interpretation of the State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform on Several Provisions Relating to Animation, Online Games and Comprehensive Law Enforcement in the Culture Market in the 'Three Provisions' jointly promulgated by the Ministry of Culture, the SARFT and the GAPP. According to this notice, the GAPP is responsible for the examination and approval of online games that will be uploaded on the internet, while after the uploading, such online games shall be regulated by the Ministry of Culture. The notice further clarifies that the GAPP is responsible for the examination and approval of game publications authorized by offshore copyright owners to be uploaded on the internet, while other imported online games shall be examined and approved by the Ministry of Culture.

The GAPP Notice also restates that foreign investors are not permitted to invest in online game operating businesses in China via wholly owned, equity joint venture or cooperative joint venture investments and expressly prohibits foreign investors from gaining control over or participating in domestic online game operators through the establishment of other joint venture companies, or contractual or technical arrangements. To comply with these regulations, Qianxiang Wangjing, Renren Games and Joy Interactive each possess an Online Culture Operating Permit, and Qianxiang Changda holds an Internet Publishing License. Based on the advice of TransAsia Lawyers, our PRC legal counsel, the corporate structure of our consolidated affiliated entities and our subsidiary in China comply with all existing PRC laws and regulations.

Online Game Censorship

In 2009, the Ministry of Culture issued its Notice Regarding Improving and Strengthening the Administration of Online Game Content. This notice calls for online game operators to improve and innovate their game models. Emphasis is placed specifically on the following: (i) mitigating the pre-eminence of the “upgrade by monster fighting” model, (ii) imposing more severe restraints on the “player kill” model (i.e., where one player’s character attempts to kill another player’s character), (iii) restricting in-game marriages among game players, and (iv) improving the enforcement of the legal requirements for the registration of minors and games time-limits. This notice also requires online game operators to set up committees to carry out game content self-censorship. To comply with these requirements, we carry out game content self-censorship.

Anti-Fatigue System and the Real Name Registration System

In 2011, the Ministry of Culture, the MIIT and six other central government authorities jointly issued a circular entitled Implementation of Online Game Monitor System of the Guardians of Minors, or the Monitor System Circular. Under the Monitor System Circular, online game operators are required to adopt various measures to maintain a system to communicate with the parents or other guardians of minors playing online games and online game operators are required to monitor the online game activities of minors, and must suspend the account of a minor if so requested by the minor’s parents or guardians.

In 2011, the GAPP, the MIIT, the Ministry of Education and five other governmental authorities issued the Notice on Initializing the Verification of Real-name Registration for Anti-Fatigue System on Internet Games to strengthen the implementation of the anti-fatigue system and real-name registration. The notice’s main focus is to prevent minors from using an adult ID to play internet games and, accordingly, it imposes stringent punishments on online game operators that do not implement the required anti-fatigue and real-name registration measures properly and effectively. The most severe punishment under the notice is to require termination of the operation of the online game if the operator is found to be in violation of the notice or of the Anti-Fatigue Notice or Monitor System Circular.

We have developed our own anti-fatigue and real name registration systems, which have been in place since December 2007. As *renren.com* is a real name system, game players are required to use their real identification to create accounts. For game players who do not provide age information, we assume that they are minors. In order to comply with the anti-fatigue rules, after three hours of play, users under 18 years of age only receive half of the experience or other benefits they would otherwise earn. After five hours of play, minors receive no experience points. These restrictions could limit our ability to increase our online games business among minors.

Regulations on Virtual Currency and Virtual Items

The Interim Administration Measures 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 Internet Culture Business Permit from provincial branches of the Ministry of Culture. 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 games virtual currency can only be used for products and services related to the issuance company's own online games.

When applying for an Online Culture Operating Permit or for permission to issue virtual currency, a virtual currency issuer must file detailed information about its currency with the Ministry of Culture, including form, extent of circulation, unit purchase price, and how the virtual currency will be refunded upon termination of services. Qianxiang Wangjing, Renren Games and Joy Interactive each possess an Online Culture Operating Permit with a business scope encompassing the "issuance of virtual currency," therefore, they must also make certain filings with the Ministry of Culture prior to the issuance of virtual currency and conduct their respective businesses in compliance with PRC law.

Regulations on Advertisements

The PRC government regulates advertising, including online advertising, principally through the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. Under the Rules for Administration of Foreign Invested Advertising Enterprises, which were jointly promulgated by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Commerce in 2004, certain foreign investors are permitted to hold direct equity interests in PRC advertising companies. A foreign investor in a Chinese advertising company is required to have previously had direct advertising operations as its main business outside of China for two years if the Chinese advertising company is a joint venture, or three years if the Chinese advertising company is a wholly foreign-owned enterprise. In practice, the foreign investor is deemed compliant with the "main business" requirement if it derives more than 50% of its revenues from advertising business

within the past two or three years, as applicable. We conduct our advertising business through consolidated affiliated entities in China, namely Qianxiang Tiancheng and Qianxiang Wangjing.

Advertisers, advertising operators and advertising distributors are required by PRC advertising laws and regulations to ensure that the contents of the advertisements they prepare or distribute are true and in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, where a special government review is required for certain categories of advertisements before publishing, the advertisers, advertising operators and advertising distributors are obligated to confirm that such review has been performed and the relevant approval has been obtained. 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 the case of serious violations, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce or its local branches may force the violator to terminate its advertising operation or even revoke its business license. Furthermore, advertisers, advertising operators or advertising distributors may be subject to civil liability if they infringe on the legal rights and interests of third parties.

In 2004, the State Food and Drug Administration promulgated the Administration Measures on Internet Drug Information Services, which require that internet operators providing drug information services obtain approval from the competent food and drug administration and that drug advertisements be examined and approved by the competent food and drug administration as well. Qianxiang Wangjing holds an Internet Drug Information Service Permit.

Regulations on Broadcasting Audio/Video Programs through the Internet

In 2004, the SARFT promulgated the Rules for the Administration of Broadcasting of Audio/Video Programs through the Internet and Other Information Networks, or the A/V Broadcasting Rules. These rules apply to the launch, broadcasting, aggregation, transmission or download of audio/video programs via televisions, mobile phones and the internet and other information networks. Anyone who wishes to engage in internet broadcasting activities must first obtain an audio/video program transmission license, with a term of two years, issued by the SARFT and operate pursuant to the scope as provided in such license. Foreign invested enterprises are not allowed to engage in the above business.

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

In 2009, the SARFT released a Notice on Strengthening the Administration of Online Audio/Video Content. This notice reiterated, among other things, that all movies and television shows released or published online must comply with relevant regulations on the administration of radio, film and television. In other words, these movies and television shows, whether produced in the PRC or overseas, must be pre-approved by SARFT, and the distributors of these movies and television shows must obtain an applicable permit before releasing any such movie or television show. In 2012, SARFT and the State Internet Information Office of the PRC issued a Notice on Improving the Administration of Online Audio/Video Content Including Internet Drama and Micro Films. In 2013, the State Administration for Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television (formed when the GAPP was combined with the SARFT in March 2013) released a Supplemental Notice on Improving the Administration of Online Audio/Video Content Including Internet Drama and Micro Films. This notice stresses that entities producing online audio/video content, such as internet dramas and micro films, must obtain a permit for radio and television program production and operation, and also that online audio/video content service providers should not release any internet dramas or micro films that were produced with any entity lacking such permit. For internet dramas or micro films produced and

uploaded by individual users, the online audio/video service providers transmitting such content will be deemed responsible as the producer. Further, under this notice, online audio/video service providers can only transmit content uploaded by individuals whose identity has been verified and which content complies with the relevant content management rules. This notice also requires that online audio/video content, include internet drama and micro films, be filed with the relevant authorities before release.

Wole Shijie which operates woxiu.com, a social video platform for users to stream performances live to viewers, is applying for an Audio/Video Program Transmission License.

Regulations on Online Music

In 2006, the Ministry of Culture issued Several Suggestions of the Ministry of Culture on the Development and Administration of Internet Music. This document, among other things, reiterates the requirement for an internet service provider to obtain an internet culture business permit to carry out any business relating to internet music products. In addition, foreign investors are prohibited from operating internet culture businesses.

In 2009, the Ministry of Culture promulgated the Notice on Strengthening and Improving the Content Review of Online Music. According to this notice, only “internet culture operating entities” approved by the Ministry of Culture may engage in the production, release, dissemination (including providing direct links to music products) and importation of online music products. The content of online music shall be reviewed by or filed with the Ministry of Culture. Internet culture operating entities should establish a strict self-monitoring system of online music content and set up a special department in charge of such monitoring.

With respect to the above, we have obtained relevant licenses from third parties and provide online music to our users through our SNS website. Qianxiang Wangjing has been granted an Online Culture Operating Permit, the scope of which covers online games and online music operations. If any music provided through our website is found to be in violation of the filings and/or approvals required, we could be requested to cease providing such music or be subject to penalties from the Ministry of Culture or its local branches.

Regulations on Internet Mapping Services

Under the Surveying and Mapping Law adopted by the National People's Congress, entities engaged in surveying and mapping services should obtain a surveying and mapping qualification certificate and comply with the state's surveying and mapping criteria. According to the amended Administrative Rules of Surveying Qualification Certificate and the amended Standard for Surveying Qualification Certificate issued by the National Administration of Surveying, Mapping and Geoinformation in August 2014 and July 2014, respectively, and the Notice on Further Strengthening the Administration of Internet Map Services Qualifications, issued in 2011, the provision of internet mapping services by any non-surveying and mapping enterprise is subject to the approval of the National Administration of Surveying, Mapping and Geoinformation and requires a surveying and mapping qualification certificate. According to these rules, certain conditions and requirements, such as a minimum number of technical and map security verification personnel, security facilities, and approval from relevant provincial or national governments of the service provider's security, qualification management and filing management systems, must be complied with by an enterprise applying for a Surveying and Mapping Qualification Certificate. The Internet Mapping Services License covers the following mapping services: (1) geographic location, (2) geographic information uploading and labeling, and (3) map database development. Qianxiang Wangjing holds a Surveying and Mapping Qualification Certificate for internet mapping.

Regulations on Peer to Peer Lending

Under PRC laws and regulations, enterprises engaging or mainly engaging in financial operations such as deposit services or the granting of loans without the approval of the People's Bank of China shall be deemed illegal financial institutions and punished accordingly. Enterprises that provide loans but do not accept public deposits must obtain approvals from the competent authorities; specifically, enterprises providing consumption-oriented loans must obtain approval from the China Banking Regulatory Commission, while those providing small-sum loans must obtain the approval of other competent governmental authorities. Under PRC Contract Law, it is legal for individuals to borrow or lend money from other individuals, i.e. engage in peer to peer lending.

In September 2014, an official of the China Banking Regulatory Commission disclosed ten rules for peer-to-peer lending platforms, including a prohibition on capital pooling, a requirement to specify the intermediary nature of the platform and a requirement that the platform may not offer guarantees. In January 2015, the commission announced a major structural reform, under which the Puhui Finance Bureau, a newly established bureau of the commission, will

be the governing authority for peer to peer lending. It remains to be seen when the China Banking Regulatory Commission or the Puhui Finance Bureau will issue any rules or regulations governing peer to peer lending.

Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights

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

Patent. The National People's Congress adopted the Patent Law in 1984. To be patentable, invention or utility models must meet three conditions: novelty, inventiveness and practical applicability. A patent is valid for a term of twenty years in the case of an invention and a term of ten years in the case of utility models and designs. A third-party user must obtain consent or a proper license from the patent owner to use the patent. Otherwise, the use constitutes an infringement of patent rights. We have obtained one patent granted by the State Intellectual Property Office.

Copyright. The National People's Congress adopted the Copyright Law in 1990. The Copyright Law extends copyright protection to internet activities, products disseminated over the internet and software products. In addition, there is a voluntary registration system administered by the China Copyright Protection Center. The amended Copyright Law also requires registration of a copyright pledge.

Pursuant to the relevant PRC regulations, rules and interpretations, ICP operators will be jointly liable with the infringer if they (i) participate in, assist in or abet infringing activities committed by any other person through the internet, (ii) are or should be aware of the infringing activities committed by their website users through the internet, or (iii) fail to remove infringing content or take other action to eliminate infringing consequences after receiving a warning with evidence of such infringing activities from the copyright holder. The court will determine whether an internet service provider should have known of their internet users' infringing activities based on how obvious the infringing activities are by taking into consideration a number of factors, including (i) the information management capabilities that the provider should have based on the possibility that the services provided by it may trigger infringing acts, (ii) the degree of obviousness of the infringing content, (iii) whether it has taken the initiative to select, edit, modify or recommend the contents involved, (iv) whether it has taken positive and reasonable measures against infringing acts, and (v) whether it has set up convenient programs to receive notices of infringement and made timely and reasonable responses to the notices. Where an internet service provider has directly obtained economic benefits from any contents made available by an internet user, it shall have a higher duty of care with respect to the internet user's act of infringement of others' copyrights. Advertisements placed for or other benefits particularly connected with specific contents may be deemed as direct economic benefits from such contents, but general advertising fees or service fees charged by an internet service provider for its internet services will not be included. In addition, where an ICP operator is clearly aware of the infringement of certain content against another's copyright through the internet, or fails to take measures to remove relevant contents upon receipt of the copyright holder's notice, and as a result, it damages the public interest, the ICP operator could be ordered to stop the tortious act and be subject to other administrative penalties such as confiscation of illegal income and fines. An ICP operator is also required to retain all infringement notices for a minimum of six months and to record the content, display time and IP addresses or the domain names related to the infringement for a minimum of 60 days.

An internet service provider may be exempted from liabilities for providing links to infringing or illegal content or providing other internet services which are used by its users to infringe others' copyright, if it does not know and does not have constructive knowledge that such content is infringing upon other parties' rights or is illegal. However, if the legitimate owner of the content notifies the internet service provider and requests removal of the links to the infringing content, the internet service provider would be deemed to have constructive knowledge upon receipt of such notification, but would be exempted from liabilities if it removes or disconnects the links to the infringing content at the request of the legitimate owner. At the request of the alleged infringer, the internet service provider should immediately restore links to content previously disconnected upon receipt of initial non-infringing evidence.

We have adopted measures to mitigate copyright infringement risks. For example, our policy is to remove links to web pages if we know these web pages contain materials that infringe third-party rights or if we are notified by the legitimate copyright holder of the infringement with proper evidence.

Software products. In 2000, the MIIT issued the Administrative Measures on Software Products, which provide a registration and filing system with respect to software products made in or imported into China. These software products may be registered with the competent local authorities in charge of software industry administration and enjoy preferential treatment status granted by relevant software industry regulations. Software products can be registered for five years, and the registration is renewable upon expiration. In 2012, the National Copyright Administration of the PRC issued the Computer Software Copyright Registration Procedures, which apply to software copyright registration, license contract registration and transfer contract registration. In compliance with, and in order to take advantage of, the above rules, we have registered 123 computer software copyrights.

Trademark. The PRC Trademark Law was adopted in 1982. The Trademark Office under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce handles trademark registrations and grants a term often years for registered trademarks. Trademark license agreements must be filed with the Trademark Office for record. “ ”, and “ ” are registered trademarks in China. We have also applied with the Trademark Office to register additional trademarks and logos, including , “ ”; “ ” and “ ” .

Domain Names. In 2002, the CNNIC issued the Implementing Rules for Domain Name Registration setting forth detailed rules for registration of domain names. In 2004, the MIIT promulgated the Measures for Administration of Domain Names for the Chinese Internet to regulate the registration of domain names, such as the first tier domain name “.cn”. In 2006, the CNNIC issued the Measures on Domain Name Dispute Resolution and its implementing rules, pursuant to which the CNNIC can authorize a domain name dispute resolution institution to decide disputes. We have registered domain names including *renren.com*, *xiaonei.com*, *jingwei.com*, *chewen.com*, *98un.com* and *jiexi.com*. In December 2013, we entered into a Registry Agreement with ICANN, which grants us the right to use the generic top level domain name .ren.

Regulations on Foreign Exchange

Under the Foreign Currency Administration Rules, which were promulgated in 2008, if documents certifying the purposes of the conversion of RMB into foreign currency are submitted to the relevant foreign exchange conversion bank, the RMB will be convertible for current account items, including the distribution of dividends, interest and royalties payments, and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions. Conversion of RMB for capital account items, such as direct investment, loans, securities investment and repatriation of investment, however, is subject to the approval of SAFE or its local counterpart.

Under the Administration Rules for the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange, which were promulgated in 1996, foreign-invested enterprises may only buy, sell and/or remit foreign currencies at banks authorized to conduct foreign exchange business after providing valid commercial documents and, in the case of capital account item transactions, obtaining approval from SAFE or its local counterpart. Capital investments by PRC entities outside of China, after obtaining the required approvals of the relevant approval authorities, such as the Ministry of Commerce and the National Development and Reform Commission or their local counterparts, are also required to register with SAFE or its local counterpart.

In utilizing the proceeds we received from our initial public offering in May 2011, as an offshore holding company with PRC subsidiaries, 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 consolidated affiliated entities, or (iv) acquire offshore entities with business operations in China in offshore transactions. However, most of these uses are subject to PRC regulations and approvals. For example:

- capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries, whether existing or newly established ones, must be approved by the Ministry of Commerce or its local counterparts;

- loans by us to our PRC subsidiaries, each of which is a foreign-invested enterprise, to finance their activities cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with SAFE or its local branches; and

loans by us to our consolidated affiliated entities, which are domestic PRC entities, must be approved by the National Development and Reform Commission and must also be registered with SAFE or its local branches.

In 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 SAFE Circular 142. Pursuant to SAFE Circular 142, RMB resulting 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 cannot be used for domestic equity investment, unless it is otherwise approved. Documents certifying the purposes of the settlement of foreign currency capital into RMB, 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 RMB capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested company. The use of such RMB capital may not be altered without SAFE's approval, and such RMB capital may not be used to repay RMB loans if such loans have not been used. Violations of SAFE Circular 142 could result in severe monetary fines or penalties. In July 2014, SAFE issued SAFE Circular 36, which launched a pilot reform for the use of registered capital converted from foreign currency in 16 pilot areas. According to SAFE Circular 36, a foreign-invested enterprise in the pilot areas is permitted to use RMB converted from its foreign currency registered capital to make equity investments in the PRC, subject to certain registrations and settlement procedures as set forth in the circular. As this circular is relatively new, uncertainties remain as to the interpretation and application of this circular and any other future foreign exchange related rules.

We believe that after the conversion of the net proceeds from our initial public offering in May 2011 into RMB pursuant to SAFE Circular 142, our use of RMB funds have been within the approved business scope of our PRC subsidiaries, and we expect that future uses will be as well. Such business scope includes “technical services” which we believe permits our PRC subsidiary to purchase or lease servers and other equipment and to provide operational support to our consolidated affiliated entities. However, we may not be able to use such RMB funds to make equity investments in the PRC through our PRC subsidiaries. There are no costs associated with applying for registration or approval of loans or capital contributions with or from relevant PRC governmental authorities, other than nominal processing charges. Under PRC laws and regulations, the PRC governmental authorities are required to process such approvals or registrations or deny our application within a prescribed time period, which is usually less than 90 days. The actual time taken, however, may be longer due to administrative delays.

Regulations on Dividend Distribution

Wholly foreign-owned enterprises in the PRC may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, these wholly foreign-owned enterprises are required to set aside at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds, until the aggregate amount of such fund reaches 50% of its registered capital. At the discretion of these wholly foreign-owned enterprises, they 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.

As of December 31, 2014, the registered capital of our wholly foreign-owned subsidiary Qianxiang Shiji was US\$180 million. Qianxiang Shiji has not made any profits to date, and thus are not subject to the statutory reserve fund requirement. Qianxiang Shiji has not and will not be able to pay dividends to our offshore entities until they generate accumulated profits and meet the requirements for statutory reserve funds. As of December 31, 2014, our PRC subsidiary Qianxiang Shiji had an accumulated deficit of approximately US\$45.4 million in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. The registered capital for Renren Network is US\$20.0 million, with paid-in capital of US\$10.0 million.

Regulations on Offshore Investment by PRC Residents

In July 2014, the SAFE promulgated the Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control of Domestic Residents’ Overseas Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Offshore Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 37, which replaced the former Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for PRC Residents to Engage in Financing and Inbound Investment via Overseas Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 75, promulgated by the SAFE in 2005.

SAFE Circular 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, which is referred to in SAFE Circular 37 as a "special purpose vehicle." SAFE Circular 37 further requires amendment to the registration in the event of any significant changes with respect to the special purpose vehicle, such as an increase or decrease of capital contributed by PRC residents, share transfer or exchange, merger, division or other material events. In the event that a PRC resident holding interests in a special purpose vehicle fails to complete the required SAFE registration, the PRC subsidiaries of that special purpose vehicle may be prohibited from making profit distributions to the offshore parent and from carrying out subsequent cross-border foreign exchange activities, and the special purpose vehicle may be restricted in its ability to contribute additional capital into its PRC subsidiaries. Furthermore, failure to comply with the various SAFE registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for evasion of foreign exchange controls.

We have made due inquiries with the competent local branch of SAFE regarding the applicability of the above foreign exchange registration requirements to our founder and our PRC resident shareholders.

Regulations on Employee Stock Options Plans

In 2007, SAFE issued implementing rules for the Administrative Measures of Foreign Exchange Matters for Individuals, which, among other things, specified approval requirements for certain capital account transactions, such as a PRC citizen's participation in employee stock ownership plans or share option plans of an overseas publicly listed company. In 2012, SAFE promulgated the Notice on the Administration of Foreign Exchange Matters for Domestic Individuals Participating in the Stock Incentive Plans of Overseas Listed Companies, or the Stock Option Notice, which simplifies the requirements and procedures for the registration of stock incentive plan participants, especially in respect of the required application documents and the absence of strict requirements on offshore and onshore custodian banks.

Under these rules, for PRC resident individuals who participate in stock incentive plans of overseas publicly listed companies, which includes employee stock ownership plans, stock option plans and other incentive plans permitted by relevant laws and regulations, a PRC domestic qualified agent or the PRC subsidiary of such overseas listed company must, among other things, file on behalf of such resident an application with SAFE or its local counterpart to obtain approval for an annual allowance with respect to the purchase of foreign exchange in connection with the stock holding or share option exercises, as PRC residents may not directly use overseas funds to purchase shares or exercise share options. In addition, within three months after any substantial changes to any such stock incentive plan, including example any changes due to a merger or acquisition or changes to the domestic or overseas custodian agent, the domestic agent must update the registration with SAFE.

Under the Foreign Currency Administration Rules, as amended in 2008, the foreign exchange proceeds of domestic entities and individuals can be remitted into China or deposited abroad, subject to the terms and conditions to be issued by SAFE. However, the implementing rules in respect of depositing the foreign exchange proceeds abroad have not been issued by SAFE. The foreign exchange proceeds from the sales of shares can be converted into RMB or transferred to such individuals' foreign exchange savings account after the proceeds have been remitted back to the special foreign exchange account opened at the PRC domestic bank. If share options are exercised in a cashless exercise, the PRC domestic individuals are required to remit the proceeds to special foreign exchange accounts.

In addition, the State Administration of Taxation has issued circulars concerning employee share options. Under these circulars, our employees working in China who exercise share options will be subject to PRC individual income tax. Our PRC subsidiaries have obligations to file documents related to employee share options with relevant tax authorities and withhold the individual income taxes of employees who exercise their share options.

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. 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. 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. 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.

Regulations on Concentration in Merger and Acquisition Transactions

In August 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies jointly adopted the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rule. The M&A Rule established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex. These rules require, among other things, that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor will take 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 in 2008 are triggered.

C. Organizational Structure

The following diagram illustrates our principal subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities as of the date of this annual report:

(1) Formerly named Renren-Jingwei Inc.

(2) Both Qianxiang Tiancheng and Jingwei Zhihui are 99% owned by Ms. Jing Yang, who is the wife of Mr. Joseph Chen, our founder, chairman and chief executive officer, and 1% owned by Mr. James Jian Liu, our director and chief operating officer. Renren Games is 70% owned by Mr. Chuan He, our senior vice president for games, and 30% owned by Mr. James Jian Liu. We effectively control Qianxiang Tiancheng and Renren Games and Qianxiang Tiancheng's subsidiaries through contractual arrangements. See "Item 4.C Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements with Our Consolidated Affiliated Entities" for more information.

Contractual Arrangements with Our Consolidated Affiliated Entities

Applicable PRC laws and regulations currently restrict foreign ownership of companies that provide value-added telecommunications services. To comply with these foreign ownership restrictions, our wholly owned subsidiary Qianxiang Shiji has entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Qianxiang Tiancheng and its shareholders, our wholly owned subsidiary Renren Network has entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Renren Games and its shareholders, and our wholly owned subsidiary Jingwei Sinan has entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Jingwei Zhihui and its shareholders, which enable us to:

exercise effective control over Qianxiang Tiancheng, Renren Games, Jingwei Zhihui and Qianxiang Tiancheng's subsidiaries through powers of attorney and a business operations agreement;

receive substantially all of the economic benefits of Qianxiang Tiancheng, Renren Games, Jingwei Zhihui and Qianxiang Tiancheng's subsidiaries in the form of service and license fees in consideration for the technical services provided, and the intellectual property rights licensed, by Qianxiang Shiji, Renren Network and Jingwei Sinan respectively; and

have an exclusive option to purchase all of the equity interests in Qianxiang Tiancheng, Renren Games and Jingwei Zhihui when and to the extent permitted under PRC laws, regulations and legal procedures.

We have been, and are expected to continue to be, dependent on our contractual arrangements with Qianxiang Tiancheng, Renren Games, Jingwei Zhihui and their respective shareholders to operate substantially all of our business in China as long as PRC law does not allow us to directly operate such business in China. We rely on our consolidated affiliated entities, namely Qianxiang Tiancheng, Renren Games, Jingwei Zhihui and Qianxiang Tiancheng's subsidiaries, to maintain or renew their respective qualifications, licenses or permits necessary for our business in China. We believe that under our contractual arrangements, we have substantial control over our consolidated affiliated entities and their respective shareholders to renew, revise or enter into new contractual arrangements prior to the expiration of the current arrangements on terms that would enable us to continue to operate our business in China after the expiration of the current arrangements, or pursuant to certain amendments and changes of the current applicable PRC laws, regulations and rules on terms that would enable us to continue to operate our business in China legally. For a detailed description of the regulatory environment that necessitates the adoption of our corporate structure, see "Item 4.B—Business Overview—Regulation." For a detailed description of the risks associated with our corporate structure and the contractual arrangements that support our corporate structure, see "Item 3.D—Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure and the Regulation of our Business."

The business operation of Qianxiang Shiji is within the approved business scope as set forth in its business license, which includes research and development of computer software, communication software and system integration; sale of self-produced products; provision of after-sale technical consulting and services. Qianxiang Tiancheng is a limited liability companies established in China. Its approved business scope includes the provision of internet information,

internet advertising and advertising agency services, and it holds an internet content provision license, or ICP license. Qianxiang Tiancheng is 99% owned by Ms. Jing Yang, who is the wife of Mr. Joseph Chen, our founder, chairman and chief executive officer, and 1% owned by Mr. James Jian Liu, our executive director and chief operating officer. Both Ms. Yang and Mr. Liu are PRC citizens.

Qianxiang Wangjing and Qianxiang Changda are wholly owned subsidiaries of Qianxiang Tiancheng. Qianxiang Wangjing is the operator of our *renren.com* website and holds the licenses and permits necessary to conduct our real name social networking services, online advertising and online game business in China. Qianxiang Changda holds the licenses and permits necessary to conduct our social networking services and online games business.

The business operations of Renren Network are within the approved business scope as set forth in its business license, which includes the development and transfer of internet technology and provision of internet technical consultation and services, as well as the design, production, publishing of advertisements and acting as advertisement agent for domestic and overseas clients. Renren Games is a limited liability company established in China. It holds an ICP license. Renren Games is 70% owned by Mr. Chuan He, our senior vice president for games, and 30% owned by Mr. James Jian Liu, our director and chief operating officer. Both Mr. He and Mr. Liu are PRC citizens.

The business operation of Jingwei Sinan is within the approved business scope as set forth in its business license, which includes research and development of computer software, communication software and system integration; sale of self-produced products; provision of after-sale technical consulting and services. Jingwei Zhihui is a limited liability companies established in China. Its approved business scope includes the provision of basic software and application software services, data processing, internet advertising and advertising agency services, business consulting services, project investments, financial management and financial consulting services. We have initiated the process of applying for an ICP license for it. Jingwei Zhihui is 99% owned by Ms. Jing Yang, who is the wife of Mr. Joseph Chen, our founder, chairman and chief executive officer, and 1% owned by Mr. James Jian Liu, our executive director and chief operating officer. Both Ms. Yang and Mr. Liu are PRC citizens.

In addition, we have entered into a series of contractual arrangements with another entity, Jiexi Haohe (Beijing) Technology Development Co., Ltd., and its shareholders similar to the arrangements mentioned above. Jiexi Haohe has not carried out any significant business activities to date.

The following is a summary of the currently effective contracts between our subsidiary Qianxiang Shiji, our consolidated affiliated entity Qianxiang Tiancheng, and the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng; between our subsidiary Renren Network, our consolidated affiliated entity Renren Games, and the shareholders of Renren Games; and between our subsidiary Jingwei Sinan, our consolidated affiliated entity Jingwei Zhihui, and the shareholders of Jingwei Zhihui. These contracts provide us with the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the economic performance of our consolidated affiliated entities and enable us to receive substantially all the economic benefits from them.

Business Operations Agreements. Pursuant to a business operations agreement between Qianxiang Shiji, Qianxiang Tiancheng and its shareholders, Qianxiang Tiancheng shall appoint the candidates designated by Qianxiang Shiji as the executive director or directors, general manager, chief financial officer and any other senior officers of Qianxiang Tiancheng. Qianxiang Tiancheng agrees to follow the proposal provided by Qianxiang Shiji from time to time relating to employment, daily operation and financial management. Without Qianxiang Shiji's prior written consent, Qianxiang Tiancheng shall not conduct any transaction that may materially affect its assets, obligations, rights or operations, including but not limited to, (i) incurrence or assumption of any indebtedness, (ii) sale or purchase of any assets or rights, (iii) incurrence of any encumbrance on any of its assets or intellectual property rights in favor of a third party, or (iv) transfer of any rights or obligations under this agreements to a third party. The term of this agreement is ten years and will be extended automatically for another ten years unless Qianxiang Shiji provides a written notice requesting not to extend the term three months prior to the expiration date, which is December 22, 2020. Qianxiang

Shiji may terminate the agreement at any time by providing a 30-day advance written notice to Qianxiang Tiancheng and to each of its shareholders. Neither Qianxiang Tiancheng nor any of its shareholders may terminate this agreement during the term or the extension of the term, if applicable.

Renren Network, Renren Games and its shareholders have entered into a business operations agreement. This business operations agreement contains substantially the same terms as the terms of the business operations agreement between Qianxiang Shiji, Qianxiang Tiancheng and its shareholders described above. The expiration date of the business operations agreement between Renren Network, Renren Games and its shareholders is November 29, 2022. The term of the agreement is ten years and will be extended automatically for another ten years unless Renren Network provides a written notice requesting not to extend the term three months prior to the expiration date.

Jingwei Sinan, Jingwei Zhihui and its shareholders have entered into a business operations agreement. This business operations agreement contains substantially the same terms as the terms of the business operations agreement between Qianxiang Shiji, Qianxiang Tiancheng and its shareholders described above. The expiration date of the business operations agreement between Jingwei Sinan, Jingwei Zhihui and its shareholders is May 21, 2024. The term of the agreement is ten years and will be extended automatically for another ten years unless Jingwei Sinan provides a written notice requesting not to extend the term three months prior to the expiration date.

Powers of Attorney. Pursuant to powers of attorney, the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng each irrevocably appointed our executive director and chief operating officer, Mr. James Jian Liu (the person designated by Qianxiang Shiji) as their attorney-in-fact to vote on their behalf on all matters of Qianxiang Tiancheng that requires shareholder approval under PRC laws and regulations as well as Qianxiang Tiancheng's articles of association. The appointment of Mr. Liu is conditional upon his being the employee and the designated person of Qianxiang Shiji. Each power of attorney will remain in effect from December 23, 2010 to December 22, 2020, unless and until the earlier of the following events: (i) Mr. Liu loses his position in Qianxiang Shiji or Qianxiang Shiji issues a written notice to dismiss or replace Mr. Liu; and (ii) the business operations agreement between Qianxiang Shiji, Qianxiang Tiancheng and its shareholders terminates or expires.

Pursuant to a proxy agreement and power of attorney, the shareholders of Renren Games each irrevocably appointed Renren Network as their attorney-in-fact to exercise on their behalf any and all rights that such shareholders have in respect of their equity interests in Renren Games conferred by relevant laws and regulations and the articles of associate of Renren Games. The proxy agreement and power of attorney became effective on November 30, 2012 and will remain effective as long as Renren Games exists. Neither of the shareholders of Renren Games has the right to terminate the proxy agreement or revoke the power of attorney without the prior written consent of Renren Network.

Pursuant to a proxy agreement and power of attorney, the shareholders of Jingwei Zhihui each irrevocably appointed Jingwei Sinan as their attorney-in-fact to exercise on their behalf any and all rights that such shareholders have in respect of their equity interests in Jingwei Zhihui conferred by relevant laws and regulations and the articles of associate of Jingwei Zhihui. The proxy agreement and each of the power of attorney became effective on May 22, 2014. Each power of attorney will remain in effect from May 22, 2014 to May 21, 2024, unless and until the assignment of the loan under the loan agreement described below from Jingwei Sinan to each shareholder of Jingwei Zhihui. Neither of the shareholders of Jingwei Zhihui has the right to terminate the proxy agreement or revoke the power of attorney without the prior written consent of Jingwei Sinan.

Spousal Consent Letters. Pursuant to spousal consent letters, the spouse of each of the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng acknowledged that certain equity interests of Qianxiang Tiancheng held by and registered in the name of his/her spouse will be disposed of pursuant to the equity option agreements. These spouses understand that such equity interests are held by their respective spouse on behalf of Qianxiang Shiji, and they will not take any action to interfere with the disposition of such equity interests, including, without limitation, claiming that such equity interests constitute communal property of marriage.

Pursuant to spousal consent letters, the spouse of each of the shareholders of Renren Games has acknowledged that certain equity interests of Renren Games held by and registered in the name of his/her spouse will be disposed of pursuant to the loan agreement, equity option agreement and equity interest pledge agreement of which they are respectively a party, and they will not take any action to interfere with such arrangement, including claiming that such equity interests constitute property or communal property between his/her spouse and himself/herself.

Pursuant to spousal consent letters, the spouse of each of the shareholders of Jingwei Zhihui has acknowledged that certain equity interests of Jingwei Zhihui held by and registered in the name of his/her spouse will be disposed of pursuant to the loan agreement, equity option agreement and equity interest pledge agreement of which they are respectively a party, and they will not take any action to interfere with such arrangement, including claiming that such equity interests constitute property or communal property between his/her spouse and himself/herself.

Equity Option Agreements. Pursuant to equity option agreements between Qianxiang Shiji and each of the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng, Qianxiang Tiancheng's shareholders granted Qianxiang Shiji or its designated representative(s) an exclusive option to purchase, to the extent permitted under PRC law, all or part of their equity interests in Qianxiang Tiancheng in consideration of the loans extended to Qianxiang Tiancheng's shareholders under the loan agreements mentioned below. In addition, Qianxiang Shiji has the option to acquire the equity interests of Qianxiang Tiancheng at the lowest price then permitted by PRC law in consideration of the cancellation of all or part of the loans extended to the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng under the loan agreements. Qianxiang Shiji or its designated representative(s) have sole discretion as to when to exercise such options, either in part or in full. Qianxiang Shiji or its designated representative(s) is entitled to exercise the options for unlimited times until all of the equity interests of Qianxiang Tiancheng have been acquired, and can be freely transferred, in whole or in part, to any third party. Without Qianxiang Shiji's consent, Qianxiang Tiancheng's shareholders shall not transfer, donate, pledge, or otherwise dispose their equity shareholdings in Qianxiang Tiancheng in any way. The equity option agreement will remain in full force and effect until the earlier of: (i) the date on which all of the equity interests in Qianxiang Tiancheng have been acquired by Qianxiang Shiji or its designated representative(s); or (ii) the receipt of the 30-day advance written termination notice issued by Qianxiang Shiji to the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng. The key factors for our decision to exercise the option are whether the current regulatory restrictions on foreign investment in the internet business and advertising business will be relaxed in the future, which is rather unpredictable at the moment. If such restrictions are relaxed, we will, through Qianxiang Shiji, exercise the option and purchase all or part of the equity interests in Qianxiang Tiancheng.

Renren Network and each of the shareholders of Renren Games have entered into an equity option agreement. The terms of this agreement are substantially the same as the terms of the equity option agreement between Qianxiang Shiji and each of the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng.

Jingwei Sinan and each of the shareholders of Jingwei Zhihui have entered into an equity option agreement. The terms of this agreement are substantially the same as the terms of the equity option agreement between Qianxiang Shiji and each of the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng.

Exclusive Technical Service Agreements. Pursuant to an exclusive technical service agreement between Qianxiang Shiji and Qianxiang Tiancheng, Qianxiang Shiji has the exclusive right to provide certain technical services, including maintenance of servers, development, updating and upgrading of web user application software, e-commerce technical services, to Qianxiang Tiancheng. Without Qianxiang Shiji's prior written consent, Qianxiang Tiancheng shall not engage any third party to provide any of the technical services under this agreement. In addition, Qianxiang Shiji exclusively owns all intellectual property rights resulting from the performance of this agreement. Qianxiang Tiancheng agrees to pay a service fee to Qianxiang Shiji at a specific fee rate proposed by Qianxiang Shiji. Qianxiang Shiji shall have the right to adjust at any time the fee rate based on the quantity, difficulty and urgency of the services it provides to Qianxiang Tiancheng and other factors. The term of this agreement is ten years and will be extended automatically for another ten years unless terminated by Qianxiang Shiji's written notice three months prior to the expiration of the term, which is December 22, 2020. Qianxiang Shiji can terminate the agreement at any time by providing a 30-day prior written notice. Qianxiang Tiancheng is not permitted to terminate this agreement prior to the expiration of the term, unless Qianxiang Shiji fails to comply with any of its obligations under this agreement and such breach makes Qianxiang Shiji unable to continue to perform this agreement.

Pursuant to an exclusive technology support and technology services agreement between Renren Network and Renren Games, Renren Network has the exclusive right to provide to Renren Games certain development, maintenance and support services for the servers and computer software and hardware for Renren Games' online game business. Renren Games agrees to pay a service fee to Renren Network at a specific fee rate proposed by Renren Network. Renren Network shall have the right to adjust at any time the fee rate based on certain factors, including the quantity, scope and nature of the services it provides to Renren Games. The other terms of this agreement are substantially the same as the terms of the exclusive technical service agreement between Qianxiang Shiji and Qianxiang Tiancheng. The term of this agreement is ten years commencing from November 30, 2012, and Renren Network has the right in its sole discretion to extend the term of this agreement for additional ten-year terms by notifying Renren Games at least three months prior to the end of each such ten-year term.

Jingwei Sinan and Jingwei Zhihui have entered into an exclusive technology support and technology services agreement. This exclusive technology support and technology services agreement contains substantially the same terms as the terms of the technology support and technology services agreement between Renren Network and Renren Games. The term of this agreement is ten years commencing from May 22, 2014, and Jingwei Sinan has the right in its sole discretion to extend the term of this agreement for additional ten-year terms by notifying Jingwei Zhihui at least three months prior to the end of each such ten-year term.

Intellectual Property Right License Agreements. Pursuant to an intellectual property right license agreement between Qianxiang Shiji and Qianxiang Tiancheng, Qianxiang Shiji grants a non-exclusive and non-transferable license, without sublicense rights, to Qianxiang Tiancheng to use certain of the domain names, registered trademarks and non-patent technology (software) owned by Qianxiang Shiji. Qianxiang Tiancheng may only use the intellectual property rights in its own business operations. The amount, payment method and classification of the license fees under this agreement shall be determined based on the precondition that they facilitate Qianxiang Shiji's securing of all preferential treatments under the PRC tax policies and shall be agreed by both Qianxiang Shiji and Qianxiang Tiancheng considering, among others, the following factors: (i) the number of users purchasing Qianxiang Tiancheng's products or receiving Qianxiang Tiancheng's services; and (ii) the types and quantity of the intellectual property rights, which are specified under this agreement, actually used by Qianxiang Tiancheng for selling products or providing services to its users. The term of this agreement is five years and the current term expires on December 22, 2015. The term of this agreement can be extended for another five years with both parties' consents. Qianxiang Shiji may terminate this agreement at any time by providing a 30-day prior written notice. Any party may terminate this agreement immediately with written notice to the other party if the other party materially breaches the relevant agreement and fails to cure its breach within 30 days from the date it receives the written notice specifying its breach from the non-breaching party. The parties will review this agreement every three months and determine if any amendment is needed.

Renren Network and Renren Games have entered into an intellectual property right license agreement. This intellectual property right license agreement contains substantially the same terms as the intellectual property right license agreement between Qianxiang Shiji and Qianxiang Tiancheng. Under the intellectual property right license agreement between Renren Network and Renren Games, Renren Network has granted a non-exclusive and non-transferable license, without sublicense rights, to Renren Games to use certain intellectual property rights owned by Renren Network. The current term of the intellectual property right license agreement between Renren Network and Renren Games expires on November 29, 2017, and the term will be automatically extended for additional one year terms unless either party provides the other party with notice of its desire to terminate this agreement.

Jingwei Sinan and Jingwei Zhihui have entered into an intellectual property right license agreement. This intellectual property right license agreement contains substantially the same terms as the intellectual property right license agreement between Qianxiang Shiji and Qianxiang Tiancheng. The current term of the intellectual property right license agreement between Jingwei Sinan and Jingwei Zhihui expires on May 21, 2024, and the term will be automatically extended for additional ten year terms unless either party provides the other party with notice of its desire to terminate this agreement.

Equity Interest Pledge Agreements. Pursuant to equity interest pledge agreements between Qianxiang Shiji and each of the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng, the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng pledge all of their equity interests in Qianxiang Tiancheng to Qianxiang Shiji, to guarantee Qianxiang Tiancheng and its shareholders' performance of their obligations under, where applicable, (i) the loan agreements, (ii) the exclusive technical service agreement, (iii) the intellectual property right license agreement and (iv) the equity option agreements. If Qianxiang Tiancheng and/or any of its shareholders breach their contractual obligations under the aforesaid agreements, Qianxiang Shiji, as the pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights and entitlements, including the priority in receiving payments by the evaluation or proceeds from the auction or sale of whole or part of the pledged equity interests of Qianxiang Tiancheng in accordance with legal procedures. Without Qianxiang Shiji's prior written consent, shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng shall not transfer or assign the pledged equity interests, or incur or allow any encumbrance that would jeopardize Qianxiang Shiji's interests. During the term of this agreement, Qianxiang Shiji is entitled to collect all of the dividends or other distributions, if any, derived from the pledged equity interests. The equity interest pledge has become effective and will expire on the earlier of: (i) the date on which Qianxiang Tiancheng and its shareholders have fully performed their obligations under the loan agreements, the exclusive technical service agreement, the intellectual property right license agreement and the equity option agreements; (ii) the enforcement of the pledge by Qianxiang Shiji pursuant to the terms and conditions under this agreement to fully satisfy its rights under such agreements; or (iii) the completion of the transfer of all equity interests of Qianxiang Tiancheng by the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng to another individual or legal entity designated by Qianxiang Shiji pursuant to the equity option agreement and no equity interest of Qianxiang Tiancheng is held by such shareholders.

Renren Network has entered into an equity interest pledge agreement with each of the shareholders of Renren Games. The terms of these two agreements are substantially the same as the terms of the equity interest pledge agreements between Qianxiang Shiji and the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng.

Jingwei Sinan has entered into an equity interest pledge agreement with each of the shareholders of Jingwei Zhihui. The terms of these two agreements are substantially the same as the terms of the equity interest pledge agreements between Qianxiang Shiji and the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng.

All of the equity interest pledge agreements between our subsidiaries and each of the shareholders of our consolidated affiliated entities have been registered.

Loan Agreements. Under loan agreements between Qianxiang Shiji and each of the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng, Qianxiang Shiji made interest-free loans in an aggregate amount of RMB10.0 million to the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng exclusively for the purpose of the initial capitalization and the subsequent financial needs of Qianxiang Tiancheng. The loans can only be repaid with the proceeds derived from the sale of all of the equity interests in Qianxiang Tiancheng to Qianxiang Shiji or its designated representatives pursuant to the equity option agreements. The term of the loans is ten years from the actual drawing down of such loans by the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng, and will be automatically extended for another ten years unless a written notice to the contrary is given by Qianxiang Shiji to the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng three months prior to the expiration of the loan agreements.

Renren Network and each of the shareholders of Renren Games have entered into loan agreements. Under the loan agreements, Renren Network made interest-free loans in an aggregate amount of RMB10.0 million to the shareholders of Renren Games. The other terms of each of these loan agreements are substantially the same as the terms of the loan agreements between Qianxiang Shiji and each of the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng.

Jingwei Sinan and each of the shareholders of Jingwei Zhihui have entered into loan agreements. Under the loan agreements, Jingwei Sinan made interest-free loans in an aggregate amount of RMB1.0 million to the shareholders of Jingwei Zhihui. The other terms of each of these loan agreements are substantially the same as the terms of the loan agreements between Qianxiang Shiji and each of the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Our principal executive offices are located at 1/F, North Wing, 18 Jiuxianqiao Middle Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100016, People's Republic of China, where we lease approximately 13,788 square meters of office space as of March 31, 2015. We also lease an additional 12,284 square meters of office space in 27 cities throughout China, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Wuhan. We lease our premises from unrelated third parties under non-cancelable operating lease agreements. Some of the lessors of our leased premises do not have valid title to such premises or proper authorization from the title owner to sublease such premises. For further details, see "Item 3.D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—The leasehold interests of some of our consolidated affiliated entities might not be fully protected by the terms of the relevant lease agreements due to defects in or the landlord's failure to provide certain title documents with respect to some of our leased properties." Our leases typically have terms of one or two years, although there are a few leases which have terms of three to four years, including the lease of our principal executive offices. The majority of our leases are due to expire during 2015, and we plan to renew our leases before they expire.

Our servers are primarily hosted at internet data centers owned by major domestic internet data center providers. The hosting services agreements typically have terms of one year. 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

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

A. Operating Results

Overview

In 2012, we had two operating and reportable segments, namely Renren and Nuomi. The Renren segment included our online advertising, online games and other IVAS businesses, such as our Woxiu business. Our Nuomi group-buy business was quite significant at that time and thus formed a separate segment.

During 2013, the following corporate changes occurred in our businesses and organizations:

the corporate restructuring of our online games business, which was originally under IVAS, now had its own management team and operating entities to meet its business needs; and

in October 2013, Baidu Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of Baidu, Inc., acquired approximately 59% of the equity interest of Nuomi Holdings Inc., or Nuomi, which operated our group-buy business.

As a result of the dilution of our equity interest in Nuomi, Nuomi's financial results have been deconsolidated as of October 26, 2013 and classified under discontinued operations. Based on our analysis of the above corporate changes, we concluded that in 2013 and 2014 we have two reportable segments, namely Renren and Games. In addition, in 2014 we disposed of Qianjun Technology, the operator of 56.com within the Renren segment, and therefore we have classified the financial results from 56.com under discontinued operations as well. We retrospectively adjusted our segment information for all periods presented to reflect these changes in our segment reporting. These adjustments are also reflected in the following discussion of our segment operating results for comparison to prior year results.

We currently generate revenues from our Renren segment and Games segment. Our Renren segment had net revenues from both online advertising and internet value-added services, or IVAS. Our online advertising revenues are derived from a wide range of advertising formats and solutions. Our IVAS revenues include revenues from VIP memberships, virtual items and other paid applications on *renren.com* and *woxiu.com*. Our Games segment derives its net revenues from online games, with a substantial majority being generated from users' purchases of in-game virtual items offered through Renren Games.

Our total net revenues decreased from US\$154.8 million in 2012 to US\$147.9 million in 2013 and decreased further to US\$83.0 million in 2014. We had a loss from continuing operations of US\$31.9 million and US\$29.0 million in 2012 and 2013, respectively, and an income from continuing operations of US\$33.4 million in 2014.

The major factors affecting our results of operations and financial condition are discussed below.

Net Revenues

We derive all of our revenues from our Renren and Games segments. Our Renren segment includes online advertising and IVAS service lines. As is customary in the advertising industry in China, we offer rebates to third-party advertising agencies and recognize online advertising revenues net of these rebates. We recognized all of our revenues net of business taxes through 2011. Starting from 2012, we recognize our revenues net of business taxes or value added tax, as applicable.

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The following table sets forth the principal components of our net revenues, both as absolute amounts and as percentages of our total net revenues from our continuing operations, for the periods presented.

	Years ended December 31,					
	2012		2013		2014	
	(in thousands of US\$, except for percentages)					
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
Net revenues:						
Renren segment:						
Online advertising	\$49,129	31.7 %	\$41,575	28.1 %	\$26,894	32.4 %
IVAS	16,243	10.5	20,899	14.1	18,959	22.9
Renren segment total	65,372	42.2	62,474	42.2	45,853	55.3
Games segment	89,455	57.8	85,473	57.8	37,101	44.7
Total net revenues	\$154,827	100.0%	\$147,947	100.0%	\$82,954	100.0%

Our Renren segment

Our Renren segment has net revenues from both online advertising and IVAS.

Online advertising. We offer a wide range of online advertising formats and solutions, including social ads, display ads, promoted news feed items, fan and brand pages, self-service advertising solutions targeted at small- and medium-sized enterprises, and other formats such as sponsored online events and branded virtual items. We have also started offering mobile advertising solutions through our Renren mobile app towards the end of 2013, which include banners, newsfeeds and sponsored stories. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, approximately 86.3%, 87.9% and 94.7%, respectively, of our online advertising revenues were derived from pay-for-time arrangements, whereby advertisers place their orders based on the period of time an advertisement is displayed in a specific format on a specific web page or through our mobile advertising formats. In addition to pay-for-time arrangements, advertisers can pay for our PC advertising solutions based on the number of ad impressions delivered or the number of clicks on their advertisement. An “ad impression” is delivered when an advertisement appears on a page and the page is viewed by a user.

Historically, advertisers looked at the size and demographics of our user base and the traffic on our SNS platform to gauge how effectively our SNS platform could be used to reach their target customers. The number of our activated users increased from approximately 178 million as of December 31, 2012 to approximately 206 million as of December 31, 2013 and to approximately 223 million as of December 31, 2014. However, we suffered a significant drop in monthly unique log-in users in 2013 and in average amount of time that unique log-in users spent on our platform in 2014. Our monthly unique log-in users decreased from approximately 56 million in December 2012 to approximately 45 million in December 2013 and then increased to approximately 46 million as of December 2014. The average amount of time that unique log-in users spent on our platform increased from approximately 7.6 hours in 2012 to approximately 7.7 hours in 2013 and then decreased to approximately 4.0 hours in 2014. These decreases in usage are primarily due to intense competition in the mobile internet environment, where there are numerous mobile applications dedicated to meet the specific needs of different users.

Meanwhile, the migration of our user traffic from PC to mobile made it more difficult for us to monetize our user traffic. The mobile percentage of our monthly total user time spent on *renren.com* grew from 69.1% in December 2012 to 79.2% in December 2013 and further to 87.9% in December 2014. To date, advertisers have spent considerably less money advertising on mobile devices as compared to advertising on personal computers, due to the limited screen size of mobile devices and the under-developed measurement and tracking services for mobile advertising, and we did not begin monetizing through advertising until towards the end of the 2013. As a consequence, the number of our brand advertisers has decreased in recent years, even as annual spending by our brand advertisers has remained relatively stable. The number of our brand advertisers was 232, 189 and 139 in 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively, while annual spending by our brand advertisers was approximately US\$182,000, US\$193,000 and US\$179,000 in 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Due to the rapidly evolving nature of both the online advertising industry and social networking websites as an advertising platform, we are generally not able to use conventional price and volume analysis in evaluating the financial performance of our online advertising services. Because we offer a variety of advertisement formats on different locations of our webpages and both the advertisement formats and webpages have changed significantly in the past few years, we do not have meaningful advertisement volume information that can be used for period to period comparison purposes. Similarly, the price for the same duration of an advertisement may change due to the location of the webpage, the location of the advertisement on the webpage and rotation frequency. In addition, because social networking mobile services and websites as an advertising platform is an emerging business model and our pricing model for our advertising services has undergone significant changes in the past several years, period to period comparisons of prices of our advertising services would not be meaningful.

The most significant factors that directly or indirectly affect our online advertising revenues include the following:

- the number of our users who visit the mobile and PC versions of our social networking internet platform, and the amount of time as well as the page views spent on the mobile and PC versions of our platform;

- acceptance by advertisers of online advertising in general and real name social networking services in particular as an effective marketing channel;

- the size of total online advertising budgets of advertisers for both mobile and PC solutions;

- our ability to retain existing advertisers and attract new advertisers;

- the level of competition among companies providing social networking, social messaging and social media services;
- our ability to continue providing innovative advertising solutions that enable advertisers to reach their target audiences;
- reports by 3rd party internet traffic tracking service providers in China, such as iResearch;
- the state of the PRC and global economy; and
- government regulations or policies affecting the internet and SNS and online advertising businesses.

IVAS. Our Renren segment's *IVAS* revenues include VIP memberships, virtual items and other paid applications on *renren.com* and *woxiu.com*. Revenues generated from applications developed by third parties are subject to revenue-sharing agreements with the third-party developers.

As our Renren segment's *IVAS* business is comprised of several business models, and each business model has its own revenue sources, quantitative price analysis for our Renren segment's *IVAS* business as a whole is not practical or meaningful. Consequently, we are generally not able to use conventional average sale price analysis in evaluating the financial performance of our Renren segment's *IVAS* businesses.

The most significant factors that directly or indirectly affect our Renren segment's *IVAS* revenues include the following:

- our ability to maintain and improve revenue-sharing arrangements with third-party application developers; and
- our ability to continue to offer new engaging VIP features on our Renren SNS platform and Woxiu that are attractive to users.

Our Games segment

Our Games segment's revenues are derived from online games, including mobile, PC and cross-platform games. The substantial majority of our online games revenues are generated from users' purchases of in-game virtual items, such as accessories and pets, on *wan.renren.com* and other direct-to-consumer store fronts such as Apple's Appstore. We

collect most of our online games revenues through third-party online payment systems. We also sell online prepaid cards to distributors at a discount to the face value of the cards. For a detailed discussion of how revenues from games segment are recognized in our financial statements, see “—Critical Accounting Policies—Revenue Recognition.”

The most significant factors that directly or indirectly affect our Games segment’s revenues include the following:

- our ability to continue to offer new revenue-generating online games that are attractive to users;
- costs relating to licensing or acquiring and marketing new online games, including cross-platform games and mobile games;
- our ability to maintain and improve revenue-sharing arrangements with third-party online game developers;
- competition in China’s online games markets; and
- government regulations or policies affecting online games businesses.

Cost of Revenues

The following table sets forth the principal components of our cost of revenues, both as absolute amounts and as percentages of our total net revenues from our continuing operations, for the periods presented.

	Years ended December 31,					
	2012		2013		2014	
	(in thousands of US\$, except for percentages)					
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
Cost of revenues:						
Renren segment:						
Bandwidth and co-location costs	\$10,907	7.0 %	\$12,192	8.2 %	\$10,133	12.2 %
Salaries and benefits	1,752	1.1	1,482	1.0	1,563	1.9
Direct advertisement costs	1,654	1.1	676	0.5	1,419	1.7
Commission costs	4,013	2.6	8,238	5.6	11,184	13.5
Other expenses	6,365	4.2	8,448	5.7	8,738	10.5
Sub-total	24,691	16.0	31,036	21.0	33,037	39.8
Games segment:						
Bandwidth and co-location costs	\$5,660	3.7	\$3,843	2.6	\$3,031	3.7
Salaries and benefits	10,280	6.6	10,521	7.1	5,744	6.9
Games related costs	5,064	3.3	6,477	4.4	3,291	4.0
Other expenses	4,099	2.6	2,403	1.6	2,869	3.4
Sub-total	25,103	16.2	23,244	15.7	14,935	18.0
Total cost of revenues	\$49,794	32.2 %	\$54,280	36.7 %	\$47,972	57.8 %

Our Renren segment

Cost of revenues for our Renren segment consists primarily of bandwidth and co-location costs, salaries and benefits, direct advertisement costs and commission costs. We expect that our cost of revenues will increase in amount as we further grow our user base and expand our revenue-generating services.

Bandwidth and co-location costs. Bandwidth and co-location costs are the fees we pay to telecommunications carriers and other service providers for telecommunications services and for hosting our servers at their internet data centers. Bandwidth and co-location costs are a significant component of our cost of revenues.

Salaries and benefits. Salaries and benefits primarily consist of salaries and welfare benefits for employees whose services are directly related to the generation of revenues.

Direct advertisement costs. Direct advertisement costs include design, development and certain other costs incurred by third parties with whom we have contracted to provide certain services relating to our online advertising services. For example, if an advertiser places an advertisement on our *renren.com* website and we contract with a third party to provide technical assistance and design support for placing such advertisement, the fees paid to this third party are

classified as direct advertisement costs.

Commission costs. Commission costs primarily consist of commissions that were paid to Woxiu performers. Such commissions were calculated as a percentage of the revenues we generate from the sales of virtual items that fans of the performers have purchased.

Other expenses. Other expenses primarily include depreciation and content costs. Depreciation expenses primarily consist of the depreciation of servers and other equipment. We include depreciation expenses for servers and other equipment that are directly related to our business operations and technical support in our cost of revenues. Content costs consist of fees we pay to license content from copyright owners or content distributors.

Our Games segment

Games related costs. Games-related costs primarily consist of fixed and variable fees for licensing certain online games from third-party developers. Fixed licensing fees are amortized on a straight line basis over the shorter of the license period and the useful economic life of the licensed game. Variable licensing fees are calculated as a percentage of the revenues we generate from the licensed games and are recognized when the relevant revenues are recognized. In addition, games-related costs include the depreciation and amortization of computer servers and software which are attributable to our online games business.

Bandwidth and co-location costs. Bandwidth and co-location costs of our Games segment primarily consist of the fees we pay to telecommunications carriers for hosting of servers.

Salaries and benefits. Salaries and benefits of our Games segment primarily consist of expenses for employees whose services are directly related to the operation of our online game services.

Other expenses. Other expenses of Games segment mainly include depreciation and amortization for servers and equipment that are directly related to the online games services.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist of selling and marketing expenses, research and development expenses, general and administrative expenses, restructuring cost, impairment of intangible assets and impairment of goodwill. The following table sets forth our operating expenses for continuing operations, both as absolute amounts and as percentages of our total net revenues, for the periods indicated.

	Years ended December 31,					
	2012		2013		2014	
	(in thousands of US\$, except for percentages)					
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
Operating Expenses:						
Selling and marketing	\$47,926	31.0%	\$62,198	42.0 %	\$38,340	46.2 %
Research and development	71,558	46.2	77,956	52.7	50,675	61.1
General and administrative	33,577	21.7	49,275	33.4	51,429	61.9
Impairment of intangible assets	—	—	208	0.1	714	0.9

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Impairment of goodwill	—	—	—	—	46,864	56.5
Restructuring cost	—	—	3,475	2.3	6,354	7.7
Total operating expenses	\$ 153,061	98.9%	\$ 193,112	130.5%	\$ 194,376	234.3%

Our selling and marketing expenses, research and development expenses and general and administrative expenses include share-based compensation charges. See “—Critical Accounting Policies—Share-Based Compensation” for more information.

Selling and marketing expenses

Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, benefits and commissions for our sales and marketing personnel and advertising and promotion expenses. Compared with 2014, our selling and marketing expenses may increase in the near term if we plan to increase our promotion expenses for our Renren brand, online games and our internet finance services.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits for research and development personnel. Our research and development expenses decreased substantially in 2014 due mainly to the headcount reduction for our game development teams when we shifted our focus to operating and distributing online games from third parties. Our research and development expenses may increase in the near term on an absolute basis as we intend to hire additional research and development personnel to develop new features for our various services and further improve our technology infrastructure.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits for our general and administrative personnel and fees and expenses for third-party professional services. Our general and administrative expenses may increase in the future on an absolute basis as our business grows.

Impairment of goodwill

As the declining performance of our Renren reporting unit indicated an impaired goodwill, we performed an interim impairment test in September 2014 and recorded an impairment of goodwill of the Renren reporting unit, which included 56.com, of US\$46.9 million.

Taxation

Cayman Islands

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, we are not subject to income or capital gains tax. In addition, dividend payments are not subject to withholding tax in the Cayman Islands.

PRC

All entities and individuals that engage in the provision of services, the transfer of intangible assets or the sale of real properties within the PRC are required to pay PRC business tax. Currently, we are subject to a 5.6% to 8.6% business tax on gross revenue generated from IVAS, online advertising and social commerce services, plus related surcharges.

On January 1, 2012, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation introduced a pilot plan for the imposition of a value-added tax to replace the business tax. This pilot plan was first launched in Shanghai and subsequently was expanded to ten other provinces and municipalities, between August and December of 2012. As of December 31, 2014, certain of our subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities based in Beijing, Guangzhou and Shanghai have been required by local tax authority to pay value-added tax at a rate of 6.72% to 6.78% on certain

service revenues which were previously subject to business tax.

The Enterprise Income Tax Law applies a uniform enterprise income tax rate of 25% to all domestic enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises and defines new tax incentives for qualifying entities. Dividends, interests, rent or royalties paid by a PRC entity to foreign non-resident enterprise investors, and proceeds from the disposition of assets by such foreign enterprise investor, will generally be subject to a 10% withholding tax.

On March 31, 2009, Qianxiang Wangjing, one of our consolidated affiliated entities, was qualified as a “software enterprise” by the Beijing Municipal Commission of Science and Technology. According to such qualification, Qianxiang Wangjing was eligible for certain preferential tax treatments, including a two-year exemption and three-year 50% reduction on its annual enterprise income tax starting from the first year when it generated profits, which was 2009. Qianxiang Wangjing did not qualify for renewal of such qualification and accordingly the preferential tax treatments ceased in 2013. This preferential tax treatment benefited us by reducing our income tax charge by US\$1.4 million and nil in 2011 and 2012 respectively. From tax year 2013 onward, Qianxiang Wangjing is subject to income tax at the standard rate of 25%. Qianxiang Changda had been qualified as a “software enterprise” by the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Science and Technology and, accordingly, was exempt from enterprise income tax rate in 2011 and 2012. In 2013 Qianxiang Changda did not qualify for renewal of this qualification and accordingly will not continue to be entitled to the tax reduction of 50% for 2013, 2014 and 2015. This preferential tax treatment benefited us by reducing our income tax charge by US\$2.8 million in 2011 and US\$9.8 million in 2012. Renren Games has been qualified as a “software enterprise” by the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Science and Technology and, accordingly, was exempt from enterprise income tax rate in 2013, will be exempt in 2014 and will enjoy a tax reduction of 50% from 2015 to 2017. This preferential tax treatment benefited us by reducing our income tax charge by US\$5.8 million in 2013 and US\$2.1 million in 2014. Furthermore, certain enterprises may still benefit from a preferential tax rate of 15% under the Enterprise Income Tax Law if they qualify as a “High and New Technology Enterprise” subject to certain general factors described in the Enterprise Income Tax Law and the related regulations. Tianjin Joy Interactive Technology Development Co., Ltd. is entitled to a preferential tax rate of 15% due to its qualification as a “High and New Technology Enterprise” from October 21, 2014 to October 20, 2017.

Under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, an enterprise established outside of the PRC with “de facto management bodies” located within the PRC is considered a PRC resident enterprise and therefore will be subject to a 25% PRC enterprise income tax on its global income. The implementation rules define “de facto management bodies” as “establishments that carry out substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel, accounting, properties, etc. of an enterprise.” In addition, SAT Circular 82 treats a Chinese-controlled enterprise established outside of China as a PRC resident enterprise with “de facto management bodies” located in the PRC for tax purposes where all of the following requirements are satisfied: (i) the senior management and core management departments in charge of its daily production or business operations are located in the PRC; (ii) its financial and human resource 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) more than half of the enterprise’s board members with voting rights or senior management habitually reside in the PRC. In addition, the State Administration of Taxation issued a bulletin effective September 1, 2011 to provide more guidance on the implementation of the above circular. The bulletin made clarification in the areas of resident status determination, post-determination administration and competent tax authorities. It also specifies that when provided with a copy of Chinese tax resident determination certificate from a resident Chinese controlled offshore incorporated enterprise, the payer should not withhold 10% income tax when paying the Chinese-sourced dividends, interest, royalties, etc. to the Chinese controlled offshore incorporated enterprise. Although both the circular and the bulletin only apply to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises and not those by PRC individuals, the determination criteria set forth in the circular and administration clarification made in the bulletin may reflect the State Administration of Taxation’s general position on how the “de facto management body” test should be applied in determining the tax residency status of offshore enterprises and the administration measures should be implemented, regardless of whether they are controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC individuals. Despite the uncertainties resulting from limited PRC tax guidance on the issue, we do not believe that our legal entities organized outside of the PRC constitute PRC resident enterprises under the Enterprise Income Tax Law. If we were considered a PRC resident enterprise for tax purposes, we would be subject to the PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on our global income for the period after January 1, 2008. Given that Circular 82 was issued regarding overseas enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises (not those controlled by PRC individuals), it is not strictly applicable to us. As of December 31, 2014, we had not accrued reserves for PRC tax on such basis.

Discontinued Operations

In October 2013, Baidu Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of Baidu, Inc., acquired approximately 59% of the equity interest of Nuomi Holdings Inc., or Nuomi, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours and a leading provider of group-buying services in China. In December 2014, Tianjin Jinhua Culture Development Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of Sohu.com Inc., acquired 100% of the equity interest of Qianjun Technology, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours and operator of the 56.com website. As a result, our financial statements now reflect the deconsolidation of Nuomi’s, Qingting’s and Qianjun Technology’s operating results. Retrospective adjustments to the historical statement of operations have also been made to provide a consistent basis of comparison for the financial results. Specifically, Nuomi’s, Qingting’s and Qianjun Technology’s operational results have been excluded from our financial results from continuing operations and have been separately itemized under discontinued operations.

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 net 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

Historically, we have generated revenues primarily through online games, online advertising, our online social video platform and social commerce. Our social commerce services have been discontinued after our deconsolidation of Nuomi. We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Online games

We generate revenue from the provision of online games, particularly cross-platform and web-based online games. Our games can be accessed and played by end users free of charge, and the end users may choose to purchase in-game virtual merchandise or premium features to enhance their game-playing experience using virtual currency. The end users can purchase virtual currency by making direct online payments to us through third-party online payment platforms or purchasing online prepaid cards. Net proceeds received from these service providers after deduction of service fees are recorded initially as deferred revenues. We sell online prepaid cards through distributors across China with sales discounts from the face value offered by us. As we do not have control over and generally do not know the ultimate selling price of the online prepaid cards sold by the distributors, net proceeds received from distributors after deduction of sales discounts are recorded as deferred revenues. End users consume the virtual currency for in-game merchandise or premium features sold.

We categorizes in-game merchandise or premium features as either consumptive or permanent. For the consumptive in-game merchandise or premium features, revenues are recognized when the in-game merchandise or premium features are first used by the end users. For the permanent in-game merchandise or premium features, revenues are recognized ratably over the estimated average playing period of paying players for each applicable game, which represents our best estimate of the estimated average life of permanent in-game merchandise or premium features.

In estimating the average playing period of paying players for each applicable game, we consider the charging data, which are affected by various factors such as acceptance and popularity of the game, the game updates and other in-game items, promotional events launched, future operating strategies and market conditions. Given the short operating history of our online games, the estimated average playing period of paying players for each applicable game may not accurately reflect the actual lives of the permanent in-game merchandise or premium features in that game. We review, at least annually, the average playing period of paying players for all applicable games to determine whether the estimated lives for permanent in-game merchandise or premium features remain reasonable. Based on our latest review, such estimated lives remain reasonable and have not changed significantly over time. We may revise our estimates as it continues to collect operating data, and refine the estimation process and results accordingly. All paying players' data in an applicable game collected since the launch date of such game are used to perform the relevant assessment for that applicable game.

If there is insufficient player data to determine the average playing period of players for an applicable game, such as in the case of a newly launched game, we estimate the average playing period of paying players based on other similar games we or third parties operate, taking into account the game profile, the target audience and the appeal to paying players of different demographics, until sufficient data is collected, which is normally up to 12 months after launch.

We are not able to track on an individual basis the virtual currency purchased by our users at various prices. Accordingly, we calculate the amount of revenues recognized for each game point consumed using a moving weighted average method, by dividing the sum of the payments received in the current month and the deferred revenue balance as of the beginning of the month by the sum of number of the units of the virtual currency purchased by the end users in the current month and the units unconsumed by the end users as of the beginning of the month.

An example calculation of the application of the moving weighted average method is as follows:

We sell a pre-paid card with a face value of 100 units of virtual currency through a distributor at a price of US\$80 and sell another 100 units virtual currency through direct on-line payment at a price of US\$100. There is no unused virtual currency or deferred revenues outstanding as of the beginning of the period. During the period, the game players completely used 150 units of virtual currency, and the computation of the revenues recognized by the application of the moving weighted average method is as follows:

	Units of virtual currency		Amount in US\$	
Outstanding units/deferred revenues as of beginning of the period	—	A	—	B
Sales during the period	200	C	US\$180(US\$80+US\$100)	D
Moving weighted average unit price for the period			US\$0.9	$E=(B+D)/(A+C)$
Units used/revenues recognized in the period	150	F	US\$135	$G=E \times F$
Outstanding units/ deferred revenues as of ending of the period	50	$H=A+C-F$	US\$45	$I=B+D-G$

The deferred revenues in relation with the inactivated online prepaid cards are recognized as revenues when the term of the online prepaid card expires, which is normally two years from the date of purchase. The amount associated with the unused virtual currency, which are without contractual expiration term, are carried as deferred revenues indefinitely as we are not able to reasonably estimate the amount of virtual currency which will be ultimately given up by the users due to our short operating history.

We have also entered into revenue sharing agreements with certain third-party game developers, under which we promote and provide links to the online games developed by these third-party developers on our platforms while the third-party game developers operate the games, which includes providing game software, hardware, technical support and customer services. All of the web games developed by third-party game developers can be accessed and played by game players on our platforms without downloading separate software. We view the game developers to be our customers and consider our responsibility under such agreements to be that of distribution and payment collection for such games. We primarily collect payments from game players in connection with the sale of in-game currencies and remits certain agreed-upon percentages of the proceeds to the game developers with the residual portion of such proceeds deferred for revenue recognition until the estimated consumption date, (i.e., the estimated date by which in-game currencies are consumed within the games for purchase of in-game merchandise or premium features), which is typically within a short period of time after purchase of the in-game currency. Purchases of in-game currency are not refundable unless there is unused in-game currency at the time a game is discontinued. Typically, a game will only be discontinued when the monthly revenue generated by a game is insignificant.

Online advertising

Pursuant to advertising contracts, we provide advertisement placement services on our SNS platform and in our online games. We primarily enter into pay-for-time contracts, pursuant to which we bill our customers based on the period of time to display the advertisements in the specific formats on specific web pages. In recent years we have entered into pay-for-volume arrangements, pursuant to which we bill our customers based on the number of impressions or click-throughs that we deliver.

For pay-for-time contracts revenues are recognized ratably over the period the advertising is provided. Pay-for-volume contracts revenues are recognized based on traffic volume tracked and the pre-agreed unit price. Contractual billings in excess of recognized revenue and payments received in advance of revenue recognition are recorded as deferred revenues.

We enter into advertising placement contracts with advertisers, or more frequently, with the advertisers' advertising agents, and we offer volume rebates to certain advertisers' advertising agents. We treat these advertising agents as our customers and our advertising revenues are recognized after deducting the estimated rebates. An estimate of the total rebate is based on the estimates of the sales volume to be reached based on our historical experience. If amounts of future rebates cannot be reasonably estimated, a liability will be recognized for the maximum potential amount of the rebates.

Renren Open Platform Program

Our social networking internet platform also allows our users to access for-purchase applications developed by third parties. Pursuant to revenue-sharing agreements entered between us and the third-party application developers, we are generally entitled to a 52% share of the revenues generated from our users accessing such for-purchase applications developed by third parties. The revenues are recognized on a net basis when the third-party applications are sold through our platform and our users make online payment to us, which generally occurs concurrently.

Social commerce

Between June 2010 and October 2013, we were engaged in social commerce services through nuomi.com. Third-party merchants agree to provide Nuomi users discounted prices when pre-agreed amount of Nuomi users sign up for a deal consisting of services events or products provided by the merchants. We recognize revenue for the difference of the amounts we collect from Nuomi users and the amount we pay to the third-party merchants. The revenues are recognized when all of the following criteria are met: (i) the number of participating users reaches the minimum requirement of the merchants; (ii) the participating users have made their payments to us; (iii) we have released the electronic coupons for the agreed discounted prices to the participating users; and (iv) the electronic coupons have been consumed by the participating users. The payments received for unused coupons are initially recognized as other accounts payables and are recognized as revenues when the above criteria have been met. Due to Nuomi's customer service policies that enabled participating users to a full cash refund within seven days of purchasing a coupon or if the quality of the products or services provided by the third-party merchants did not meet the descriptions of the products or services provided by the third-party merchants on our Nuomi website, or that allowed participating users to deposit the payments made to us as credits for future transactions without a time limit, we recognized the revenue upon the consumption of the released coupon. We believed that we were an agent and recognized revenues on a net basis. We did not recognize the revenues for unused coupons upon their expiration, as we were not able to estimate how many users would ultimately neither use the coupon nor the credits received upon expiry of the initial unused coupon for a future purchase, and we carried all such amounts as a liability until the released coupon was ultimately used.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the cost of an acquired business in excess of the fair value of identifiable tangible and intangible net assets purchased. We generally seek the assistance of an independent valuation firm in determining the fair value of the identifiable intangible net assets of the acquired business.

There are several methods that can be used to determine the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. For intangible assets, we typically use the income method. This method starts with a forecast of all of the expected future net cash flows associated with a particular intangible asset. These cash flows are then adjusted to present value by applying an appropriate discount rate that reflects the risk factors associated with the cash flow streams. Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions inherent in the income method or other methods include the amount and timing of projected future cash flows, the discount rate selected to measure the risks inherent in the future cash flows, and the assessment of the asset's economic life cycle and the competitive trends impacting the asset, including consideration of any technical, legal, regulatory or economic barriers to entry. Determining the useful life of an intangible asset also requires judgment as different types of intangible assets will have different useful lives.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once annually. Impairment is tested using a two-step process. The first step compares the fair value 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. An impairment loss is recognized for any excess in the carrying value of goodwill over the implied fair value of goodwill.

In view of the declining performance of our Renren reporting unit and the reallocating of resources to new business areas, we performed an interim impairment test of goodwill on September 30, 2014 and wrote down its carrying amount to its fair value of \$13.7 million and recognized an impairment loss of \$46.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. We test goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is the same as reportable segment. Goodwill is only associated with our "Renren" reporting unit. The following table sets forth the estimated fair value, carrying value and goodwill as of September 30, 2014.

	Renren (in millions of US\$ except for percentages)
Estimated fair value of total equity	(109.6)
Carrying value	(65.8)
Amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit	13.7

The fair value at this interim test was determined based on the discounted cash flow or DCF method of the income approach applying assumptions including terminal growth rate of 3%, discount rate of 19% and annual risk free rate of 4%.

Upon the disposal of Qianjun Technology, which is included in our Renren reporting unit, we disposed of a certain amount of goodwill that was determined based on the relative fair value of the disposed business and the remained portion in our Renren reporting unit. All the remaining carrying amount of goodwill of \$13.7 million was allocated to the disposed business and then disposed of on December 1, 2014.

Please see “Item 3.D—Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry” for a discussion of risks and uncertainties that may adversely affect our growth. These risks and uncertainties, if materialized, could also have a negative effect on the estimated fair value.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Such impairment test consists of the fair values of assets with their carrying value amounts and an impairment loss is recognized if and when the carrying amounts exceed the fair values. The estimates of fair values of intangible assets not subject to amortization are determined using various discounted cash flow valuation methodologies. Significant assumptions are inherent in this process, including estimates of discount rates. Discount rate assumptions are based on an assessment of the risk inherent in the respective intangible assets. During the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, we recorded impairment losses of nil, nil and US\$0.1 million, respectively, from continuing operations, and impairment losses of nil, nil and US\$13.5 million, respectively, from discontinued operations, mainly related to domain names with indefinite life, since we performed an interim impairment test on intangible assets. The fair value of the intangible assets of 56.com were estimated based on the latest operating results and market conditions and such impairments were based on the fair value in impairment test. Upon the disposal of Qianjun Technology, we allocated intangible assets related to 56.com into our discontinued operations and accordingly, we have US\$2,000 of intangible assets as of December 31, 2014.

Intangible assets with determinable useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis.

We evaluate intangible assets with determinable useful life for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Recoverability of long-lived assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If these assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. During the year ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, we recognized impairment for intangible assets of nil, US\$0.2 million and US\$1.8 million for games licenses.

Estimates of fair value result from a complex series of judgments about future events and uncertainties and rely heavily on estimates and assumptions at a point in time. The judgments made in determining an estimate of fair value can materially impact our results of operations. The valuations are based on information available as of the impairment review date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management. Any changes in key assumptions, including unanticipated events and circumstances, may affect the accuracy or validity of such estimates and could potentially result in an impairment charge.

Share-based Compensation

Our share-based payment transactions with employees are measured based on the grant date fair value of the equity instrument we issued and recognized as compensation expense over the applicable vesting period based on the straight-line method, with a corresponding impact reflected in additional paid-in capital. Share awards issued to non-employees, such as advisors, are measured at fair value at the earlier of the commitment date or the date the service is completed and recognized over the period the service is provided.

The estimate of forfeitures will be adjusted over the requisite service period to the extent that actual forfeitures differ, or are expected to differ, from such estimates. Changes in estimated forfeitures will be recognized through a cumulative catch-up adjustment in the period of change and will also impact the amount of stock compensation expense to be recognized in future periods.

A change in any of the terms or conditions of share options shall be accounted for as a modification of the plan. Therefore, we calculate incremental compensation cost of a modification as the excess of the fair value of the modified option over the fair value of the original option immediately before its terms are modified, measured based on the share price and other pertinent factors at the modification date. For vested options, we would recognize incremental compensation cost in the period of the modification occurred and for unvested options, we would recognize, over the remaining applicable vesting period, the sum of the incremental compensation cost and the remaining unrecognized compensation cost for the original award on the modification date.

Volatility. The volatility of the underlying ordinary shares during the life of the options was estimated based on the historical stock price volatility of listed comparable companies over a period comparable to the expected term of the options.

Risk-free interest rate. Risk-free interest rate was estimated based on the yield to maturity of China Sovereign Bonds with a maturity period close to the expected term of the options.

Expected term. For the options granted to employees, we estimated the expected term based on the vesting and contractual terms and employee demographics, and we estimated the expected term as the average between the vesting term of the options and the original contractual term. For the options granted to non-employees, we estimated the expected term as the original contractual term.

Dividend yield. We estimated the dividend yield based on our expected dividend policy over the expected term of the options.

Exercise price. The exercise price of the options was determined by our board of directors.

Fair value of underlying ordinary shares. The closing market price of our ADSs (adjusted for the ratio of ordinary shares per ADS) on the grant date was used.

Income Taxes

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we must estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. We estimate our actual tax exposure and assess temporary differences resulting from different treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which we include in our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that we will recover our deferred tax assets from future taxable income. If we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance, we must include an expense within the tax provision in our statement of operations.

Management must exercise significant judgment to determine our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. We base the valuation

allowance on our estimates of taxable income in each jurisdiction in which we operate and the period over which our deferred tax assets will be recoverable. If actual results differ from these estimates or we adjust these estimates in future periods, we may need to establish an additional valuation allowance, which could materially impact our financial position and results of operations.

U.S. GAAP requires that an entity recognize the impact of an uncertain income tax position on the income tax return at the largest amount that is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant tax authority. If we ultimately determine that payment of these liabilities will be unnecessary, we will reverse the liability and recognize a tax benefit during that period. Conversely, we record additional tax charges in a period in which we determine that a recorded tax liability is less than the expected ultimate assessment. We recorded unrecognized tax benefits of nil, nil and nil during the year ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Uncertainties exist with respect to the application of the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementing rules to our operations, specifically with respect to our tax residency status. The Enterprise Income Tax Law specifies that legal entities organized outside of the PRC will be considered residents for PRC income tax purposes if their “de facto management bodies” are located within the PRC. The Enterprise Income Tax Law’s implementation rules define the term “de facto management bodies” as “establishments that carry out substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel, accounting, properties, etc. of an enterprise.”

Despite the uncertainties resulting from limited PRC tax guidance on the issue, we do not believe that our legal entities organized outside of the PRC constitute residents under the Enterprise Income Tax Law. If one or more of our legal entities organized outside of the PRC were characterized as PRC tax residents, the impact would adversely affect our results of operations. See “Item 3.D—Risk Factors—Risk Related to Doing Business in China—Discontinuation of any of the preferential tax treatments or imposition of any additional taxes could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Based on our analysis of the facts related to our corporate restructuring in 2005 and 2006, we do not believe that we should be treated as a United States corporation for United States federal income tax purposes. However, as there is no direct authority on how the relevant rules of the Code might apply to us, our company's conclusion is not free from doubt. Therefore, our conclusion may be challenged by the United States tax authorities and a finding that we owe additional United States taxes could substantially reduce the value of your investment in our company. If the United States taxing authorities successfully treated our company as a United States domestic corporation, our company would be subject to United States federal income tax on its worldwide taxable income as if it were a United States corporation. For more information, please refer to "Item 3.D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure and the Regulation of Our Business—If we are required to pay U.S. taxes, the value of your investment in our company could be substantially reduced."

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entity

PRC laws and regulations currently prohibit direct foreign ownership of business entities providing value-added telecommunications services in the PRC where certain licenses are required for the provision of such services. To comply with the PRC laws and regulations, we conduct substantially all of our business through our variable interest entities and their subsidiaries. We have, through three of our wholly owned subsidiaries in the PRC, entered into contractual arrangements with Qianxiang Tiancheng and Renren Games, such that these entities are considered as our variable interest entities for which we are considered their primary beneficiary. We believe we have substantive kick-out rights per the terms of the equity option agreements, which gives us the power to control the shareholder of these entities. More specifically, we believe that the terms of the exclusive equity option agreements are currently exercisable and legally enforceable under PRC laws and regulations. Therefore, we believe this gives us the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of these entities and their subsidiaries. We believe that our ability to exercise effective control, together with the service agreements and the equity interest pledge agreements, give us the rights to receive substantially all of the economic benefits from these entities and their subsidiaries in consideration for the services provided by our wholly owned subsidiaries in China. Accordingly, as the primary beneficiary of these entities and in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we consolidate their financial results and assets and liabilities in our consolidated financial statements.

Based on the advice of TransAsia Lawyers, our PRC legal counsel, our corporate structure in China complies with all existing PRC laws and regulations. However, our PRC legal counsel has also advised us that as there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of PRC laws and regulations, we cannot assure you that the PRC government would agree that our corporate structure or any of the above contractual arrangements comply with current or future PRC laws or regulations. 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.

Short-term investments

The short-term investments comprise marketable securities which are classified as available-for-sale, held-to-maturity and derivative financial instruments that are regarded as assets. The available-for-sale investments are reported at fair values with the unrealized gains or losses recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income in equity. Short-term investments with contractual maturity dates less than one year are classified as held-to-maturity measured at amortized costs when we have the positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity. The derivative financial instruments that are treated as assets are measured at fair value. The changes in fair value of those derivative instruments are recognized as gain or loss if such derivative instruments are not qualified for hedge accounting.

We review the available-for-sale investments for other-than-temporary impairment based on the specific identification method. We consider available quantitative and qualitative evidence in evaluating the potential impairment of the short-term investments. If the cost of an investment exceeds the investment's fair value, we consider, among other factors, general market conditions, expected future performance of the investees, the duration and the extent to which the fair value of the investment is less than the cost, and our intent and ability to hold the investment. We separate the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment into the amount that is credit related (credit loss component) and the amount due to all other factors. The credit loss component is recognized in earnings, which represents the difference between a security's amortized cost basis and the discounted present value of expected future cash flows. The amount due to other factors is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) if we neither intends to sell and will not more likely than not be required to sell the security before recovery. The difference between the amortized cost basis and the cash flows expected to be collected is accreted as interest income. We recognized nil, US\$2.1 million and nil impairment losses on short-term investments for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Long-term investments

Equity method investments. Investment in an entity where we can exercise significant influence, but not control, is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost and adjusted for our share of undistributed earnings or losses of the investee. Investment losses are recognized until the investment is fully written down as we do not guarantee the investee's obligations nor it is committed to provide additional funding. When our carrying value in an equity method affiliated company is reduced to zero, no further losses are recorded in our consolidated financial statements unless we guaranteed obligations of the affiliated company or have committed additional funding. When the affiliated company subsequently reports income, we will not record its share of such income until it exceeds the amount of its share of losses not previously recognized. We regularly evaluate the impairment of the equity investment based on performance and the financial position of the investee as well as other evidence of market value. Such evaluation includes, but is not limited to, reviewing the investee's cash position, recent financings, projected and historical financial performance, cash flow forecasts and financing needs. An impairment charge is recorded when the carrying amount of the investment exceeds its fair value and this condition is determined to be other-than-temporary. We recognized nil, US\$23.0 million and nil in impairment losses on equity method investments for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Warrants and purchased call options. Warrants and purchased call options represent financial instruments purchased by us to acquire additional equity interest if the counterparties fulfilled certain conditions during certain period of time. The warrants and purchased call options are recorded at fair value at the acquisition date and carried at cost less impairment.

Cost method investments. For investments in an investee over which we do not have significant influence, we carry the investment at cost and recognize income as any dividends declared from distribution of investee's earnings. We review the cost method investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may no longer be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized in earnings equal to the difference between the investment's cost and its fair value at the balance sheet date of the reporting period for which the assessment is made. The fair value of the investment would then become the new cost basis of the investment.

Held-to-maturity investment. Held-to-maturity investment includes debt securities that we purchased from Sofi Lending Corp., which will mature on July 3, 2032 and have a fixed annual interest rate of 4%. We have the positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity. Our held-to-maturity investment is classified as long-term investments on the consolidated balance sheets based on their contractual maturity dates and are stated at their amortized costs.

Accounts and notes receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts

Accounts receivable represents those receivables derived in the ordinary course of business. Notes receivables are bank accepted drafts related to trade receivables of advertising revenue with a maturity less than six months. An

allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on aging analyses of accounts receivable balances, historical bad debt rates, repayment patterns and customer credit worthiness. No allowance is recorded for notes receivables as such balance are secured by the acceptance of the bank.

Accounting Pronouncements Newly Adopted

In March 2013, the FASB issued an authoritative pronouncement related to parent's accounting for the cumulative translation adjustment upon derecognition of certain subsidiaries or groups of assets within a foreign entity or of an investment in a foreign entity. When a reporting entity (parent) ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business (other than a sale of in substance real estate or conveyance of oil and gas mineral rights) within a foreign entity, the parent is required to release any related cumulative translation adjustment into net income. Accordingly, the cumulative translation adjustment should be released into net income only if the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity in which the subsidiary or group of assets had resided.

For an equity method investment that is a foreign entity, the partial sale guidance still applies. As such, a pro rata portion of the cumulative translation adjustment should be released into net income upon a partial sale of such an equity method investment. However, this treatment does not apply to an equity method investment that is not a foreign entity. In those instances, the cumulative translation adjustment is released into net income only if the partial sale represents a complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity that contains the equity method investment.

Additionally, the amendments in this pronouncement clarify that the sale of an investment in a foreign entity includes both: (1) events that result in the loss of a controlling financial interest in a foreign entity (i.e., irrespective of any retained investment); and (2) events that result in an acquirer obtaining control of an acquiree in which it held an equity interest immediately before the acquisition date (sometimes also referred to as a step acquisition). Accordingly, the cumulative translation adjustment should be released into net income upon the occurrence of those events.

The amendments in this pronouncement are effective prospectively for fiscal years (and interim reporting periods within those years) beginning after December 15, 2013. The amendments should be applied prospectively to derecognition events occurring after the effective date. Prior periods should not be adjusted. Early adoption is permitted. If an entity elects to early adopt the amendments, it should apply them as of the beginning of the entity's fiscal year of adoption. We consider the adoption of this guidance does not have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued a pronouncement which provides guidance on financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carry forward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carry forward exists. The FASB's objective in issuing this pronouncement is to eliminate diversity in practice resulting from a lack of guidance on this topic in current U.S. GAAP. The amendments in this pronouncement state that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carry forward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carry forward, except as follows.

To the extent a net operating loss carry forward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carry forward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets.

This pronouncement applies to all entities that have unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carry forward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carry forward exists at the reporting date. The amendments in this pronouncement are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments should be applied prospectively to all unrecognized tax benefits

that exist at the effective date. Retrospective application is permitted. We consider the adoption of this guidance does not have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In April, 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update 2014-08, which amends the definition of a discontinued operation in ASC 205-20 and requires entities to provide additional disclosures about discontinued operations as well as disposal transactions that do not meet the discontinued-operations criteria. The new guidance eliminates the second and third criteria of discontinued operation in ASC 205-20-45-1 and instead requires discontinued-operations treatment for disposals of a component or group of components that represents a strategic shift that has or will have a major impact on an entity's operations or financial results. The ASU also expands the scope of ASC 205-20 to disposals of equity method investments and businesses that, upon initial acquisition, qualify as held for sale.

The ASU also requires entities to reclassify assets and liabilities of a discontinued operation for all comparative periods presented in the statement of financial position.

Regarding the statement of cash flows, an entity must disclose, in all periods presented, either (1) operating and investing cash flows or (2) depreciation and amortization, capital expenditures, and significant operating and investing noncash items related to the discontinued operation.

The ASU is effective prospectively for all disposals (except disposals classified as held for sale before the adoption date) or components initially classified as held for sale in periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance will have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued, ASU 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)”. The guidance substantially converges final standards on revenue recognition between the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board providing a framework on addressing revenue recognition issues and, upon its effective date, replaces almost all existing revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance, in current U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early application is not permitted. We are in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption of this guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued a new pronouncement which requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. A reporting entity should apply existing guidance in Topic 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation, as it relates to awards with performance conditions that affect vesting to account for such awards. The performance target should not be reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award. Compensation cost should be recognized in the period in which it becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved and should represent the compensation cost attributable to the period(s) for which the requisite service has already been rendered. If the performance target becomes probable of being achieved before the end of the requisite service period, the remaining unrecognized compensation cost should be recognized prospectively over the remaining requisite service period. The total amount of compensation cost recognized during and after the requisite service period should reflect the number of awards that are expected to vest and should be adjusted to reflect those awards that ultimately vest. The requisite service period ends when the employee can cease rendering service and still be eligible to vest in the award if the performance target is achieved.

The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance will have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued a new pronouncement which provides guidance on determining when and how reporting entities must disclose going-concern uncertainties in their financial statements. The new standard requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date of issuance of the entity's financial statements. Further, an entity must provide certain disclosures if there is "substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern." The new standard is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the years indicated. Our business has evolved rapidly in recent years. We believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations should not be relied upon as indicative of future performance.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
	(in thousands of US\$)		
Net revenues:			
Renren segment:			
Online advertising	\$49,129	\$41,575	\$26,894
Other IVAS	16,243	20,899	18,959
Renren segment	65,372	62,474	45,853
Games segment	89,455	85,473	37,101
Total net revenues	154,827	147,947	82,954
Cost of revenues	49,794	54,280	47,972
Gross profit	105,033	93,667	34,982
Operating expenses:			
Selling and marketing	47,926	62,198	38,340
Research and development	71,558	77,956	50,675
General and administrative	33,577	49,275	51,429
Impairment of intangible assets	—	208	714
Impairment of goodwill	—	—	46,864
Restructuring cost	—	3,475	6,354
Total operating expenses	153,061	193,112	194,376
Loss from operations	48,028	99,445	159,394
Other income	2,446	1,039	636

	Year ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
	(in thousands of US\$)		
Exchange gain (loss) on offshore bank accounts	(1,769)	1,476	(2,277)
Interest income	20,029	12,778	12,677
Realized gain on short-term investments	4,317	56,022	139,265
Impairment of short-term investments	—	(2,098)	—
Impairment of equity method investments	—	(23,025)	—
Loss before provision of income tax and earnings (loss) in equity method investments and noncontrolling interest, net of income taxes	(23,005)	(53,253)	(9,093)
Income tax benefit (expenses)	(1,384)	3,980	(6,517)
Loss before earnings (loss) in equity method investment, net of income taxes	(24,389)	(49,273)	(15,610)
Earnings (loss) in equity method investment, net of income taxes	(7,471)	20,317	49,015
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(31,860)	(28,956)	33,405
Discontinued operations:			
Loss from the operations of the discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(43,193)	(40,068)	(30,809)
Gain on deconsolidation of the subsidiaries, net of income taxes	—	132,665	489
Gain on disposal of equity method investment, net of income taxes	—	—	56,993
Income (loss) on discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(43,193)	92,597	26,673
Net income (loss)	(75,053)	63,641	60,078
Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest	27	92	382
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Renren Inc.	(31,833)	(28,864)	33,787
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Renren Inc.	(43,193)	92,597	26,673
Net income (loss) attributable to Renren Inc.	\$(75,026)	\$63,733	\$60,460

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2013

Net revenues. Our net revenues decreased by 43.9% from US\$147.9 million in 2013 to US\$83.0 million in 2014. This decrease was due to a 56.6% decrease in the net revenues of our Games segment and a 26.6% decrease in the net revenues of our Renren segment.

Renren segment. Our Renren segment's net revenues decreased by 26.6% from US\$62.5 million in 2013 to US\$45.9 million in 2014. The decrease in our Renren segment's net revenues was primarily due to the decrease in its online advertising revenue, and to a lesser extent, the decrease in its IVAS revenue. Online advertising revenues decreased by 35.3% from US\$41.6 million in 2013 to US\$26.9 million in 2014. The continuing migration of our traffic from PC to mobile has caused the vast majority of our Renren users' time on our SNS service to be spent on mobile, which we did not begin monetizing through advertising until towards the end of 2013. Further, Chinese advertisers have, to date, spent considerably less money advertising on mobile devices as compared to advertising on personal computers due to the limited screen size of mobile devices and the under-developed measurement and tracking services for mobile advertising. This shift of user traffic, coupled with intensifying competition, has had an adverse impact on our online advertising revenues. The number of our monthly unique log-in users increased slightly from 45 million in December 2013 to 46 million in December 2014 but the average amount of time that unique log-in users spent on our

platform decreased from approximately 7.7 hours in 2013 to approximately 4.0 hours in 2014. The number of our brand advertisers decreased from 189 in 2013 to 139 in 2014, and the average annual spending by our brand advertisers decreased from approximately US\$193,000 in 2013 to approximately US\$179,000 in 2014. Our Renren segment's IVAS revenues decreased by 9.3% from US\$20.9 million in 2013 to US\$19.0 million in 2014, primarily due to the decrease in VIP memberships and third-party application developer revenues on *renren.com*.

Games segment. Our Games segment revenues decreased by 56.6% from US\$85.5 million in 2013 to US\$37.1 million in 2014, due to a lack of new hit titles from third-party developers under our new business model to compensate for the decline in revenue from our previously launched older games as they matured. Including both in-house developed and third-party games, our active paying users on a quarterly average basis decreased from approximately 162,000 in 2013 to 76,000 in 2014. While we started to shift our focus to operating games instead of developing them as part of the restructuring of our game business that began in late 2013, in-house developed games were still responsible for a significant majority of our Games segment revenues in 2014. The number of in-house developed games we offered decreased from 17 as of December 31, 2013 to 11 as of December 31, 2014.

Cost of revenues. Our cost of revenues decreased by 11.6% from US\$54.3 million in 2013 to US\$48.0 million in 2014. This decrease was primarily due to a 35.7% decrease in the cost of revenues of our Games segment, offset by a 6.4% increase in the cost of revenues of our Renren segment.

Renren segment. Our Renren segment's cost of revenues increased by 6.4% from US\$31.0 million in 2013 to US\$33.0 million in 2014. The increase was primarily due to an increase of US\$2.9 million in commission costs for Woxiu, partly offset by a decrease of US\$2.1 million in bandwidth and co-location costs.

Games segment. Our Games segment's cost of revenues decreased by 35.7% from US\$23.2 million in 2013 to US\$14.9 million in 2014, primarily due to the decrease of US\$4.8 million in salaries and other benefits for game operations personnel as we reduced the size of our gaming team, and decrease in games related cost by US\$3.2 million.

Operating expenses. Our operating expenses increased by 0.7% from US\$193.1 million in 2013 to US\$194.4 million in 2014, primarily due to the one-time impairment charges of intangible assets and goodwill, largely offset by decreased selling and marketing expenses and research and development expenses.

Selling and marketing expenses. Our selling and marketing expenses decreased by 38.4% from US\$62.2 million in 2013 to US\$38.3 million in 2014. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease of US\$15.5 million in advertising and promotional expenses for our games and a decrease of US\$3.3 million in promotion expenses for our Renren brand.

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses decreased by 35.0% from US\$78.0 million in 2013 to US\$50.7 million in 2014. This decrease was primarily due to a 37.8% decrease in salaries and other benefits for research and development personnel, from US\$61.6 million in 2013 to US\$38.3 million in 2014, as well as to a decrease in the associated office facilities expenses from US\$8.0 million in 2013 to US\$5.7 million in 2014. During 2014 we continued to reduce the size of our online games development team as the focus for our online games business has shifted to game distribution and operations.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased by 4.4% from US\$49.3 million in 2013 to US\$51.4 million in 2014. This increase was primarily due to increased share-based compensation charges.

Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill were US\$0.7 million and US\$46.9 million respectively. The fair value of the goodwill of the Renren reporting unit, which included 56.com, was reviewed and estimated in September 2014 based on the operating results and market conditions at the time of the review, and we determined that such impairments were required.

Restructuring costs in 2014 were US\$6.4 million, compared to US\$3.5 million in 2013. These were costs incurred in connection with the gaming business restructuring.

Exchange (loss) gain on offshore bank accounts. We had an exchange loss of US\$2.3 million on offshore RMB deposits in 2014, compared with an exchange gain of US\$1.5 million on offshore bank deposits in 2013.

Interest income. Interest income was US\$12.7 million in 2014, as compared to interest income of US\$12.8 million in 2013. The interest income for both years was primarily interest on term deposits at commercial banks.

Realized gain on short-term investments. Realized gain on short-term investments was US\$139.3 million in 2014, compared to US\$56.0 million in 2013. These realized gain on short-term investments were mainly due to proceeds from sales of marketable securities.

Earnings in equity method investments. Earnings in equity method investments were US\$49.0 million in 2014, compared to US\$20.3 million in 2013. These earnings were mainly derived from earnings in Japan Macro Opportunities Offshore Partners, LP.

Gain on deconsolidation of the subsidiaries. We recognized a gain on deconsolidation of subsidiary of US\$0.5 million from the deconsolidation of 56.com in 2014. In 2013 the gain on deconsolidation of the subsidiaries was US\$132.7 million, due primarily to the one-time gain from the deconsolidation of Nuomi.

Gain on disposal of equity method investment, net of income taxes. Gain on disposal of equity method investment, net of income tax, was US\$57.0 million, which represented the one-time gain from the disposal of our remaining equity interest in Nuomi.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net revenues. Our net revenues decreased by 4.4% from US\$154.8 million in 2012 to US\$147.9 million in 2013. This decrease was primarily due to a 4.5% decrease in the net revenues of our Games segment, and a 4.4% decrease in the net revenues of our Renren segment.

Renren segment. Our Renren segment's net revenues decreased by 4.4% from US\$65.4 million in 2012 to US\$62.5 million in 2013. The decrease in our Renren segment's net revenues was primarily due to the decrease in its online advertising revenues, largely offset by its increase in IVAS revenues. Online advertising revenues decreased by 15.4% from US\$49.1 million in 2012 to US\$41.6 million in 2013. The decrease was an overall result of the continuing shift of our traffic from PC to mobile, coupled with increasing competition. The majority of our Renren users' time on our SNS service was spent on mobile, which we did not begin to monetize until late in 2013. User habits were also rapidly shifting from traditional social network services to more popular social messaging services. The number of our brand advertisers decreased from 232 in 2012 to 189 in 2013, due mainly to decreased traffic on personal computers, even though the average annual spending by our brand advertisers increased from approximately US\$182,000 in 2012 to approximately US\$193,000 in 2013. Our monthly unique log-in users decreased from 56 million in December 2012 to 45 million in December 2013 although the average amount of time that unique log-in users spent on our platform increased slightly from approximately 7.6 hours in 2012 to approximately 7.7 hours in 2013. Our Renren segment's IVAS revenues increased by 28.7% from US\$16.2 million in 2012 to US\$20.9 million in 2013, primarily due to Woxiu services, which increased from US\$7.2 million in 2012 to US\$13.0 million in 2013, and to a lesser extent, our open platform for third-party application developer revenues on *renren.com*.

Games segment. Our Games segment revenues decreased by 4.5% from US\$89.5 million in 2012 to US\$85.5 million in 2013, due to a lack of new hit titles to compensate for the decline in revenue from our previously launched older games as they matured. The number of in-house developed games we offered increased from 15 as of December 31,

2012 to 17 as of December 31, 2013. Including both in-house developed and third-party games, we had approximately 162,000 active paying users on a quarterly average basis in 2013, compared to 219,000 active paying users on a quarterly average basis in 2012. The decrease in paying users was due to our older games maturing and hence attracting fewer paying users.

Cost of revenues. Our cost of revenues increased by 9.0% from US\$49.8 million in 2012 to US\$54.3 million in 2013. This increase was primarily due to a 25.7% increase in the cost of revenues of our Renren segment, offset by a 7.4% decrease in the cost of revenues of our Games segment.

Renren segment. Our Renren segment's cost of revenues increased by 25.7% from US\$24.7 million in 2012 to US\$31.0 million in 2013. The increase was primarily due to an increase of US\$4.2 million in commission costs for Woxiu.

Games segment. Our Games segment's cost of revenues decreased by 7.4% from US\$25.1 million in 2012 to US\$23.2 million in 2013, primarily due to the decrease in bandwidth and co-location costs by US\$1.8 million as we had fewer active players in 2013.

Operating expenses. Our operating expenses increased by 26.1% from US\$153.1 million in 2012 to US\$193.1 million in 2013, due to increases in our selling and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses, and research and development expenses.

Selling and marketing expenses. Our selling and marketing expenses increased by 29.8% from US\$47.9 million in 2012 to US\$62.2 million in 2013. This increase was primarily due to an increase of US\$6.9 million in advertising and promotional expenses for our games and an increase of US\$3.4 million in promotional expenses for our Renren brand.

Research and development expenses. Our research and development expenses increased by 8.9% from US\$71.6 million in 2012 to US\$78.0 million in 2013. This increase was primarily due to a 9.1% increase in salaries and other benefits for research and development personnel, from US\$56.5 million in 2012 to US\$61.6 million in 2013. The increase in salaries and other benefits for these personnel was mainly due to our mobile related initiatives.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased by 46.7% from US\$33.6 million in 2012 to US\$49.3 million in 2013. This increase was primarily due to increased share-based compensation charges, expanded gaming operations and increased rent expenses. In particular, salaries and other benefits for our general and administrative personnel increased from US\$18.3 million in 2012 to US\$32.1 million in 2013, resulting primarily from increased share-based compensation charges as well as increased personnel expenses due to the expansion of our business.

Exchange (loss) gain on offshore bank accounts. We had an exchange gain of US\$1.5 million on offshore RMB deposits in 2013, compared with an exchange loss of US\$1.8 million on offshore bank deposits in 2012.

Interest income. Interest income was US\$12.8 million in 2013, as compared to interest income of US\$20.0 million in 2012. The interest income for both years was primarily interest on term deposits at commercial banks. The decrease in interest income was due to the cash balances decreased from 2012 to 2013 as well as a general decrease in interest yield for our offshore bank deposits.

Realized gain on short-term investments. We had a realized gain on short-term investments of US\$56.0 million in 2013, as compared to US\$4.3 million in 2012. The realized gain on short-term investments in 2013 was mainly due to proceeds from sales of marketable securities.

Impairment of short-term investments. We recognized an impairment of short-term investments of US\$2.1 million in 2013, which represented the difference between the cost of certain corporate bonds we had purchased and their fair value as of December 31, 2013, by which time we no longer had the intention to hold them until their forecasted recovery.

Impairment of equity method investments. In 2013, we had impairment charges of US\$19.0 million and US\$4.0 million for our equity method investments in Mapbar Technology Ltd. and Gaoxue Network Technology (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., respectively. These impairment charges were due to their decrease in fair value because of intensified competition and worsening financial performance.

Gain on deconsolidation of the subsidiaries. Gain on deconsolidation of the subsidiaries was US\$132.7 million in 2013, due primarily to the one-time gain from the deconsolidation of Nuomi.

Discussion of Segment Operations

We had two reportable segments as of December 31, 2014, our Renren segment and our Games segment. Our Renren segment offers social networking services and other internet value added services. Our Games segment offers online gaming services.

The following table lists our net revenues and operating costs and expenses by reportable segment for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31, 2012		
	Renren	Games	Total
Net revenues	\$65,372	\$89,455	\$154,827
Cost of revenues	(24,691)	(25,103)	(49,794)
Operating expenses	(114,247)	(38,814)	(153,061)
Operating (loss) income	(73,566)	25,538	(48,028)
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	(57,575)	25,715	(31,860)
Net loss from discontinued operations	(43,193)	—	(43,193)
Net (loss) income	(100,768)	25,715	(75,053)
Total assets	\$1,104,989	\$72,953	\$1,177,942

	Year ended December 31, 2013		
	Renren	Games	Total
Net revenues	\$62,474	\$85,473	\$147,947
Cost of revenues	(31,036)	(23,244)	(54,280)
Operating expenses	(124,163)	(68,949)	(193,112)
Operating loss	(92,725)	(6,720)	(99,445)
Net loss from continuing operations	(22,312)	(6,644)	(28,956)
Net income from discontinued operations	92,597	—	92,597
Net income (loss)	70,285	(6,644)	63,641
Total assets	\$1,344,327	\$41,359	\$1,385,686

	Year ended December 31, 2014		
	Renren	Games	Total
Net revenues	\$45,853	\$37,101	\$82,954
Cost of revenues	(33,037)	(14,935)	(47,972)
Operating expenses	(163,512)	(30,864)	(194,376)
Operating (loss) income	(150,696)	(8,698)	(159,394)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	39,965	(6,560)	33,405
Net income from discontinued operations	26,673	—	26,673
Net income (loss)	66,638	(6,560)	60,078
Total assets	\$1,113,446	\$35,707	\$1,149,153

We have retrospectively adjusted our segment information for all periods presented to reflect the change in segment reporting and the discontinued operations of Qianjun Technology. These adjustments are reflected in the discussion of segment results for comparison to prior year results.

Cash Flows and Working Capital

Prior to our initial public offering and concurrent private placement in May 2011, we financed our operations primarily through issuance and sale of preferred shares and warrants to investors in private placements and, to a much lesser extent, from cash generated from our operating activities. As of December 31, 2014, we had US\$677 million in cash and cash equivalents and term deposits. We believe the remaining unused cash we received from our initial public offering and concurrent private placement in May 2011 will provide us with sufficient capital to meet our anticipated cash needs for the next 12 months. If we have additional liquidity needs in the future, we may obtain additional financing, including equity offering and debt financing in capital markets, to meet such needs. However, we cannot assure you that financing will be available in the amounts we need or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. If we are unable to obtain additional equity or debt financing as required, our business, operations and prospects may suffer.

Prior to our disposal of a majority of the equity interests in Nuomi and Qingting in October 2013, and the disposal of the 56.com business in December 2014, each of these entities experienced operating losses and net losses. To fund their daily operations, we provided intercompany interest-free loans to them. After elimination of intercompany interest-free loans, the net cash outflows pertaining to Nuomi and Qingting were approximately \$13.0 million and \$32.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively, and the net cash outflows pertaining to 56.com were approximately US\$12.4 million, US\$6.0 million and US\$16.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. After the deconsolidation, Nuomi, Qingting and 56.com were no longer a drain on our consolidated cash flow.

Although we consolidate the results of Qianxiang Wangjing, Qianxiang Changda and Renren Games, our access to cash balances or future earnings of these entities is only through our contractual arrangements with these entities and their respective shareholders and subsidiaries. See “Item 4.C—Information on the Company—Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements with Our Consolidated Affiliated Entities.” For restrictions and limitations on liquidity and capital resources as a result of our corporate structure, see “—Holding Company Structure.”

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

	Years ended December 31		
	2012	2013	2014
	(in thousands of US\$)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$(11,087)	\$(73,035)	\$56,439
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(12,742)	20,065	109,215
Net cash used in financing activities	(53,892)	(1,033)	(134,832)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(77,721)	(54,003)	30,822
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	284,643	207,438	154,308
Effect of exchange rate changes	516	873	(2,105)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$207,438	\$154,308	\$183,025

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities consisted primarily of our net income or loss as adjusted by our gain on short-term and long-term investments, depreciation of servers and other equipment, share-based compensation and non-cash adjustments, such as exchange loss on offshore bank accounts as well as earnings (loss) in equity method investments, and further adjusted by changes in assets and liabilities, such as accounts receivable, accrued expenses and other liabilities and prepaid expenses and other current assets. The major factors affecting our operating cash flows is the timing of cash receipts from sales of our services, the cash settlement for our accounts payable and accrued expenses and the prepayment to merchants for our social commerce services, which have been discontinued in October 2013.

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to US\$56.4 million in 2014, compared to a net income of US\$60.1 million. The principal items accounting for the difference between our net income and net cash provided by operating activities in 2014 were capital distribution received from Japan Macro Opportunities Offshore Partners, LP. of US\$63.9 million, impairment of goodwill of US\$46.9 million, share-based compensation expenses of US\$21.6 million, depreciation and amortization of US\$18.5 million and impairment of intangible assets of US\$15.5 million, partially offset by gain on short-term investments of US\$139.3 million, gain on disposal of equity method investment of US\$57.0 million and net earnings in equity method investments of US\$49.0 million, further adjusted by the decrease in amount due from related party of US\$61.4 million primarily due to the repayment of receivables due from Nuomi.

Net cash used in operating activities amounted to US\$73.0 million in 2013, compared to a net income of US\$63.6 million. The principal items accounting for the difference between our net income and our net cash used in operating activities in 2013 were related to our investing activities, including our gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries of \$132.7 million, gain on short-term investments of US\$56.0 million and net earnings in equity method investments of US\$20.3 million, partially offset by impairment of equity method investments of US\$23.0 million, depreciation and amortization of US\$19.2 million and share-based compensation expenses of US\$16.1 million.

Net cash used in operating activities amounted to US\$11.1 million in 2012, compared to a net loss of US\$75.1 million. Our accounts payable increased by US\$15.9 million, primarily due to increased payables to third-party merchants in social commerce services, and our accrued expenses and other payables increased by US\$11.6 million, primarily due to increased salaries and welfare payable resulting from increased headcount. The principal non-cash items accounting for the difference between our net loss and our net cash used in operating activities in 2012 were depreciation and amortization of US\$16.1 million and share-based compensation expenses of US\$10.9 million.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by or used in investing activities largely reflects our investment in term deposits, our purchases and sales of short-term investments and our capital expenditures.

Net cash provided by investing activities amounted to US\$109.2 million in 2014, due mainly to proceeds from sales of short-term investments of US\$496.4 million, capital distribution received from equity method investees of US\$74.7 million, proceeds from disposal of equity method investment of \$46.5 million, partially offset by cash paid for purchase of short-term investments of US\$247.9 million and cash paid for purchase of long-term investments of US\$244.7 million.

Net cash provided by investing activities amounted to US\$20.1 million in 2013, due mainly to a net withdrawal in term deposits of \$58.2 million, proceeds from sales of short-term investments of US\$119.0 million, partially offset by US\$88.7 million in purchase of short-term investments. Moreover, in 2013 we have also invested an additional US\$20.0 million in our equity method investment, Japan Macro Fund, and paid US\$29.1 million for purchase of equipment and property.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to US\$12.7 million in 2012, primarily attributable to US\$140.7 million in purchase of short-term investments, US\$65.2 million in purchase of long-term investments, and US\$39.6 million in purchases of equipment and property, partially offset by a net withdrawal of US\$150.9 million in term deposits and US\$81.1 million in proceeds from the sale of short-term investments. The purchase of long-term investments related primarily to an equity investment of US\$49.0 million in Social Finance Inc. and the purchase of US\$10.0 million in 20-year notes from SoFi Lending Corp., a subsidiary of Social Finance Inc.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was US\$134.8 million in 2014, primarily attributable to US\$76.4 million used to repurchase our ordinary shares and repaid a promissory note issued to Nuomi of US\$60.9 million, partially offset by US\$2.5 million in proceeds from the exercise of share options.

Net cash used in financing activities was US\$1.0 million in 2013, primarily attributable to US\$55.6 million used to repurchase our ordinary shares and US\$10.9 million deposits paid for share repurchase, offset substantially by US\$60.9 million in proceeds from a promissory note issued to Nuomi, which is interest free, without fixed repayment schedule and due in October 2023.

Net cash used in financing activities amounted to US\$53.9 million in 2012, primarily attributable to US\$53.6 million used to repurchase our ordinary shares, offset in part by US\$1.9 million in proceeds from the exercise of share options.

Holding Company Structure

Overview

We are a holding company with no material operations of our own. We conduct our operations in China principally through three sets of contractual arrangements, namely a set of contractual arrangements between our wholly owned PRC subsidiary, Qianxiang Shiji, its consolidated affiliated entity, Qianxiang Tiancheng, and its shareholders, and a set of contractual arrangements between our wholly owned PRC subsidiary, Renren Network, its consolidated affiliated entity, Renren Games, and its shareholders. See “Item 4.C—Information on the Company—Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements with Our Consolidated Affiliated Entities” for a summary of these contractual arrangements. For each of the three years ended December 31, 2014, revenues from our consolidated affiliated entities constituted substantially all of our total consolidated net revenues.

Conducting our operations through contractual arrangements with our consolidated affiliated entities in China entails a risk that we may lose effective control over our consolidated affiliated entities, which may result in our being unable to consolidate their financial results with our results and may impair our access to their cash flow from operations and thereby reduce our liquidity. See “Item 3.D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure and the Regulation of our Business” for more information, including the risk factors titled “If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our services in China do not comply with PRC governmental restrictions on foreign investment in internet businesses, 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 “We rely on contractual arrangements with consolidated affiliated entities for our China operations, which may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership.”

Dividend Distributions

As a holding company, our ability to pay dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders depends primarily upon dividends and other distributions paid to us by our PRC subsidiaries. The amount of dividends paid by each of our PRC subsidiaries to us depends solely on the service and license fees paid to each of our PRC subsidiaries by the consolidated affiliated entity with which it has contractual arrangements.

Under PRC law, all of our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities in China are required to set aside at least 10% of their respective after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of their respective registered capital. Although the statutory reserves can be used, among other ways, to increase the registered capital and eliminate future losses in excess of retained earnings of the respective companies, the reserve funds are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of liquidation. Our PRC subsidiaries are permitted to pay dividends to us only out of their respective retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations.

After Qianxiang Wangjing and Qianxiang Changda make appropriations for their respective statutory reserves and retain any profits, each of their remaining net profits are distributable to their sole shareholder, Qianxiang Tiancheng, in the form of an RMB dividend. Pursuant to the contractual arrangements between Qianxiang Tiancheng and Qianxiang Shiji, Qianxiang Tiancheng’s earnings and cash (including dividends received from its subsidiaries) are used to pay service and license fees in RMB to Qianxiang Shiji, in the manner and amount set forth in these agreements. There are similar contractual arrangements between Renren Network and Renren Games. After paying the withholding taxes applicable to Qianxiang Shiji’s and Renren Network’s respective revenues and earnings, making appropriations for their respective statutory reserve requirements and retaining any profits from accumulated profits, the remaining net profits of Qianxiang Shiji and Renren Network would be available for distribution to us through the respective offshore holding companies through which we respectively own Qianxiang Shiji and Renren Network, although we have not, and do not have, any present plan to make such distributions. As of December 31, 2014, the net assets of Qianxiang Shiji, Renren Network and our consolidated affiliated entities which were restricted due to statutory reserve requirements and other applicable laws and regulations, and thus not available for distribution, was in aggregate US\$6.7 million, and the net assets of Qianxiang Shiji, Renren Network and our consolidated affiliated

entities which were unrestricted and thus available for distribution was in aggregate US\$1.1 billion. We do not believe that these restrictions on the distribution of our net assets will have a significant impact on our ability to timely meet our financial obligations in the future. See “Item 3.D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure and the Regulation of our Business—We may rely 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 our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business” and “Item 3.D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Our global income and the dividends that we may receive from our PRC subsidiary, dividends distributed to our non-PRC shareholders and ADS holders, and gain recognized by such shareholders or ADS holders, may be subject to PRC taxes under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations” for more information.

Furthermore, cash transfers from our PRC subsidiaries to our subsidiaries outside of China are subject to PRC government control of currency conversion. Restrictions on the availability of foreign currency may affect the ability of our PRC subsidiaries and our consolidated affiliated entities to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency denominated obligations. See “Item 3.D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Governmental control of currency conversion may limit our ability to utilize our revenues effectively and affect the value of your investment.”

Capital Expenditures

We made capital expenditures of US\$40.7 million, US\$30.4 million and US\$9.6 million in 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. In the past, our capital expenditures were primarily used to purchase servers and other equipment for our business, and purchase of real estate. In 2012, we purchased an office building in Shanghai for RMB201.1 million (US\$32.1 million). RMB100.5 million of the purchase price was paid in 2012 and the other RMB100.6 million (US\$16.3 million) was paid in 2013. In 2014, our capital expenditures included purchases of computer servers and equipment of US\$8.0 million and purchases of license rights of online games of US\$1.6 million. We expect to incur capital expenditures of up to approximately US\$15.0 million in 2015, which will be primarily used to purchase additional servers and computers, improve our office leaseholds, and expand our network infrastructure to support the growth of our business.

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

Research and Development

Our research and development efforts focus on developing and improving the scalability, features and functions of each of our websites, services and applications, especially mobile applications. We have a large team of engineers and developers, which accounted for 41% of our employees as of December 31, 2014. Most of our engineers and developers are based at our headquarters in Beijing.

As of December 31, 2014, substantially all of our research and development personnel focused on the improvement and enhancement of our Renren SNS services for both mobile devices and personal computers, including communication-related features, user-generated content services, advertising and targeting solutions, as well as ensuring we are fully compatible with the latest mobile operating systems such as iOS, Android and Windows. Further, we continue to develop new products and services to meet with our needs of our user base, for example our internet finance initiative and other stand-alone mobile applications.

Our research and development expenses primarily include salaries and benefits for our research and development personnel and depreciation of related PC and servers. We incurred US\$71.6 million, US\$78.0 million and US\$50.7 million of research and development expenses in 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property includes trademarks and trademark applications related to our brands and services, copyrights in software and games, trade secrets, patent applications and other intellectual property rights and licenses. We seek to protect our intellectual property assets and brand through a combination of monitoring and enforcement of trademark, patent, copyright and trade secret protection laws in the PRC and other jurisdictions, as well as through confidentiality agreements and procedures.

“ ”, and “ ” are registered trademarks in China. We have also applied with the Trademark Office to register additional trademarks and logos, including “ ”, “ ”, “ ”, “ ” and “ ”. We have applied for patents relating to our technology. We have been granted a patent for systems and methods for accelerating content downloads. We have registered the top level domain name .ren and domain names including *renren.com*, *xiaonei.com*, *jingwei.com* and *chewen.com*. In addition, we maintain 123 software copyright registrations, including those in connection with our games. We own the copyrights to the games we have developed. Our employees sign confidentiality and non-compete agreements when hired.

D.

Trend Information

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events for the year ended December 31, 2014 that are reasonably likely to have a material 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 operating results 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. From time to time we enter into derivative contracts, including derivatives that are solely for our own treasury investment purposes and not related to our business operating activities. As of the date of this annual report, we have a total of seven swaption contracts on Japanese yen interest rates outstanding with expiration dates ranging from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016, for which we paid a total of US\$14.5 million in premiums. Upon the maturity date of a swaption contract, if the prevailing rate for Japanese yen interest rate swaps is higher than the strike rate of the contract, then we will have the right to enter into an underlying swap and immediately receive an amount with reference to the discounted cash flows of the underlying swap as settlement of the contract; otherwise, the contract will expire unexercised and we will lose the premium paid for the contract. We have also entered into a swap contract on Japanese yen interest rates, for which we pay fixed rate of 0.2025% and receive floating rate of 6 months Japanese Yen Libor for a notional of 72 billion Japanese Yen from March 27, 2015 to March 26, 2016. This swap contract on Japanese yen interest rates is not reasonably likely to have a material effect on investors in our ordinary shares or ADSs. Besides the swaption and swap contracts, we also have a total of seven call option contracts on a Hong Kong listed stock. These call option contracts are of expiration dates in May and October 2015. Upon the maturity of date of a call option contract, if the prevailing price of the stock is higher than the strike price of the contract, we will receive an amount with reference to the difference between the prevailing market price and strike price of the underlying stock as settlement of the contract; otherwise, the contract will expire unexercised and we will lose the premium paid for the contract. We mark our derivatives positions to market each quarter and gains and losses are reflected in our results of operations. 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. 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. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2014:

	Payment Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	(in thousands of US\$)				
Operating lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	\$21,479	\$ 14,526	\$ 6,953	\$ —	—
Unconditional investment obligations ⁽²⁾	4,156	4,156	—	—	—
TOTAL	\$25,635	\$ 18,682	\$ 6,953	\$ —	—

(1)

We lease facilities and offices under non-cancelable operating lease agreements. In addition, we pay telecommunications carriers and other service providers for telecommunications services and for hosting our servers at their internet data centers under non-cancelable agreements, which are treated as operating leases.

(2) In 2014, we entered into an agreement promising to purchase equity interest issued by a certain investee in 2015.

G.

Safe Harbor

See “Forward-Looking Statements” on page 1 of this annual report.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and Senior Management

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

Directors and Executive Officers	Age	Position/Title
Joseph Chen	45	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer
James Jian Liu	42	Director, Chief Operating Officer
Katsumasa Niki	47	Director
Hui Huang	42	Director
David K. Chao	48	Independent Director
Matthew Nimetz	75	Independent Director
Chuanfu Wang	49	Independent Director
Ashley Kwok Wai Law	42	Acting Chief Financial Officer
Lillian Liu	50	Senior Vice President for HR
Miao Cao	36	Chief Marketing Officer
He Li	32	Vice President for Renren SNS

Joseph Chen is the founder of our company. Mr. Chen has served as the chairman of our board of directors and chief executive officer of our company since our inception. Mr. Chen is a pioneer of China's internet industry. Before founding our company, Mr. Chen was the co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer of ChinaRen.com, a first-generation SNS in China and one of China's most visited websites in 1999. He served as senior vice president for Sohu.com after ChinaRen.com was acquired by Sohu.com in 2000. Mr. Chen holds a bachelor's degree in physics from the University of Delaware, a master's degree in engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a M.B.A. degree from Stanford University.

James Jian Liu has served as our director since January 2008 and chief operating officer since February 2006. Mr. Liu is also acting as our interim Vice President for Games. Before joining our company, he was the co-founder and chief executive officer of UUMe.com, one of the earliest social networking service websites in China. He served as product management director at Fortinet in its early years and held a senior product manager role at Siebel Systems. Mr. Liu started his career as a management consultant with the Boston Consulting Group in China. Mr. Liu holds a bachelor's degree in computer science from Shanghai Jiao Tong University and a M.B.A. degree from Stanford University, where he was an Arjay Miller Scholar.

Katsumasa Niki has served as a director of our company since January 2011. Mr. Niki serves as corporate officer, corporate strategy and development department of SoftBank Corp. where he is in charge of investment activities, and

as director of several subsidiaries of SoftBank Corp. Mr. Niki is a director of SB Pan Pacific Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of SoftBank Corp. and one of our major shareholders. Mr. Niki holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Kobe University and an M.B.A. degree in finance from Chuo Graduate School of Accounting. Mr. Niki was nominated to be our director by SB Pan Pacific Corporation, and as long as SB Pan Pacific Corporation and its affiliates continue to collectively hold over 50% of the number of our shares held by them as of May 9, 2011, they have the right to appoint one director to serve on our board of directors.

Hui Huang has served as our director since January 2015. Ms. Huang served as the chief financial officer of our company from March 2010 to December 2014. From 2007 to February 2010, Ms. Huang was the chief financial officer and director of Cathay Industrial Biotech Ltd. From 2003 to 2007, she was an executive director and Shanghai chief representative of Johnson Electric Capital Limited. From 2000 to 2003, she was an associate of Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C. in its principal investment area and executive office. From 1994 to 1998, she was an associate with the Boston Consulting Group. Ms. Huang received a bachelor's degree in industrial foreign trade from Shanghai Jiaotong University in 1994, and received a M.B.A. degree from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 2000.

David K. Chao has served as a director of our company since March 2006. Mr. Chao is a co-founder and general partner of DCM Ventures, an early stage technology venture capital firm that manages over US\$2.5 billion of fund assets. Prior to joining DCM Ventures, Mr. Chao was a co-founder of Japan Communications, Inc., a public company that provides mobile data and voice communications services in Japan. He also worked as a management consultant at McKinsey & Company in San Francisco. Prior to that, Mr. Chao worked in marketing and product management at Apple Computer and was an account executive for Recruit Co., Ltd. Mr. Chao currently serves on the boards of directors of 51job, Inc. and numerous DCM Ventures' portfolio companies. He is a management board director of the Stanford Graduate School of Business Board of Trustees, and also serves on the advisory board of Legend Capital and is a trustee at the Thacher School. Mr. Chao received a bachelor's degree in economics and East Asian studies with high honors from Brown University and a M.B.A. degree from Stanford University.

Matthew Nimetz has served as a director of our company since December 2008. Mr. Nimetz currently serves as an advisory director of General Atlantic LLC, a leading global growth equity firm. He also serves as a director of TriPlus Services, Inc. and a number of not-for-profit entities. He formerly served as the chief operating officer of General Atlantic Service Company, LLC from January 2000 to December 2011 and as a managing director of General Atlantic LLC and its affiliates and predecessors from January 2000 through December 2011. Prior to joining General Atlantic in 2000, Mr. Nimetz was a partner (and former chair) of the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York City, where he concentrated on corporate and international law from December 1980 through January 2000. He previously practiced law as a partner at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett between 1969 and 1977. Mr. Nimetz served as Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology from February through December 1980 and as Counselor of the Department of State from 1977 to 1980. His previous federal government positions include service as a Staff Assistant to President Lyndon Johnson from July 1967 to January 1969; a law clerk to Justice John M. Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1965 to 1967; and other positions with the U.S. and New York governments and with the United Nations. Mr. Nimetz received degrees from Williams College and Harvard Law School where he was president of the Harvard Law Review. He also received a master's degree from Balliol College, Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar.

Chuanfu Wang has served as a director of our company since June 2012. Mr. Wang is the Chairman of the Board and President of BYD Company Limited. He has been BYD's Executive Director since June 2002, in charge of BYD's general operations and overall strategies. Mr. Wang founded Shenzhen BYD Battery Company Limited (now BYD Company Limited) in February 1995. Before that he served as the Deputy Director of the Beijing General Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals from 1990 to 1995. Mr. Wang has received many awards, prizes and recognitions, such as Hong Kong's Bauhinia Cup Outstanding Entrepreneur Award in 2000 and BusinessWeek's "Stars of Asia" in 2003, among others. In addition, Mr. Wang was elected as a representative in the Shenzhen People's Congress in March 2000, a member of the Fourth Shenzhen Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee in May 2005, and a member of the Fifth Shenzhen Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee in 2010. Mr. Wang graduated from the Central South University of Technology (now Central South University) in 1987, majoring in Physical Chemistry of Metallurgy. He received his Master's degree in Physical Chemistry of Metallurgy at Beijing General Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals in 1990.

Ashley Kwok Wai Law has served as the acting chief financial officer of our company since January 2015. Mr. Law joined our company in November 2012 as senior director of finance and financial controller, and subsequently was

promoted to the vice president of finance in August 2014. Prior to that, he served in various controller and finance functions at CDC Corporation, Monty Group and Gameone Online Entertainment Group. Before that, Mr. Law worked at KPMG. He is a member of American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Mr. Law holds a bachelor degree in Accountancy from Hong Kong Polytechnic University and a M.B.A. degree from Hong Kong University of Science & Technology.

Lillian Liu has served as a senior vice president for our company in charge of human resources since September 2012. Prior to joining our company, Ms. Liu served as the human resource director of Nokia from 2004 to 2012 and the human resource director of HP/Compaq Computer from 1999 to 2004. She also worked as a human resource manager at Nortel Networks from 1994 to 1999. Ms. Liu received a bachelor's degree in English from the Beijing Foreign Studies University in 1989 and received a M.B.A. degree from City University U.S. in 1999.

Miao Cao has served as chief marketing officer of sales of our company since October 2014. He joined our company in 2004 and was promoted to the vice president for sales in September 2013. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Cao worked at Shun Tak Holding Limited, a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and Clevo Co., a company listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. Mr. Cao received a bachelor's degree in Economics from the Shanghai University of International Business and Economics in 1999.

He Li has served as vice president of our company since 2014 and is now in charge of Renren SNS. Mr. Li joined our company in 2011 and has since held various positions in research and development. Mr. Li received a bachelor's degree in Computer Science and a master's degree in Software Science Theory from Peking University.

B. Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we paid an aggregate of approximately US\$2.2 million in cash to our executive officers and non-executive directors. Our PRC subsidiaries are required by law to make contributions equal to certain percentages of each employee's salary for his or her pension insurance, medical insurance, housing fund, unemployment and other statutory benefits. In 2014, our PRC subsidiaries accrued in aggregate US\$75 thousand worth of such benefits for our executive officers.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we granted a total of 1,587,000 restricted Class A ordinary shares to our executive officers and non-executive directors, and we recorded US\$0.3 million in share-based compensation expense for these grants. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2014, we granted share options to our executive officers and non-executive directors representing the right to acquire a total of 69,593,691 Class A ordinary shares, and recorded US\$13.4 million in share-based compensation expenses for these grants. For more information, see "Item 6.B. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Compensation—Equity Incentive Plans".

Equity Incentive Plans

Since February 27, 2006, we have adopted four equity incentive plans for Renren Inc. and one equity incentive plan for Link224 Inc., a subsidiary within the Game segment, to motivate, retain and attract the best personnel and promote the success of our business. The four plans adopted by Renren Inc. were the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan, the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan and the 2011 Share Incentive Plan. We refer to these collectively as the Plans. As of February 28, 2015, options to purchase 3,971,130 ordinary shares were outstanding under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, options to purchase 1,254,500 ordinary shares were outstanding under the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan, 3,570 restricted share units and options to purchase 5,263,215 ordinary shares were outstanding under the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan and 5,563,780 restricted share units and options to purchase 103,126,296 ordinary shares were outstanding under the 2011 Share Incentive Plan.

The following table summarizes the outstanding share options granted to certain of our directors, executive officers and other individuals under the Plans as of February 28, 2015.

Name	Grant Date	Expiration Date
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	Number of Ordinary Shares Underlying Outstanding Options⁽¹⁾	Exercise Price (US\$/Share)⁽¹⁾		
Joseph Chen	16,800,000	0.873	April 5, 2012	April 4, 2022
	3,150,000	0.873	March 22, 2013	March 21, 2023
	25,946,844	0.873	May 19, 2014	May 18, 2024
	25,946,847	0.873	May 19, 2014	May 18, 2024
James Jian Liu	*	0.873	April 5, 2012	April 4, 2022
	*	0.873	March 22, 2013	March 21, 2023
	*	0.873	May 19, 2014	May 18, 2024
	*	0.873	May 19, 2014	May 18, 2024
Hui Huang	*	0.873	April 5, 2012	April 4, 2022
	*	0.873	March 22, 2013	March 21, 2023
David K. Chao	*	0.873	April 5, 2012	April 4, 2022
	*	0.873	March 22, 2013	March 21, 2023
Matthew Nimetz	*	0.873	January 4, 2011	January 3, 2021
	*	0.873	April 5, 2012	April 4, 2022
	*	0.873	March 22, 2013	March 21, 2023
Chuanfu Wang	*	0.873	June 14, 2012	June 13, 2022
	*	0.873	March 22, 2013	March 21, 2023
Ashley Kwok Wai Law	*	0.873	December 28, 2012	December 27, 2022
	*	0.873	December 2, 2013	December 1, 2023

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Underlying Outstanding Options ⁽¹⁾	Exercise Price (US\$/Share) ⁽¹⁾	Grant Date	Expiration Date
Lillian Liu	*	0.873	December 28, 2012	December 27, 2022
	*	0.873	March 22, 2013	March 21, 2023
Miao Cao	*	0.18	March 2, 2006	March 1, 2016
	*	0.18	October 9, 2007	October 8, 2017
	*	0.18	January 31, 2008	January 31, 2018
	*	0.18	October 15, 2009	October 14, 2019
	*	0.873	January 4, 2011	January 3, 2021
	*	0.873	August 30, 2013	August 29, 2023
He Li	*	0.873	April 18, 2011	April 17, 2021
	*	0.873	December 28, 2011	December 27, 2021
	*	0.873	December 28, 2012	December 27, 2022
	*	0.873	May 17, 2013	May 16, 2023
	*	0.873	December 2, 2013	December 1, 2023
Other individuals as a group	13,482,450	(2)	(2)	(3)

* The aggregate beneficial ownership of our company held by the named grantee is less than 1% of our total outstanding shares.

(1) The number of share options granted and exercise prices in this table, including footnote 2, gives effect to the ten-for-one share split that became effective on March 25, 2011.

On December 28, 2012, we modified the exercise price of the outstanding share options previously granted that had exercise prices of US\$4.00 per ADS or higher, reducing them uniformly to US\$3.30 per ADS (\$1.10 per ordinary share), which was the closing price of our ADS on the modification date. Options exercisable for a total of 27,480,309 ordinary shares were modified. The total incremental cost as a result of the modification was US\$4.3 million, of which US\$0.9 million, US\$1.1 million, and US\$1.1 million was recognized as share-based compensation expense in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively, and the remaining balance will be amortized over the expected requisite service period.

On December 29, 2014, we modified the exercise price of the outstanding share options previously granted that had exercise price higher than \$0.873 per ordinary share, reducing them uniformly to \$0.873 per share, which was the average closing price during the period from December 8, 2014 through December 19, 2014, when the repricing was being discussed. Options exercisable for a total of 107,197,908 ordinary shares were modified. The total incremental cost as a result of the modification was US\$6.4 million, of which US\$3.7 million was recognized as share-based compensation expense in 2014 and the remaining balance will be amortized over the expected requisite service period.

We granted share options to other individuals on the following dates and at the following exercise prices: (i) on March 2, 2006, 1,079,400 options with an exercise price of US\$0.001 per share; (ii) on March 2, 2006, 10,204,000 options and on October 9, 2007, 800,000 options, each with an exercise price of US\$0.08 per share; (iii) on March 2, 2006, 4,568,670 options and on October 21, 2010, 179,450 options, each with an exercise price of US\$0.10 per share; (iv) on March 2, 2006, 18,346,960 options, on October 9, 2007, 22,292,000 options, on January 31, 2008, 14,889,500 options, on October 15, 2009, 18,944,000 options, on March 10, 2010, 300,000 options, on June 1, 2010, 490,000 options and on October 21, 2010, 11,180 options, each with an exercise price of US\$0.18 per share; (v) on March 2, 2006, 1,243,880 options with an exercise price of US\$0.20 per share; (vi) on October 9, 2007, 100,000 options with an exercise price of US\$0.26 per share; (vii) on October 9, 2007, 300,000 options with an exercise price of US\$0.28 per share; (viii) on October 9, 2007, 100,000 options with an exercise price of US\$0.30 per share; (ix) on October 9, 2007, 925,000 options with an exercise price of US\$0.35 per share; (x) on October 9, 2007, 220,000 options with an exercise price of US\$0.38 per share; (xi) on January 4, 2011, 11,628,500 options, on April 18, 2011, 3,296,500 options, on September 23, 2011, 519,000 options, on December 28, 2011, 1,621,107 options, on April 5, 2012, 1,686,000 options, on April 30, 2012, 300,000 options, on December 28, 2012, 3,047,400 options, on March 22, 2013, 4,362,000 options, on May 17, 2013, 2,862,000 options, on August 30, 2013, 450,000 options, on December 2, 2013, 2,683,500 options, each with an exercise price of US\$0.873 per share. As of February 28, 2015, 113,967,597 options had been forfeited, cancelled or exercised.

- (3) Each option will expire after ten years from the grant date or such shorter period as the board of directors may determine at the time of its grant.

The following table summarizes the outstanding restricted share units granted to our executive officers and certain other individuals as of February 28, 2015 under the Plans adopted by Renren Inc.:

Name	Number of Ordinary Shares Underlying Restricted Share Units Outstanding	Grant Date
Hui Huang	*	May 19, 2014
David K. Chao	*	May 19, 2014
Matthew Nimetz	*	May 19, 2014
Chuanfu Wang	*	May 19, 2014
Ashley Kwok Wai Law	*	May 19, 2014
Ashley Kwok Wai Law	*	July 17, 2014
Ashley Kwok Wai Law	*	October 17, 2014
Ashley Kwok Wai Law	*	January 5, 2015
Lillian Liu	*	May 19, 2014
Miao Cao	*	May 19, 2014
Miao Cao	*	October 17, 2014
He Li	*	May 19, 2014
He Li	*	October 17, 2014
Certain individuals as a group	-	September 23, 2011
Certain individuals as a group	3,570	December 28, 2011
Certain individuals as a group	-	March 22, 2013
Certain individuals as a group	3,073,079	May 19, 2014
Certain individuals as a group	18,014	July 17, 2014
Certain individuals as a group	653,212	October 17, 2014
Certain individuals as a group	23,500	January 20, 2015

* The aggregate beneficial ownership of our company held by the named grantee is less than 1% of our total outstanding shares.

On April 1, 2013, our board of directors authorized Link224 Inc. to adopt the 2013 Share Incentive Plan for issuance and reservation of up to 13,005,529 ordinary shares of Link224 Inc. specifically for employees of our Games segment. On the same date Link224 Inc. granted 11,630,000 options to individuals including Mr. Joseph Chen and Mr. James Jian Liu, with an exercise price US\$0.01 per ordinary share of Link224 Inc. No grantee's aggregate beneficial ownership of the company exceeded 1% of the total outstanding shares of Link224 Inc. As of February 28, 2015, options to purchase 3,683,272 ordinary shares of Link224 Inc. were outstanding under the 2013 Share Incentive Plan.

Principal Terms of 2006, 2008 and 2009 Equity Incentive Plans adopted by Renren Inc.

The principal terms of the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan and the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan are substantially the same. The following paragraphs summarize the principal terms of these three plans and, unless otherwise specified below, the following summary applies to each of these plans.

Types of Awards and Exercise Prices. Three types of awards may be granted under the plans.

Incentive share options. Incentive share options are share options which satisfy the requirements of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The exercise price of an incentive share option must be at least equal to the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant. If an employee, officer or director owns or is deemed to own more than 10% of the combined voting power of all classes of shares and an incentive share option is granted to such person, the exercise price for such incentive share option shall be at least 110% of the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant.

Nonqualified share options. Nonqualified share options are share options which do not satisfy the requirements of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The exercise price of a nonqualified share option may be less than, equal to or greater than the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant.

Restricted share options. Restricted share options are options to purchase ordinary shares which are subject to certain restrictions or limitations set forth in the plans or in the related award agreement, 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 during a restricted period. The exercise price of restricted share options may be determined by the plan administrator in the award agreement.

Plan Administration. The plan administrator is our board of directors or a committee of two or more members of our board. The plan administrator designates the eligible recipients and determines the award type, award period, grant date, performance requirements and such other provisions and terms not inconsistent with the plans in each award agreement.

Award Agreement. Incentive share options, nonqualified share options or restricted share options granted under the plans are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth the terms, provisions, limitations and performance requirements for each grant.

Eligibility. At the discretion of the board of directors, we may grant awards to employees, officers, directors, outside directors or consultants of our company.

Transfer Restriction. Subject to certain exceptions, awards for incentive share options, nonqualified share options and restricted share options may not be transferred, assigned, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise conveyed or encumbered by the award holders.

Term of Awards. Unless otherwise provided in the award agreement by the plan administrator, each option shall expire after ten years from the grant date. If an employee, officer or director owns or is deemed to own more than 10% of the combined voting power of all classes of shares and an incentive share option is granted to such person, such incentive share option shall expire after five years from the grant date.

Vesting Schedule. The plan administrator may determine the vesting schedule and may provide additional vesting conditions in the award agreement to each recipient.

Amendment and Termination. Our board of directors may at any time by resolutions amend the plans, subject to certain exceptions. Unless earlier terminated by the board or directors, the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan will terminate on September 15, 2013, the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan will terminate on September 15, 2013, and the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan will terminate on December 31, 2019. In each case, grants made before the termination date will continue to be effective in accordance with their terms and conditions.

Principal Terms of the 2011 Share Incentive Plan adopted by Renren Inc.

The following paragraphs describe the principal terms of our 2011 Share Incentive Plan:

Types of Awards and Exercise Prices. The plan permits the grant of options to purchase our Class A ordinary shares, restricted shares and restricted share units as deemed appropriate by the plan administrator.

Options. Options provide for the right to purchase a specified number of our Class A ordinary shares at a specified price and usually will become exercisable in the discretion of the plan administrator in one or more installments after the grant date. Options include incentive share options, which are share options which satisfy the requirements of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and non-qualified share options, which do not satisfy these requirements. The exercise price of an option shall be determined by the plan administrator and set forth in the award agreement.

Restricted Shares. A restricted share award is the grant of our Class A ordinary shares which are subject to certain restrictions or limitations set forth in the plan or in the related award agreement. Unless otherwise determined by our plan administrator, a restricted share is nontransferable and may be forfeited or repurchased by us during a restricted period. The exercise price of restricted share options may be determined by the plan administrator in the award agreement.

Restricted Share Units. Restricted share units represent the right to receive our Class A ordinary shares at a specified date in the future. On the maturity date specified by the plan administrator, we will transfer to the participant one unrestricted, fully transferable share for each restricted share unit.

Plan Administration. The plan will be administered by the board of directors or the compensation committee of the board, or a committee of one or more directors to whom the board or the compensation committee shall delegate the authority to grant or amend awards to participants other than senior executives. The plan administrator shall consist of at least two individuals, each of whom qualifies as an independent director. With respect to the awards granted to independent directors, the plan administrator shall be the board of directors. The plan administrator will determine the terms and conditions of each award grant.

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

Eligibility. We may grant awards to our employees, directors and consultants, as determined by our plan administrator.

Term of the Awards. The term of each award grant shall be determined by our plan administrator, provided that the term shall not exceed ten years from the date of the grant.

Vesting Schedule. In general, the plan administrator determines, or the award agreement specifies, the vesting schedule.

Transfer Restrictions. Except as otherwise provided by our plan administrator, an award may not be transferred or otherwise disposed of by a participant other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. Our plan administrator by express provision in the award or an amendment may permit an award (other than an incentive share option) to be transferred to or exercised by certain persons related to the participant.

Amendment and Termination of the Plan. With the approval of our board, our plan administrator may at any time amend, modify or terminate the plan, subject to certain exceptions.

Principal Terms of the 2013 Share Incentive Plan Adopted by Link224 Inc.

The following paragraphs describe the principal terms of our 2013 Share Incentive Plan:

Types of Awards and Exercise Prices. The plan permits the grant of options to purchase the ordinary shares and restricted shares and restricted share units of Link224 Inc. as deemed appropriate by the plan administrator.

Options. Options provide for the right to purchase a specified number of the ordinary shares of Link224 Inc. at a specified price during specified time periods, and usually will become exercisable in the discretion of the plan administrator in one or more installments after the grant date. Options include incentive share options, which are share options which satisfy the requirements of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and non-qualified share options, which do not satisfy these requirements. The exercise price of an option shall be determined by the plan administrator and set forth in the award agreement.

Restricted Shares. A restricted share award is the grant of the ordinary shares of Link224 Inc. which are subject to certain restrictions or limitations set forth in the plan or in the related award agreement. Unless otherwise determined by the plan administrator, a restricted share is nontransferable and may be forfeited or repurchased by Link224 Inc. upon termination of employment or services during the applicable restricted period. The exercise price of restricted share options may be determined by the plan administrator in the award agreement.

Restricted Share Units. Restricted share units represent the right to receive the ordinary shares of Link224 Inc. at a specified date in the future. On the maturity date specified by the plan administrator, Link224 Inc. will transfer to the participant one unrestricted, fully transferable share for each restricted share unit.

Plan Administration. The plan will be administered by the board of directors of Link224 Inc., or a committee with one or more members of the board to whom the board of Link224 Inc. shall delegate with the authority to grant or amend awards to participants other than senior executives. A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum. With respect to the awards granted to independent directors, the plan administrator shall be the board of directors. The plan administrator will determine the terms and conditions of each award grant.

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

Eligibility. The awards may grant to employees, directors and consultants of Link224 Inc. and its subsidiaries, as determined by the plan administrator.

Term of the Awards. The term of each award grant shall be determined by the plan administrator.

Vesting Schedule. In general, the plan administrator determines, or the award agreement specifies, the vesting schedule.

Transfer Restrictions. Except as otherwise provided by the plan administrator, an award may not be transferred or otherwise disposed of by a participant other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. The plan administrator by express provision in the award or an amendment may permit an award (other than an incentive share option) to be transferred to or exercised by certain persons or entities related to the participant.

Amendment and Termination of the Plan. With the approval of our board, the plan administrator may at any time amend, modify or terminate the plan, subject to certain exceptions.

C.

Board Practices

Composition of Board of Directors

Our board of directors currently consists of seven directors. A director is not required to hold any shares in the company by way of qualification. A director may vote with respect to any contract, proposed contract or arrangement in which he is materially interested provided the nature of the interest is disclosed prior to voting. A director may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money, mortgage its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, and issue debentures or other securities whenever money is borrowed or as security for any obligation of the company or of any third party. None of our non-executive directors and independent director appointees has a service contract with us that provides for benefits upon termination of employment. As long as SB Pan Pacific Corporation and its affiliates continue to collectively hold over 50% of the number of our shares held by them as of May 9, 2011, they have the right to appoint one director to serve on our board of directors. Our director, Katsumasa Niki, was appointed by SB Pan Pacific Corporation.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our code of business conduct and ethics provides that our directors and officers are expected to avoid any action, position or interest that conflicts with the interests of our company or gives the appearance of a conflict. Directors and officers have an obligation under our code of business conduct and ethics to advance our company's interests when the opportunity to do so arises.

Duties of Directors

Cayman Islands law does not prescribe by statute the specific duties of directors of Cayman Islands companies and therefore the duties of directors are dictated by common law. Our directors have certain duties of care, diligence and skill as well as a fiduciary duty to act honestly and in good faith in the best interests of our company. Our directors are not required to exhibit in the performance of their duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from persons of their knowledge and experience. Our directors must exercise reasonable care and diligence but will not be liable for errors of judgment and therefore they may rely upon opinions and advice of outsiders but must still exercise their business judgment based upon such advice. The fiduciary relationship of our directors is with our company and our directors therefore do not usually owe a fiduciary duty to an individual shareholder, and instead, they owe a fiduciary duty to our shareholders as a whole. In addition, our directors have a duty to act in good faith, which means they must act bona fide in the interests of our company. Our directors must also use their powers for a proper purpose. If our directors take actions which are within their powers but for purposes other than those for which such powers were conferred, they may be personally liable. Our directors are also required not to put themselves into a position where there is a conflict, actual or potential, between their personal interests and their duties to our company or between their duty to our company and a duty owed to another person. Finally, our directors cannot validly contract, either with one another or with third parties, as to how they shall vote at future meetings of directors. In fulfilling their duty of care to us, our directors must ensure compliance with our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. We have the right to seek damages if a duty owed by our directors is breached.

Terms of Directors and Executive Officers

Our officers are elected by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors. Our directors are not subject to a set term of office and hold office until the next general meeting called for the election of directors and until their successor is duly elected or such time as they die, resign or are removed from office by special resolution or the unanimous written resolution of all shareholders. A director will be removed from office automatically if, among other things, the director (i) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors; or (ii) dies or is found by our company to be or becomes of unsound mind.

Committees of the Board of Directors

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

Audit Committee. Our audit committee consists of Messrs. David Chao and Matthew Nimetz. Mr. Chao is the chairman of our audit committee and our board of directors has determined that Mr. Chao is an audit committee financial expert. Mr. Chao and Mr. Nimetz satisfy the “independence” requirements of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. The audit committee oversees our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements of our company. The audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

- . selecting the independent registered public accounting firm and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by the independent registered public accounting firm;
- . reviewing with the independent registered public accounting firm any audit problems or difficulties and management’s response;
- . reviewing and approving any proposed related party transaction, as defined in Item 404 of Regulation S-K under the Securities Act, involving over US\$120,000 in a single transaction or a series of related transactions;
- . discussing the annual audited financial statements with management and the independent registered public accounting firm;
- . reviewing major issues as to the adequacy of our internal control and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies; and

- meeting separately and periodically with management and the independent registered public accounting firm.

Compensation Committee. Our compensation committee consists of Messrs. Matthew Nimetz and David Chao. Mr. Nimetz is the chairman of our compensation committee. Mr. Nimetz and Mr. Chao satisfy the “independence” requirements of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE. 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 is prohibited from attending any committee meeting during which his compensation is deliberated. The compensation committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing and approving the total compensation package for our chief executive officer;
- reviewing and recommending to the board the compensation of our directors; and

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

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Our corporate governance and nominating committee consists of Messrs. David Chao and Chuanfu Wang, and is chaired by Mr. Chao. Mr. Chao and Mr. Chuanfu Wang satisfy the “independence” requirements of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE. The corporate governance and nominating committee assists the board of directors in identifying 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:

identifying and recommending to the board nominees for election or re-election to the board, or for appointment to fill any vacancy;

- reviewing annually with the board the composition of the board in light of the characteristics of independence, age, skills, experience and availability of service to us;

- identifying and recommending to the board the directors to serve as members of the board’s committees;

advising the board periodically with respect 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 corrective 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.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with each of our executive officers. We may terminate an executive officer's employment for cause, at any time, without notice or remuneration, for certain acts of the officer, including, but not limited to, a conviction or plea of guilty to a felony, willful misconduct to our detriment or a failure to perform agreed duties. We may also terminate an executive officer's employment without cause by a one-month prior written notice. An executive officer may terminate his or her employment with us by a one-month prior written notice for certain reasons, in which case the executive officer is entitled to the same severance benefits as in the situation of termination by us without cause.

Our executive officers have also agreed not to engage in any activities that compete with us, or to directly or indirect solicit the services of our employees, for a period of one year after termination of employment. Each executive officer has agreed to hold in strict confidence any confidential information or trade secrets of our company. Each executive officer also agrees to comply with all material applicable laws and regulations related to his or her responsibilities at our company as well as all material corporate and business policies and procedures of our company.

D. Employees

We had 3,211, 2,442 and 1,602 full-time employees as of December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. The following table sets forth the number of our employees by function as of December 31, 2014:

Functional Area	Number of Employees	% of Total	
Management and administration	203	13	%
Sales and marketing	655	41	%
Operations	88	5	%
Research & development	656	41	%
Total	1,602	100	%

As of December 31, 2014, we had 1,046 employees located in Beijing and 556 employees located in other cities in China.

E. Share Ownership

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares (including Class A ordinary shares represented by our ADSs), as of February 28, 2015, by:

each of our directors and executive officers; and

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

The calculations in the table below are based on 1,021,240,806 ordinary shares outstanding as of February 28, 2015, including 715,852,356 Class A ordinary shares and 305,388,450 Class B ordinary shares. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to our ordinary shares. In computing the number of ordinary shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we have included shares that the person has the right to acquire within 60 days, including through the exercise of any option, warrant or other right or the conversion of any other security. These shares, however, are not included in the computation of the percentage ownership of any other person.

Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned	
Number	% ⁽¹⁾

			% of Voting Power⁽²⁾
Directors and Executive Officers:			
Joseph Chen ⁽³⁾	284,499,595	27.5	48.0
James Jian Liu ⁽⁴⁾	35,961,985	3.5	1.0
Katsumasa Niki ⁽⁵⁾	*	*	*
Hui Huang ⁽⁶⁾	*	*	*
David K. Chao ⁽⁷⁾	90,270,371	8.8	2.4
Matthew Nimetz ⁽⁸⁾	*	*	*
Chuanfu Wang ⁽⁹⁾	*	*	*
Ashley Kwok Wai Law ⁽¹⁰⁾	*	*	*
Lillian Liu ⁽¹⁰⁾	*	*	*
Miao Cao ⁽¹⁰⁾	*	*	*
He Li ⁽¹⁰⁾	*	*	*
All directors and executive officers as a group ⁽¹¹⁾	417,777,736	40.0	51.4
Principal Shareholders:			
SB Pan Pacific Corporation and affiliate ⁽¹²⁾	405,388,451	39.7	43.0
Joseph Chen ⁽³⁾	284,499,595	27.5	48.0
DCM and affiliates ⁽¹³⁾	87,929,871	8.6	2.3

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

(1) For each person and group included in this column, percentage ownership is calculated by dividing the number of ordinary shares beneficially owned by such person or group by the sum of the number of ordinary shares outstanding and the number of ordinary shares such person or group has the right to acquire upon exercise of the share options or warrants within 60 days of February 28, 2015.

(2) For each person and group included in this column, percentage of voting power is calculated by dividing the voting power beneficially owned by such person or group by the voting power with respect to all of our Class A and Class B ordinary shares as a single class. Each holder of our Class B ordinary shares is entitled to ten votes per share and each holder of Class A ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share held by our shareholders on all matters submitted to them for a vote. Subject to certain exceptions, our Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders. Our Class B ordinary shares are convertible at any time by the holder into Class A ordinary shares on a one-for-one basis.

(3) Represents (i) 170,258,970 Class B ordinary shares held by Mr. Joseph Chen, (ii) 100,000,000 Class A ordinary shares held by Mr. Joseph Chen, and (iii) 14,240,625 Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options held by Mr. Chen that are exercisable within 60 days after February 28, 2015. See the two paragraphs following this table for more information on Class A and Class B ordinary shares. The business address of Mr. Chen is 1/F, North Wing, 18 Jiuxianqiao Middle Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100016, People's Republic of China.

(4) Represents (i) 31,365,110 Class A ordinary shares held by Mr. James Jian Liu and (ii) 4,596,875 Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options held by Mr. Liu that are exercisable within 60 days after February 28, 2015. The business address of Mr. Liu is 1/F, North Wing, 18 Jiuxianqiao Middle Road, Chao Yang District, Beijing, 100016, People's Republic of China.

(5) The business address of Mr. Niki is c/o SoftBank Corp., 1-9-1 Higashi-shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105-7303, Japan.

(6) The business address of Ms. Huang is 1/F, North Wing, 18 Jiuxianqiao Middle Road, Beijing, 100016, People's Republic of China.

(7) Represents (i) 1,958,000 Class A ordinary shares held by Mr. David Chao, (ii) 382,500 Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options held by Mr. Chao that are exercisable within 60 days after February 28, 2015 and (iii) 87,929,871 Class A ordinary shares held by DCM and affiliates. DCM Investment Management III, LLC is the general partner of DCM. Mr. David Chao and Mr. Peter W. Moran are the managing members of DCM Investment Management III, LLC. See note 13, below, for more information on the shares held by DCM and affiliates. The

business address of Mr. Chao is 2420 Sand Hill Road, Suite 200, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

(8) The business address of Mr. Nimetz is c/o General Atlantic LLC, 55 East 52 Street, New York, New York 10055.

(9) The business address of Mr. Wang is No. 3009, BYD Road, Pingshan, Shenzhen, 518118, People's Republic of China.

(10) The business address of this individual is 1/F, North Wing, 18 Jiuxianqiao Middle Road, Beijing, 100016, People's Republic of China.

Certain directors and executive officers have been granted options pursuant to our 2006, 2008 and 2009 Equity Incentive Plans and our 2011 Share Incentive Plan. See "Item 6.B—Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Compensation—Equity Incentive Plans."

The number of ordinary shares beneficially owned is as of December 31, 2011, as reported in a Schedule 13G filed by SB Pan Pacific Corporation and SoftBank Corp. on February 14, 2012, and consists of 270,258,971 Class A ordinary shares and 135,129,480 Class B ordinary shares held by SB Pan Pacific Corporation. See the two paragraphs following this table for more information on Class A and Class B ordinary shares. SB Pan Pacific Corporation is a corporation established under the laws of the Federated States of Micronesia, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of SoftBank Corp. SoftBank Corp. is a corporation established under the laws of Japan, and is a public company listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. On January 31, 2011, SoftBank Corp. transferred 2,582,200 series C preferred shares and 402,870,510 series D preferred shares to SB Pan Pacific Corporation, and, immediately prior to the completion of our initial public offering in May 2011, 135,129,480 of these series D preferred shares were converted into Class B ordinary shares on a one-to-one basis and the rest of the preferred shares held by SB Pan Pacific Corporation were converted into Class A ordinary shares on a one-to-one basis. The business address for SB Pan Pacific Corporation is P.O. Box 902, Kolonia, Pohnpei, FSM 96941, and the business address for SoftBank Corp. is 1-9-1 Higashi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-7303, Japan.

The number of ordinary shares beneficially owned is as of December 31, 2011 as reported in a Schedule 13G filed by DCM Ventures (as defined below) and affiliates on February 13, 2012, and consists of (i) 81,768,285 Class A ordinary shares which are directly owned by DCM III, L.P. (“DCM III”), (ii) 2,166,501 Class A ordinary shares which are directly owned by DCM III-A, L.P. (“DCM III-A”) and (iii) 3,995,085 Class A ordinary shares which are directly owned by DCM Affiliates Fund III, L.P. (“Aff III”). We refer to DCM III, DCM III-A and Aff III (13) collectively as “DCM.” DCM Investment Management III, LLC (“GP III”) is the general partner of DCM III, DCM III-A and Aff III and may be deemed to have sole power to vote and dispose these Class A ordinary shares respectively held by DCM III, DCM III-A and Aff III, and Mr. David Chao and Mr. Peter W. Moran, the managing members of GP III, may be deemed to have shared power to vote and dispose these Class A ordinary shares. As set forth in note 6 above, Mr. Chao also owns 1,958,000 Class A ordinary shares. The business address of DCM Ventures is 2420 Sand Hill Road, Suite 200 Menlo Park, CA 94025.

Our ordinary shares are divided into Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Holders of Class A ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share, while holders of Class B ordinary shares are entitled to ten votes per share. We issued Class A ordinary shares represented by our ADSs in our initial public offering in May 2011. Each Class B ordinary share is convertible into one Class A ordinary share at any time by the holder thereof, while Class A ordinary shares are not convertible into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. Upon any transfer of Class B ordinary shares by a holder thereof to any person or entity which is not an affiliate of such holder, such Class B ordinary shares shall be automatically and immediately converted into the equal number of Class A ordinary shares. See “Item 10.B—Additional Information—Memorandum and Articles of Association—Ordinary Shares” for a more detailed description of our Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares.

To our knowledge, as of February 28, 2015, a total of 385,751,202 Class A ordinary shares were held by one record holder in the United States, which was Citibank, N.A., the depository of our ADS program, and 170,258,970 Class B ordinary shares were held by one record holder in the United States. The number of beneficial owners of our ADSs in the United States is likely to be much larger than the number of record holders of our ordinary shares in the United States.

We are not aware of any arrangement that may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of our company. To our knowledge, we are not owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by another corporation, by any foreign government or by any other natural or legal persons, severally or jointly.

For the options granted to our directors, officers and employees, please refer to “Item 6.B—Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Compensation—Equity Incentive Plans.”

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A.

Major Shareholders

Please refer to “Item 6.E. Share Ownership.”

B. Related Party Transactions

Contractual Arrangements with Our Consolidated Affiliated Entities

Please refer to “Item 4.C—Information on the Company—Organizational Structure—Contractual Arrangements with Our Consolidated Affiliated Entities.”

Related Party Transactions with Oak Pacific Holdings and Its Affiliates

The three largest shareholders of Oak Pacific Holdings are Mr. Joseph Chen, our founder, chairman and chief executive officer; James Jian Liu, our director and chief operating officer; and David Chao, our director. Collectively they hold approximately 98.5% of Oak Pacific Holdings. Summarized below are certain transactions our company has had with affiliates of Oak Pacific Holdings in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Gummy Inc.

During 2012, we performed certain payment collection services to Gummy Inc., a subsidiary of Oak Pacific Holdings. These services amounted to approximately US\$1,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012. Gummy Inc. owed our company approximately US\$20,000 and US\$21,000 for payment collection services as of December 31, 2012 and as of December 31, 2013, respectively. During 2014, we licensed certain self-developed games to Gummy Inc. These services amounted to US\$77,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014. As of December 31, 2014, Gummy Inc. owed our company approximately US\$46,000 for these services, which amount was unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

Beijing Qian Xiang Hu Lian Technology Development Co., Ltd.

We performed certain back office services for Beijing Qian Xiang Hu Lian Technology Development Co., Ltd., or Hu Lian, which is a subsidiary of Oak Pacific Holdings. These services included provisions of human resources and accounting services and amounted to US\$0.3 million, US\$0.1 million and US\$0.1 million in 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2014, Hu Lian owed our company US\$0.3 million for these services, which amount was unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

Related Party Transactions with Our Major Shareholder

SBPS

SBPS, an affiliate of SB Pan Pacific Corporation, provided third-party collection services for our subsidiary in Japan in 2012, 2013 and 2014. These services amounted to approximately US\$1.1 million, US\$1.2 million and US\$0.5 million in 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2014, SBPS owed our subsidiary in Japan US\$20,000 for these services, which amount was unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

Related Party Transactions with Our Equity Method Investments

Mapbar Technology Limited

In October 2011, we acquired a 35% equity interest in Mapbar Technology Limited, or Mapbar, and accounted for the investment using equity method as we are able to exercise significant influence over Mapbar. Mapbar performed approximately US\$304,000, US\$299,000 and US\$203,000 of location-based services for our company in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. As of December 31, 2014, our company owed Mapbar US\$37,000 for these services, which amount was unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

Qingting

In October 2013, the Group sold 60% of the equity interest in Qingting to an individual and deconsolidated Qingting as it no longer holds a controlling interest. Qingting provided internet services of approximately US\$0.1 million and US\$0.2 million for our company in 2013 and 2014. As of December 31, 2014, our company owed Qingting nil for these services. During 2014, we provided a loan of US\$0.2 million to Qingting. As of December 31, 2014, Qingting owed our company approximately US\$220,000, which amount was unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

Ying He Hu Dong Technology Development Co., Ltd.

In November 2014, we invested for a 30% equity interest in Ying He Hu Dong Technology Development Co., Ltd, or Ying He Hu Dong, and accounted for the investment using equity method as we are able to exercise significant influence over Ying He Hu Dong. During 2014, Ying He Hu Dong provided game operating services of approximately US\$0.4 million to us. As of December 31, 2014, we owed Ying He Hu Dong approximately US\$266,000 for these services, which amount was unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

Japan Macro Opportunities Offshore Partners, LP

In November 2011, February 2013 and January 2014, we invested US\$20.0 million, US\$20.0 million and US\$40.0 million, respectively in Japan Macro Opportunities Offshore Partners, LP, or JMOOP, which is a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership. The investment was accounted for using equity method accounting. We received capital distributions of US\$19.2 million and US\$84.0 million in the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2014, JMOOP owed us approximately US\$419,000, which amount was unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

Social Finance Inc.

In July 2012, we purchased US\$10.0 million Series 2012-A Senior Secured Refi Loan Notes issued by SoFi Lending Corp., a subsidiary of Social Finance Inc. Oak Pacific Holdings is a shareholder of Social Finance Inc. and our chairman and chief executive officer, Joseph Chen, is a director of Social Finance Inc. The note has a maturity date of July 3, 2032 and a fixed annual interest rate of 4% with no redemption feature. We received monthly payments, including return of principal of US\$414,000, US\$1,353,000 and US\$1,370,000 in 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively, and earned interest of US\$137,000, US\$248,000 and US\$211,000, from SoFi Lending Corp. for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of the note was US\$6,863,000.

In September 2012, we invested US\$49.0 million in newly issued series B preferred shares of Social Finance Inc., concurrently with a group of other investors.

In January 2014, we invested US\$20.8 million in newly issued series D preferred shares of Social Finance Inc., concurrently with a group of other investors.

In January 2015, we invested US\$22.3 million in newly issued series E preferred shares of Social Finance Inc., concurrently with a group of other investors.

The transactions described above were approved by the independent, disinterested members of our board and the audit committee of the board.

Employment Agreement

Please refer to “Item 6.C—Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices—Employment Agreements.”

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See “Item 18. Financial Statements.”

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we have become and may in the future become a party to various legal or administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business, including actions with respect to intellectual property claims, breach of contract claims, labor and employment claims and other matters. Internet media companies are frequently involved in litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights and other allegations based on the content available on their website or services they provide. See “Item 3.D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry—We have been and may continue to be subject to intellectual property infringement claims or other allegations by third parties for services we provide or for information or content displayed on, retrieved from or linked to our website, or distributed to our users, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and prospects.” Although such proceedings are inherently uncertain and their results cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe that the resolution of our current pending matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flow. Regardless of the outcome, however, any litigation can have an adverse impact on us because of defense costs, diversion of management’s attention and other factors.

Dividend Policy

We have not paid in the past any cash dividends on our ordinary shares, and we do not have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business.

As we are a holding company, we rely, in part, on dividends paid to us by our PRC subsidiary for our cash requirements, including funds to pay dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders, service any debt we may incur and pay our operating expenses. In China, the payment of dividends is subject to limitations. PRC laws and regulations currently permit payment of dividends only out of accumulated profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Under current PRC laws and regulations, our PRC subsidiaries are required to set aside at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds until such reserve funds reach 50% of their registered capital. At the discretion of our PRC subsidiary, it may allocate a portion of its after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to staff welfare and bonus funds. These reserves may not be distributed as cash dividends. Further, if 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 payments to us. See “Item 3.D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure and the Regulation of Our Business—We may rely on dividends and other distributions on equity paid by our PRC subsidiary to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. Any limitation on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business.”

Our board of directors has complete discretion on whether to distribute dividends. Even if our board of directors decides to pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant. If we pay any dividends, they will be paid in accordance with Cayman Islands law, which provides, in summary, that dividends may be paid out of profits and/or our share premium account provided that in the case of our share premium account, no such distribution or dividend paid to our shareholders will cause us to be unable to pay our debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of our business. In addition, the Companies Law (2013 Revision) of the Cayman Islands prevents us from offering our shares or securities to individuals within the Cayman Islands, which may limit our ability to distribute a dividend comprised of our shares or other securities. We will pay our ADS holders to the same extent as holders of our ordinary shares, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, including the fees and expenses payable thereunder. See “Description of American Depositary Shares” in our registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011. Cash dividends on our ordinary shares, if any, will be paid in U.S. dollars.

B. Significant Changes

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

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offering and Listing Details

See “—C. Markets”

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

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C.

Markets

Our ADSs, each representing three Class A ordinary shares, have been listed on the NYSE since May 4, 2011 and trade under the symbol “RENN.” The following table provides the high and low trading prices for our ADSs on the NYSE for the periods indicated. The last reported closing price for our ADSs on April 13, 2015 was US\$2.70 per ADS.

	Market Price (US\$)	
	High	Low
Annual High and Low		
2012	7.87	3.00
2013	4.63	2.52
2014	4.79	2.45
Quarterly Highs and Lows		
First Quarter of 2013	4.02	2.85
Second Quarter of 2013	3.46	2.52
Third Quarter of 2013	4.63	2.89
Fourth Quarter of 2013	4.23	2.76
First Quarter of 2014	4.79	3.00
Second Quarter of 2014	3.60	3.12
Third Quarter of 2014	3.65	3.10
Fourth Quarter of 2014	3.53	2.45
First Quarter of 2015	2.80	2.35
Monthly Highs and Lows		
October 2014	3.53	3.06
November 2014	3.49	2.65
December 2014	2.85	2.45
January 2015	2.80	2.52
February 2015	2.76	2.48
March 2015	2.61	2.35
April 2015 (through April 13, 2015)	2.82	2.39

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.

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B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

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

The following are summaries of the material provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and the Companies Law insofar as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares.

Registered Office and Objects

Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands. As set forth in article 3 of our memorandum of association, the objects for which our company is established are unrestricted and we have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the Companies Law (2013 Revision), as amended from time to time, or any other law of the Cayman Islands.

Board of Directors

See “Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Board Practices—Composition of Board of Directors” and “Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Board Practices—Terms of Directors and Executive Officers.”

Ordinary Shares

General. Our ordinary shares are divided into Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Holders of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares have the same rights except for voting and conversion rights. Certificates representing the ordinary shares are issued in registered form. Our shareholders who are non-residents of the Cayman Islands may freely hold and vote their shares.

Dividends. The holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by our board of directors subject to the Companies Law. The Companies Law provides, in summary, that dividends may be paid out of profits and/or our share premium account provided that in the case of our share premium account, no such distribution

or dividend paid to our shareholders will cause us to be unable to pay our debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of our business. In addition, the Companies Law prevents us from offering our shares or securities to individuals within the Cayman Islands which may limit our ability to distribute a dividend comprised of our shares or other securities.

Conversion. Each Class B ordinary share is convertible into one Class A ordinary share at any time by the holder thereof. Class A ordinary shares are not convertible into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. All Class B ordinary shares beneficially owned by a holder and such holder's affiliates will automatically convert into the same number of Class A ordinary shares if the holder and its affiliates collectively own less than 50% of the total shares held by them immediately upon the completion of our initial public offering in May 2011. In addition, upon any transfer of Class B ordinary shares by a holder to any person or entity which is not over 50% owned by, or is not a direct family member of, the original holder, such Class B ordinary shares shall be automatically and immediately converted into an equal number of Class A ordinary shares. Furthermore, if a holder of the Class B ordinary shares transfers Class B ordinary shares to any entities in which the original holder owns over 50% but less than 100%, the number of Class B ordinary shares equal to the product of (X) the total number of Class B ordinary shares so transferred; and (Y) the difference between 100% and the percentage of ownership held by the original holder in the transferee shall be automatically and immediately converted into an equal number of Class A ordinary share.

Voting Rights. In respect of matters requiring shareholders' votes, each Class A ordinary share is entitled to one vote and each Class B ordinary share is entitled to ten votes. In addition, the following matters are subject to the approval by the holders representing a majority of the aggregate voting power of our company, the holders of a majority of total outstanding Class A ordinary shares and, for as long as SB Pan Pacific Corporation and its affiliates collectively own no less than 50% of the total shares held by them immediately upon the completion of our initial public offering, the approval of SB Pan Pacific Corporation: (i) a change of control event, and (ii) election of director(s) to the board at an annual general meeting. In addition, for as long as SB Pan Pacific Corporation and its affiliates collectively own no less than 50% of the total shares held by them immediately upon the completion of our initial public offering, we need to obtain SB Pan Pacific Corporation's approval for the following matters: (i) issuance of ordinary shares, or of securities convertible into or exercisable for ordinary shares, in the aggregate in excess of 10% of the number of all ordinary shares outstanding immediately prior to the issuance of such shares or securities on an as-converted basis in any 12-month period, (ii) acquisition of major assets or business for consideration exceeding 10% of our company market capitalization; (iii) disposals of our material assets with a value exceeding 5% of our company's market capitalization; or (iv) any amendment to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association that specifically adversely affects the rights of SB Pan Pacific Corporation. In addition, for as long as SB Pan Pacific Corporation and its affiliates collectively own no less than 50% of the total shares held by them immediately upon the completion of our initial public offering, SB Pan Pacific Corporation and its affiliates will have the right to collectively appoint one director and the exclusive right to remove such director.

A quorum required for a meeting of shareholders consists of at least one shareholder present in person or by proxy or, if a corporation or other non-natural person, by its duly authorized representative holding not less than an aggregate of one-third of all voting power of the shares in issue. Shareholders' meetings are held annually and may be convened by any one of our directors on its own initiative or upon a request to the directors by shareholders holding in aggregate at least one-third of our voting power of our share capital. Advance notice of at least seven days is required for the convening of our annual general meeting and other shareholders' meetings.

An ordinary resolution to be passed by the shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes attaching to the ordinary shares cast in a general meeting, while a special resolution requires the affirmative vote of no less than two-thirds of the votes cast attaching to the ordinary shares. A special resolution is required for important matters such as an amendment to our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association. Holders of the ordinary shares may effect certain changes by ordinary resolution, including altering the amount of our authorized share capital, consolidating and dividing all or any of our share capital into shares of larger amount than our existing share capital, and canceling any shares.

Transfer of Shares. Subject to the restrictions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, which allows our directors to decline to register a transfer of any share which is not fully paid or on which we have a lien and to decline to recognize an instrument of transfer should it fail to comply with the form prescribed by our board or our transfer agent, any of our shareholders may transfer all or any of his or her ordinary shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or any other form approved by our board, and we will take all steps necessary to ensure that the transferee is entered on the register of members in order for the transfer to be effective. We understand that no further approval by any authority in the Cayman Islands will be required in order for the transfer of shares to be effective.

Liquidation. On a liquidation winding up, distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of ordinary shares. Considerations received by each Class B ordinary share and Class A ordinary share should be the same in any liquidation event. Assets available for distribution among the holders of ordinary shares shall be distributed among the holders of the ordinary shares on a pro rata basis. If our assets available for distribution are insufficient to repay all of the paid-up capital, the assets will be distributed so that the losses are borne by our shareholders proportionally.

Calls on Shares and Forfeiture of Shares. Our board of directors may from time to time make calls upon shareholders for any amounts unpaid on their shares in a notice served to such shareholders at least 14 days prior to the specified time and place of payment. The shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid on the specified time are subject to forfeiture.

Redemption of Shares. The provisions of the Companies Law, in summary, provides that provided our amended and restated articles of association permit it, we may issue shares which are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of our directors or a shareholder. In addition, the Companies Law allows us to purchase our own share, including any redeemable shares. Shares to be purchased or redeemed must be fully paid and there must remain at least one shareholder of the company holding shares. Share re-purchases or redemptions may be funded out of profits, capital or share premium, but to the extent funds other than profits are used, it is statutorily required that we be able to pay our debts as they fall due in our ordinary course of business following such a purchase or redemption. Subject to these provisions, our amended and restated articles of association allow us to issue shares on terms that are subject to either re-purchase by us or redemption, at our option or at the option of the holders, on such terms and in such manner as may be determined by special resolution.

Variations of Rights of Shares. All or any of the special rights attached to any class of shares may, subject to the provisions of our amended and restated articles of association, be varied either with the written consent of the holders of a 75% of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with such previously existing shares.

Inspection of Books and Records. Holders of our ordinary shares will have no general right under Cayman Islands law to inspect or obtain copies of our list of shareholders or our corporate records, with the exception that, pursuant to statutory requirements, any of our creditors or shareholder may inspect our register of mortgages and charges, which includes details of any mortgage and change over our assets. We will provide our shareholders with annual audited financial statements.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. Some provisions of our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association may discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or management that shareholders may consider favorable, including provisions that:

authorize our board of directors to issue preference shares in one or more series and to designate the price, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of such preference shares without any further vote or action by our shareholders; and

establish advance notice requirements for nominating board of directors nominees or for proposing matters that can be acted on by shareholders at annual shareholder meetings.

However, under Cayman Islands law, our directors may only exercise the rights and powers granted to them under our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association for a proper purpose and for what they honestly believe in good faith to be in the best interests of our company.

Rights of Non-resident or Foreign Shareholders. There are no limitations imposed by our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association on the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights on our shares. In addition, there are no provisions in our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

C.

Material Contracts

For the two years immediately preceding the date of this annual report, we have not entered into any material contracts, other than in the ordinary course of business or those described in “Item 4. Information on the Company” or elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F.

D.

Exchange Controls

The Cayman Islands currently has no exchange control restrictions. See also “Item 4.B—Information on the Company—Business Overview—Regulation—Regulations on Foreign Exchange.”

E.

Taxation

The following discussion of the material Cayman Islands, PRC and United States federal income tax consequences of an investment in our Class A ordinary shares or ADSs is based upon laws and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this annual report, all of which are subject to change. This discussion does not deal with all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in the Class A ordinary shares or ADSs, such as the tax consequences under U.S. state, local and other tax laws. To the extent that the discussion relates to matters of Cayman Islands tax law, it is the opinion of Maples and Calder, our Cayman Islands counsel, and to the extent it relates to PRC tax law, it is the opinion of TransAsia Lawyers, our PRC counsel.

Cayman Islands Taxation

We are an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands currently levies no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty. There are no other taxes likely to be material to us levied by the Government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties which may be applicable on instruments executed in, or brought within the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties that are applicable to any payments made to or by our company.

People's Republic of China Taxation

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, and 100% of our equity interests in our PRC subsidiaries are held indirectly through our offshore holding companies. Our business operations are principally conducted through our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities. The Enterprise Income Tax Law provides that China-sourced income of foreign enterprises, such as dividends paid by a PRC subsidiary to its overseas parent that is not a PRC resident enterprise and has no establishment in the PRC, will normally be subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of 10%. Under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, enterprises established under the laws of jurisdictions outside China with their “de facto management bodies” located within China may be considered to be PRC tax resident enterprises for tax purposes. If we are considered a PRC tax resident enterprise under the above definition, then our global income will be subject to PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25%.

The implementation rules of the Enterprise Income Tax Law provide that (i) if the enterprise that distributes dividends is domiciled in the PRC, or (ii) if gains are realized from transferring equity interests of enterprises domiciled in the PRC, then such dividends or capital gains are treated as China-sourced income. It is not clear how “domicile” may be interpreted under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, and it may be interpreted as the jurisdiction where the enterprise is a tax resident. Therefore, if we are considered as a PRC tax resident enterprise for tax purposes, any dividends we pay to our overseas shareholders or ADS holders as well as gains recognized by such shareholders or ADS holders from the transfer of our shares or ADSs may be regarded as China-sourced income and as a result become subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%.

See “Item 3.D—Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Discontinuation of any of the preferential tax treatments or imposition of any additional taxes could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a discussion of the principal United States federal income tax considerations relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares by a U.S. Holder (as defined below) that acquires our ADSs or ordinary shares and holds our ADSs or ordinary shares as “capital assets” (generally, property held for investment) under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). This discussion is based upon existing United States federal tax law, including the Code, its legislative history, existing, temporary and proposed regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, all of which are 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, financial institutions, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, broker-dealers, traders in securities that elect mark-to-market treatment, partnerships (or other entities treated as partnerships for United States federal income tax purposes) and their partners and tax-exempt organizations (including private foundations), holders who are not U.S. Holders, holders who own (directly, indirectly or constructively) 10% or more of our voting stock, holders who acquire their ADSs or ordinary shares pursuant to any employee share option or otherwise as compensation, investors that will hold their ADSs or ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction for United States federal income tax purposes, or investors that have a functional currency other than the United States dollar), all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below. In addition, this discussion does not discuss any United States federal estate, gift or alternative minimum tax consequences or any non-United States, state or local tax considerations. Each U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state, local and non-United States income and other tax considerations of an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares.

General

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or ordinary shares that is, for United States federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes) created in, or organized under the law of, the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has otherwise validly elected to be treated as a United States person under the Code.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or ordinary shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If a U.S. Holder is a partner of a partnership holding our ADSs or ordinary shares, the U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares.

Our company is a corporation organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. As such, our company believes that it is not a United States corporation for United States federal income tax purposes. Under certain provisions of the Code and regulations, however, if pursuant to a plan (or a series of related transactions), a non-United States corporation such as our company acquires substantially all of the assets of a United States corporation, and after the acquisition 80% or more of the stock (by vote or value) of the non-United States corporation (excluding stock issued in a public offering related to the acquisition) is owned by former shareholders of the United States corporation by reason of their ownership of the United States corporation, the non-United States corporation will be considered a United States corporation for United States federal income tax purposes. Based on our analysis of the facts related to our corporate restructuring in 2005 and 2006, we do not believe that we should be treated as a United States corporation for United States federal income tax purposes. However, as there is no direct authority on how the relevant rules of the Code might apply to us, our company’s conclusion is not free from doubt. Therefore, our conclusion may be challenged by the United States tax authorities and a finding that we owe additional United States taxes could substantially reduce the value of your investment in our company. You are urged to consult your tax advisor concerning the income tax consequences of purchasing, holding or disposing of ADSs or ordinary shares if we were to be treated as a United States domestic corporation for United States federal income tax purposes. The remainder of this discussion assumes that our company is treated as a non-United States corporation for United States federal income tax purposes.

The discussion below assumes that the representations contained in the deposit agreement are true and that the obligations in the deposit agreement and any related agreement have been and will be complied with in accordance with the terms thereof.

For United States federal income tax purposes, a U.S. Holder of ADSs will be treated as the beneficial owner of the underlying shares represented by the ADSs.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

A non-United States corporation, such as our company, will be a “passive foreign investment company,” or “PFIC,” for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, if either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, cash and assets readily convertible into cash are categorized as a passive asset and the company’s unbooked intangibles are taken into account. Passive income is any income that would be foreign personal holding company income under the Code, including dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities, net gains from the sale or exchange of property producing such income, net gains from commodity transactions, net foreign currency gains and income from notional principal contracts. We will be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets and earning a proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, more than 25% (by value) of the stock.

Although the law in this regard is unclear, we treat Qianxiang Tiancheng and Renren Games as being owned by us for United States federal income tax purposes, not only because we exercise effective control over the operation of such entities but also because we are entitled to substantially all of their economic benefits, and, as a result, we consolidate their results of operations in our consolidated financial statements. If it were determined, however, that we were not the owner of the above entities for United States federal income tax purposes, then we would likely be treated as a PFIC even if we would not otherwise have been treated as a PFIC for that particular year.

We believe we were a PFIC for the taxable years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014. Our PFIC status for the current taxable year will not be determinable until after the close of the current taxable year. Because we currently hold, and expect to continue to hold, a substantial amount of cash and other passive assets and, because, as a public company, the value of our assets for this purpose is determined in part by reference to the market prices of our ADSs and outstanding ordinary shares, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the current or any future taxable year. Under circumstances where revenues from activities that produce passive income significantly increase relative to our revenues from activities that produce non-passive income or where we determine not to deploy significant amounts of cash for active purposes, our risk of being a PFIC for the particular year may substantially increase.

If we are a PFIC, our ADSs or ordinary shares generally will continue to be treated as shares in a PFIC for all succeeding years during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, unless we cease to be a PFIC and the U.S. Holder makes a “deemed sale” election with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares. If you make a deemed sale election, you will be deemed to have sold the ADSs or ordinary shares you hold at their fair market value as of the last day of the last year during which we were a PFIC (the “termination date”). Any gain from such deemed sale would be subject to the consequences described below under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules.” You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding our possible status as a PFIC as well as the benefit of making a deemed sale election.

Dividends

If we are not a PFIC, any cash distributions (including the amount of any PRC tax withheld) paid on our ADSs or ordinary shares out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles, will generally be includible in the gross income of a U.S. Holder as dividend income on the day actually or constructively received by the U.S. Holder, in the case of ordinary shares, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs. Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits on the basis of United States federal income tax principles, any distribution paid will generally be treated as a “dividend” for United States federal income tax purposes. A non-corporate U.S. Holder that is the recipient of dividend income generally will be subject to tax on dividend income from a “qualified foreign corporation” at the 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 listed on the NYSE, which is an established securities market in the United States, and our ADSs are readily tradable. Thus, we believe that dividends we pay on our ADSs will meet the conditions required for the reduced tax rates. Since we do not expect that our ordinary shares will be listed on an established securities market, we do not believe that dividends we pay on our ordinary shares that are not represented by ADSs will meet the conditions required for these reduced tax rates. Dividends received on our ADSs or ordinary shares will not be eligible for the dividend received deduction allowed to corporations.

In the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, a U.S. Holder may be subject to PRC withholding taxes on dividends paid on our ADSs or ordinary shares. In such case, we may, however, be eligible for the benefits of the United States-PRC income tax treaty. If we are eligible for such benefits, dividends we pay on our ordinary shares, regardless of whether such shares are represented by our ADSs, would be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation applicable to qualified dividend income, as discussed above.

Dividends generally will be treated as income from foreign sources for United States foreign tax credit purposes and generally will constitute passive category income. 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 ordinary shares. A U.S. Holder who does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign tax withheld, may instead claim a deduction, for United States federal income tax purposes, in respect of such withholdings, but only for a year in which such U.S. Holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

If we are a PFIC, the rules described above would generally only apply to distributions that were not “excess distributions” received by a U.S. Holder who does not make a mark-to market election (described below).

Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares

If we are not a PFIC, a U.S. Holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in such ADSs or ordinary shares. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term if the ADSs or ordinary shares have been held for more than one year and will generally be United States source gain or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. Capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Holders derived from capital assets held for more than one year are currently eligible for reduced rates of taxation. In the event that gain from the disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares is subject to tax in the PRC, such gain may be treated as PRC source gain under the United States-PRC income tax treaty. The deductibility of a capital loss is subject to limitations. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences if a foreign withholding tax is imposed on a disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares, including the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, and unless the U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election (as described below), the U.S. Holder will generally be subject to special 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% of the average annual distributions paid in the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares), and (ii) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of ADSs or ordinary shares. Under the PFIC rules:

the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares;

the amounts 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; and

the amount allocated to each of the other taxable years would be subject to tax at the highest rate of tax in effect for the applicable class of taxpayer for such year and would be increased by an additional tax equal to interest on the resulting tax deemed deferred with respect to each such other taxable year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares and any of our non-United States subsidiaries is also a PFIC, such U.S. Holder would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of each such non-United States subsidiary that is a PFIC (each such subsidiary, a lower-tier PFIC) and would be subject to the rules described above on certain distributions by a lower-tier PFIC and a disposition of shares of a lower-tier PFIC even though such U.S. Holder would not receive the proceeds of those distributions or dispositions. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

As an alternative to the foregoing rules, a U.S. Holder of “marketable stock” in a PFIC is permitted to make a mark-to-market election with respect to our ADSs, but not our ordinary shares, provided that our ADSs remain listed on the NYSE and are regularly traded. We anticipate that our ADSs should qualify as being regularly traded, but no assurances may be given in this regard. If a U.S. Holder makes a valid mark-to-market election, the U.S. Holder will generally (i) include as ordinary income for each taxable year that we are a PFIC the excess, if any, of the fair market value of ADSs held at the end of the taxable year over the adjusted tax basis of such ADSs and (ii) deduct as an ordinary loss the excess, if any, of the adjusted tax basis of the ADSs over the fair market value of such ADSs held at the end of the taxable year, but 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 a mark-to-market election in respect of a corporation classified as a PFIC and such corporation ceases to be classified as a PFIC, the U.S. Holder will not be required to take into account the gain or loss described above during any period that such corporation is not classified as a PFIC. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election, any gain such U.S. Holder recognizes upon the sale or other disposition of our ADSs will be treated as ordinary income and any 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. In the case of a U.S. Holder who has held ADSs or ordinary shares during any taxable year in respect of which we were a PFIC and continues to hold such ADSs or ordinary shares (or any portion thereof) and has not previously made a mark-to-market election, but who is considering making a mark-to-market election, special tax rules may apply relating to purging the PFIC taint of such ADSs or ordinary shares through the use of a “deemed sale” election, as discussed above under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations.”

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

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

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

Medicare Tax

Recently enacted legislation generally imposes a 3.8% tax on a portion or all of the net investment income of certain individuals with a modified adjusted gross income of over \$200,000 (or \$250,000 in the case of joint filers or

\$125,000 in the case of married individuals filing separately) and on the undistributed net investment income of certain estates and trusts. For these purposes, “net investment income” generally includes interest, dividends (including dividends paid with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares), annuities, royalties, rents, net gain attributable to the disposition of property not held in a trade or business (including net gain from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of an ADS or ordinary share) and certain other income, reduced by any deductions properly allocable to such income or net gain. U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the applicability of this tax to their income and gains in respect of their investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividend payments with respect to the ADSs or ordinary shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of our ADSs or ordinary shares may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and possible United States backup withholding. Backup withholding will not apply, however, to a U.S. Holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and makes other required certifications, or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. U.S. Holders that are required to establish their exempt status generally must provide such certification on IRS Form W-9. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the United States information reporting and backup withholding rules.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against a U.S. Holder’s United States federal income tax liability, and a U.S. Holder generally may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by timely filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS and furnishing any required information.

Individual U.S. Holders and certain entities may be required to submit to the IRS certain information with respect to their beneficial ownership of the ADSs or ordinary shares, if such ADSs or ordinary shares are not held on their behalf by a financial institution. Penalties are also imposed if an individual U.S. Holder is required to submit such information to the IRS and fails to do so.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We previously filed with the SEC our registration statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-173548), as amended, including the prospectus contained therein, to register our Class A ordinary shares. We have also filed with the SEC a related registration statement on Form F-6 (Registration No. 333-173515) to register the ADSs.

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. Reports and other information, when so filed, may be accessed on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. Copies of reports and other information may also be inspected without charge and may be obtained at prescribed rates at the public reference facilities maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission 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. 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 Citibank, N.A, the depository of our ADSs, 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. We will file our

annual report on Form 20-F, including our audited financial statements, with the SEC. Our annual report on Form 20-F can be accessed on the SEC's website as well the investor relations section of our website. Investors may request a hard copy of our annual report, free of charge, by contacting us.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Foreign Exchange Risk

Substantially all of our revenues and expenses are denominated in RMB. We had a loss of US\$1.8 million on foreign currency deposit in 2012, a gain of US\$1.5 million in 2013 and a loss of US\$2.3 million in 2014, which were primarily related to the exchange rate fluctuation of our RMB deposit during the year.

To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. Although our exposure to foreign exchange risks is generally limited, the value of your investment in 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 our ADSs are traded in U.S. dollars.

The value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar and other currencies is affected by changes in China's political and economic conditions and by China's foreign exchange policies, among other things. In July 2005, the PRC government changed its decades-old policy of pegging the value of the RMB to the U.S. dollar, and the RMB appreciated more than 20% against the U.S. dollar over the following three years. Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation halted and the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. After June 2010, the RMB began to appreciate against the U.S. dollar again, although there have been some periods when it has lost value against the U.S. dollar, as it did for example during 2014. 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, including U.S. dollars we received from our initial public offering, into RMB for capital expenditures and working capital and other business purposes, 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 RMB into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or ADSs, strategic acquisitions or investments or 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. As of December 31, 2014, we had RMB-denominated cash and term deposits totaling US\$148.8 million and U.S. dollar-denominated cash and term deposits totaling US\$528.3 million.

Interest 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, and derivative contracts on Japanese yen interest rates that we have invested in solely for our own treasury investment purposes and not related to our business operating activities.

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.

As of the date of this annual report, we have a total of seven swaption contracts on Japanese yen interest rates outstanding with expiration dates ranging from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016, for which we paid a total of US\$14.5 million in premiums. Upon the maturity date of a swaption contract, if the prevailing rate for Japanese yen interest rate swaps is higher than the strike rate of the contract, then we will have the right to enter into an underlying swap and immediately receive an amount with reference to the discounted cash flows of the underlying swap as settlement of the contract; otherwise, the contract will expire unexercised and we will lose the premium paid for the contract. Other than interest rate swaption contracts, in March 2014 we also invested in one swap contract on Japanese yen interest rates, for which we pay fixed rate of 0.2025% and receive floating rate of 6 months Japanese Yen Libor for a notional of 72 billion Japanese Yen from March 27, 2015 to March 26, 2016.

The table below set out the quantitative analysis of the swaptions and swap contracts outstanding as of the date of this annual report, that are subjected to interest risk and for treasury investment purposes:

	Expected Maturity		Premium	Fair Value
	2015	2016		
	(Contract notional, in JPY or \$ million)			
Interest rate swaption on Japanese yen interest rate				
Pay 2.75%, Receive variable rate of 20 years swap rate	—	30,000	3.2	0.9
Pay 3.0%, Receive variable rate of 20 years swap rate	100,000	40,000	5.6	0.9
Pay 3.5%, Receive variable rate of 20 years swap rate	—	30,000	1.7	0.3
Pay 4.0%, Receive variable rate of 30 years swap rate	—	58,000	4.0	0.8
Interest rate swap on Japanese yen interest rate				
Pay 0.2025%, Receive floating rate of 6 months JPY Libor	55,233	16,767	—	(0.4)

Inflation

Since our inception, inflation in China has not materially impacted our results of operations. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the year-over-year percent changes in the consumer price index for December 2012, 2013 and 2014 were increases of 2.5%, 2.5% and 1.5%, respectively. Although we have not been materially affected by inflation in the past, we may be affected if China experiences higher rates of inflation in the future.

Equity Price Risk

Our exposure to equity price risk primarily relates to the changes in market value of our short-term investments and derivative contracts in options of listed stocks. We have invested in these investments solely for our own treasury purposes and not related to our business operating activities.

As of the date of this annual report, we have a total of seven call option contracts on a Hong Kong listed stock of expiration dates in May and October 2015, for which we paid a total of US\$23.4 million in premiums. The fair market value of these contracts as of the date of this annual report is approximately US\$25.7 million.

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

Citibank, N.A., is the depositary of our ADS program. Set forth below is a summary of fees holders of our ADSs may be required to pay for various services the depositary may provide:

Service	Fee
Issuance of ADSs	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS issued
Cancellation of ADSs	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS canceled
Distribution of cash dividends or other cash distributions	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held
Distribution of ADSs pursuant to stock dividends, free stock distributions or exercise of rights	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held
Distribution of securities other than ADSs or rights to purchase additional ADSs	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held
Depositary services	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held on the applicable record date(s) established by the depositary
Transfer of ADRs	US\$1.50 per certificate presented for transfer

As an ADS holder you will also be responsible to pay certain fees and expenses incurred by the depositary and certain taxes and governmental charges such as:

fees for the transfer and registration of Class A ordinary shares charged by the registrar and transfer agent for the Class A ordinary shares in the Cayman Islands (i.e., upon deposit and withdrawal of Class A ordinary shares);

expenses incurred for converting foreign currency into U.S. dollars;

expenses for cable, telex and fax transmissions and for delivery of securities;

taxes and duties upon the transfer of securities (i.e., when Class A ordinary shares are deposited or withdrawn from deposit); and

fees and expenses incurred in connection with the delivery or servicing of Class A ordinary shares on deposit.

Depository fees payable upon the issuance and cancellation of ADSs are typically paid to the depository by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) receiving the newly issued ADSs from the depository and by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) delivering the ADSs to the depository for cancellation. The brokers in turn charge these fees to their clients. Depository fees payable in connection with distributions of cash or securities to ADS holders and the depository services fee are charged by the depository to the holders of record of ADSs as of the applicable ADS record date.

The depository fees payable for cash distributions are generally deducted from the cash being distributed. In the case of distributions other than cash (such as stock dividends and rights distributions), the depository charges the applicable fee to the ADS record date holders concurrent with the distribution. In the case of ADSs registered in the name of the investor (whether certificated or uncertificated in direct registration), the depository sends invoices to the applicable record date ADS holders. In the case of ADSs held in brokerage and custodian accounts (via DTC), the depository generally collects its fees through the systems provided by DTC (whose nominee is the registered holder of the ADSs held in DTC) from the brokers and custodians holding ADSs in their DTC accounts. The brokers and custodians who hold their clients' ADSs in DTC accounts in turn charge their clients' accounts the amount of the fees paid to the depository.

The fees and charges ADS holders may be required to pay may vary over time and may be changed by us and by the depository. ADS holders will receive prior notice of such changes.

Fees and Other Payments Made by the Depository to Us

The depositary has agreed to reimburse us for certain expenses we incur that are related to establishment and maintenance of the ADS program, including investor relations expenses and exchange application and listing fees. There are limits on the amount of expenses for which the depositary will reimburse us, but the amount of reimbursement available to us is not related to the amounts of fees the depositary collects from investors. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, we received approximately US\$2.5 million, US\$1.1 million and nil, respectively, net of applicable withholding taxes in the United States, from the depositary as reimbursement for our expenses incurred in connection with the establishment and maintenance of the ADS program.

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

See “Item 10. Additional Information—Ordinary Shares” for a description of the rights of securities holders, which remain unchanged.

Use of Proceeds

The following “Use of Proceeds” information relates to the registration statement on Form F-1, as amended (File Number 333-173548) (the “F-1 Registration Statement”) in relation to (i) our initial public offering of 42,898,711 ADSs representing 128,696,133 Class A ordinary shares, and the underwriters’ full exercise of their option to purchase from us an additional 7,965,000 ADSs representing 23,895,000 Class A ordinary shares, at an initial offering price of US\$14.00 per ADS, and (ii) an aggregate of 23,571,426 Class A ordinary shares which we sold in a private placement (the “concurrent private placement”) at a price of US\$4.67 per Class A ordinary share to a group of unrelated third-party investors consisting of entities affiliated with Alibaba Group, China Media Capital and CITIC Securities concurrently with, and subject to, the completion of our initial public offering. Our initial public offering and the concurrent private placement closed in May 2011. Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC were the representatives of the underwriters for our initial public offering.

We received net proceeds of approximately US\$777 million from our initial public offering and the concurrent private placement. For the period from May 4, 2011, the date the F-1 Registration Statement was declared effective by the SEC, to December 31, 2014, we used net proceeds from our initial public offering and the concurrent private placement primarily as follows:

US\$3.2 million, US\$11.1 million and US\$92.2 million used in operating activities during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

US\$79.8 million in the acquisition of 56.com;

US\$69.8 million for an equity investment in Social Finance, Inc.;

US\$26.6 million for a long-term investment in Mapbar Technology Limited;

US\$80.0 million for a long-term investment in Japan Macro Opportunities Offshore Partners, LP;

US\$240.9 million for share repurchases;

US\$32.1 million for a property purchased in Shanghai;

US\$35.0 million for an equity investment in shares and warrants issued by Snowball Finance Inc.;

·US\$17.2 million and US\$10.0 million for equity investment in Rise Companies Corp and Fundrise, L.P. respectively;

· US\$18.1 million for an equity investment in Eall Technology Limited; and

· US\$12.4 million for an equity investment in Koolray Vision Inc.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and acting 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 this evaluation, our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and acting chief financial officer, has concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in by 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 acting 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 Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-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 for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of a company's assets, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that a company's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of a company's management and directors, and (3) 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.

Due to 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 and procedures may deteriorate.

As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules as promulgated by the SEC, our management assessed the effectiveness of our company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014 using criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our management has concluded that our company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2014.

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

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To The Board Of Directors And Shareholders Of Renren Inc.

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Renren Inc. (the “Company”), its subsidiaries, its variable interest entity (“VIEs”) and its VIEs’ subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Group's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Group's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, the Group maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements, and financial statements schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014 of the Group and our report dated April 16, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP
Beijing, the People's Republic of China
April 16, 2015

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report, a significant deficiency was identified related to the monitoring of the formal documentation of the board's preapproval for certain

long-term investments in 2014. Accordingly, we established monitoring control in fiscal year 2015 to ensure that we properly conduct and document the formal board resolutions on preapproval for investments. We believe these actions could remedy the deficiency.

Except for the significant deficiency identified above, there were no other significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Management, including our chief executive officer and our acting chief financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system cannot provide absolute assurance due to its inherent limitations; it is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. A control system also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of such limitations, disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting cannot prevent or detect all misstatements, whether unintentional errors or fraud. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process, therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Item 16. Reserved

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that Mr. David Chao, an independent director (under the standards set forth in Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act) qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert.”

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

Our board has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that provides that our directors and officers are expected to avoid any action, position or interest that conflicts with the interests of our company or gives the appearance of a conflict. Directors and officers have an obligation under our code of business conduct and ethics to advance our company’s interests when the opportunity to do so arises. We have posted a copy of our code of business conduct and ethics on our website at <http://www.renren-inc.com>.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

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

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2014
	(In thousands of US\$)	
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	1,255.5	1,230.0

“Audit fees” means the aggregate fees billed or payable for professional services rendered by our independent (1) auditors in connection with the audit of our consolidated financial statements or the review of our interim consolidated financial statements required for statutory or regulatory filings.

All audit and non-audit services provided by our independent auditors must be pre-approved by our audit committee.

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

Not applicable.

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

On June 28, 2013, we announced that our board of directors had authorized a new share repurchase program for 12 months from June 28, 2013 to June 27, 2014. During this 12-month period, our company was authorized, but not obligated, to repurchase up to US\$100 million of our ADSs. By the completion of this share repurchase program on June 27, 2014, our company had purchased a total of 22,208,923 ADSs at an aggregate consideration of US\$69.3 million.

The following table sets forth information about our repurchases made in the year 2014 under the share repurchase program described in the paragraph above.

Period	Total Number of ADSs Purchased	Average Price Paid per ADS (US\$)	Total Number of ADSs Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Dollar Value of ADSs that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (US\$)
Month #1 (January 1, 2014 — January 31, 2014)	3,709,317	\$ 3.29	3,709,317	63,096,465
Month #2 (February 1, 2014 — February 28, 2014)	2,731,894	\$ 3.34	2,731,894	53,959,767
Month #3 (March 1, 2014 — March 31, 2014)	1,148,893	\$ 2.89	1,148,893	50,638,187
Month #4 (April 1, 2014 — April 30, 2014)	3,308,796	\$ 3.44	3,308,796	39,261,984
Month #5 (May 1, 2014 — May 31, 2014)	2,663,771	\$ 3.23	2,663,771	30,659,529
Month #6 (June 1, 2014 — June 28, 2014)	—	—	—	30,659,529
Total	13,562,671	\$ 3.29	13,562,671	

On May 21, 2014, we announced that our board of directors authorized a new share repurchase program for 12 months from June 28, 2014 to June 27, 2015. During this 12-month period, our company is authorized, but not obligated, to repurchase up to US\$100 million of our ADSs.

The following table sets forth information about our repurchases made in the year 2014 under the share repurchase program described in the paragraph above.

Period	Total Number of ADSs Purchased	Average Price Paid per ADS (US\$)	Total Number of ADSs Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan or Program	Maximum Dollar Value of ADSs that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plan or Program (US\$)
Month #1 (June 28, 2014 — July 27, 2014)	265,970	\$ 3.31	265,970	99,120,355

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Month #2 (July 28, 2014 — August 27, 2014)	149,465	\$ 3.14	149,465	98,650,467
Month #3 (August 28, 2014 — September 27, 2014)	3,638,803	\$ 3.41	3,638,803	86,226,942
Month #4 (September 28, 2014 — October 27, 2014)	5,412,366	\$ 3.32	5,412,366	68,251,410
Month #5 (October 28, 2014 — November 27, 2014)	696,872	\$ 3.43	696,872	65,861,538
Month #6 (November 28, 2014 — December 31, 2014)	3,183,232	\$ 2.68	3,183,232	57,317,182
Total	13,346,708	\$ 3.20	13,346,708	

In addition, during the course of the administration of our equity incentive plans, we have, from time to time, canceled or repurchased restricted shares or other securities held by employees or other participants of our equity incentive plans.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

Section 303A.12(a) of the NYSE Listed Company Manual requires each listed company's chief executive officer to certify to the NYSE each year that he or she is not aware of any violation by the company of NYSE corporate governance listing standards. We are a Cayman Islands company, and our chief executive officer is not required under applicable Cayman Islands law to make such a certification. Pursuant to the exception granted to foreign private issuers under Section 303A.00 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, we have followed our home country practice in this regard and have not in the past submitted the certification set forth in Section 303A.12(a) of the NYSE Listed Company Manual.

Section 303A.07(a) of the NYSE Listed Company Manual requires the audit committee to have a minimum of three members. We are a Cayman Islands company, and our audit committee is not required under applicable Cayman Islands law to have a minimum of three members. Pursuant to the exception granted to foreign private issuers under Section 303A.00 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, we have followed our home country practice in this regard and our audit committee may have fewer than three members.

Other than the requirements discussed above, there are no significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those followed by domestic listed companies as required under the NYSE Listed Company Manual.

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 Renren Inc. and its subsidiaries and consolidated affiliated entities are included at the end of this annual report.

In accordance with Regulation S-X Rule 3-09, the following documents of Japan Macro Opportunities Offshore Partners, L.P are included at the end of this annual report:

- financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012;
- financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and independent auditors' report; and

financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and independent auditors' report.

Item 19. Exhibits

Exhibit Number **Description of Document**

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1.1 | Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011). |
| 2.1 | Specimen American depository receipt of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011). |
| 2.2 | Specimen Class A ordinary share certificate of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011). |
| 2.3 | Deposit Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2011, by and among the Registrant, Citibank, N.A., as depository, and the holders of the American Depositary Receipts (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (file no. 333-177366), filed with the SEC on October 18, 2011). |
| 2.4 | Amended and Restated Investors' Rights Agreement between the Registrant and other parties therein, dated as of April 4, 2008, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011). |

Exhibit Number Description of Document

- 2.5 Form of Registration Rights Agreement between the Registrant and other parties therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
- 4.1 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
- 4.2 2008 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
- 4.3 2009 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
- 4.4 2011 Share Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
- 4.5 Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its directors and officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
- 4.6 Form of Employment Agreement between the Registrant and the officers of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
- 4.7 Business Operations Agreement, dated as of December 23, 2010, between Qianxiang Shiji, Qianxiang Tiancheng and the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
- 4.8 Amended and Restated Equity Option Agreements, dated as of December 23, 2010, between Qianxiang Shiji and the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
- 4.9 Amended and Restated Equity Interest Pledge Agreements, dated as of December 23, 2010, between Qianxiang Shiji and the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
- 4.10 Power of Attorney, dated as of December 23, 2010, by the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
- 4.11 Spousal Consents, dated as of December 23, 2010, by the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).

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4.12 Amended and Restated Loan Agreements, dated as of December 23, 2010, between Qianxiang Shiji and the shareholders of Qianxiang Tiancheng (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).

4.13 Amended and Restated Exclusive Technical Service Agreement, dated as of December 23, 2010, between Qianxiang Shiji and Qianxiang Tiancheng (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.14	Amended and Restated Intellectual Property Right License Agreement, dated as of December 23, 2010, between Qianxiang Shiji and Qianxiang Tiancheng (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
4.15	Loan Agreement, dated November 30, 2012, between Renren Games Network Technology Development (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and Chuan He (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.28 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).
4.16	Loan Agreement, dated November 30, 2012, between Renren Games Network Technology Development (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and James Jian Liu (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.29 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).
4.17	Business Operations Agreement, dated November 30, 2012, between Renren Games Network Technology Development (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shanghai Renren Games Technology Development Co., Ltd., Chuan He and James Jian Liu (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.30 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).
4.18	Proxy Agreement and Power of Attorney, dated November 30, 2012, between Renren Games Network Technology Development (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shanghai Renren Games Technology Development Co., Ltd., Chuan He and James Jian Liu (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.31 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).
4.19	Spousal Consent issued by Jianghao Leng, as the lawful spouse of Chuan He, and Yan Chen, as the lawful spouse of James Jian Liu, both dated November 30, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.32 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).
4.20	Exclusive Technology Support and Technology Service Agreement, dated November 30, 2012, between Renren Games Network Technology Development (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Renren Games Technology Development Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.33 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).
4.21	Intellectual Property Right License Agreement, dated November 30, 2012, between Renren Games Network Technology Development (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Renren Games Technology Development Co., Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.34 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).
4.22	Equity Interest Pledge Agreement, dated November 30, 2012, between Renren Games Network Technology Development (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and Chuan He (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.35 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).
4.23	Equity Interest Pledge Agreement, dated November 30, 2012, between Renren Games Network Technology Development (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and James Jian Liu (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.36 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).

4.24 Equity Option Agreement, dated November 30, 2012, between Renren Games Network Technology Development (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and Chuan He (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.37 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.25	Equity Option Agreement, dated November 30, 2012, between Renren Games Network Technology Development (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and James Jian Liu (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.38 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).
4.26	Link224 Inc. 2013 Share Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.39 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 23, 2013).
4.27	Share Purchase Agreement by and among the Registrant, Nuomi Holdings Inc. and Baidu Holdings Limited, dated as of August 23, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.27 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 29, 2014).
4.28	Share Purchase Agreement by and among the Registrant, Nuomi Holdings Inc. and Baidu Holdings Limited, dated as of January 22, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.28 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 29, 2014).
4.29	Power of Attorney, dated December 4, 2013, by Huang Hui (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.32 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 29, 2014).
4.30	Power of Attorney, dated December 4, 2013, by Liu Jian (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.33 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 29, 2014).
4.31	Spousal Consent issued by Jonathan Gentile Anderson, as the lawful spouse of Huang Hui, and Chen Yan, as the lawful spouse of Liu Jian, both dated December 4, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.34 to our annual report on Form 20-F (file no. 001-35147), filed with the SEC on April 29, 2014).
4.32*	Loan Agreement, dated May 22, 2014, between Beijing Jingwei Sinan Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Jing Yang
4.33*	Loan Agreement, dated May 22, 2014, between Beijing Jingwei Sinan Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Jian Liu
4.34*	Business Operations Agreement, dated May 22, 2014, by and among Beijing Jingwei Sinan Information Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Jingwei Zhihui Information Technology Co., Ltd., Jing Yang and Jian Liu
4.35*	Power of Attorney, dated May 22, 2014, by Jing Yang
4.36*	Power of Attorney, dated May 22, 2014, by Jian Liu
4.37*	English translation of Spousal Consents, by Joseph Chen, as the lawful spouse of Jing Yang, and Yan Chen, as the lawful spouse of James Jian Liu, both dated May 22, 2014
4.38*	Exclusive Technology Support and Technology Service Agreement, dated May 22, 2014, between Beijing Jingwei Sinan Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing Jingwei Zhihui Information Technology Co., Ltd.

- 4.39* Intellectual Property Right License Agreement, dated May 22, 2014, between Beijing Jingwei Sinan Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing Jingwei Zhihui Information Technology Co., Ltd.
- 4.40* English translation of Equity Interest Pledge Agreement, dated May 22, 2014, between Beijing Jingwei Sinan Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Jing Yang
- 4.41* English translation of Equity Interest Pledge Agreement, dated May 22, 2014, between Beijing Jingwei Sinan Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Jian Liu

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.42*	Equity Option Agreement, dated May 22, 2014, between Beijing Jingwei Sinan Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Jing Yang
4.43*	Equity Option Agreement, dated May 22, 2014, between Beijing Jingwei Sinan Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Jian Liu
4.44*	English translation of Framework Purchase Agreement, dated October 28, 2014, by and among the Registrant, Beijing Wole Information Technology Co., Ltd., Jian Liu, Hui Huang, Guanzhou Qianjun Internet Technology Co., Ltd. and Tianjin Jinhua Media Co., Ltd.
4.45*	English translation of Amendment to Framework Purchase Agreement, dated December 1, 2014, by and among the Registrant, Beijing Wole Information Technology Co., Ltd., Jian Liu, Hui Huang, Guanzhou Qianjun Internet Technology Co., Ltd. and Tianjin Jinhua Media Co., Ltd.
4.46*	English translation of Business Cooperation Agreement, dated December 1, 2014, by and among Beijing Wole Information Technology Co., Ltd., Guanzhou Qianjun Internet Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Qianxiang Wangjing Technology Development Co., Ltd. and Tianjin Jinhua Media Co., Ltd.
4.47*	English translation of Service Agreement, dated December 1, 2014, by and among Beijing Wole Information Technology Co., Ltd., Guanzhou Qianjun Internet Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Qianxiang Wangjing Technology Development Co., Ltd. and Tianjin Jinhua Media Co., Ltd.
8.1*	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
11.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (file no. 333-173548), as amended, initially filed with the SEC on April 15, 2011).
12.1*	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
12.2*	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.1**	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2**	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
15.1*	Consent of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP
15.2*	Consent of TransAsia Lawyers
15.3*	Consent of Maples and Calder
15.4*	Consent of Deloitte & Touche

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

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Exhibit Number Description of 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.

Renren Inc.

By: /s/ Joseph Chen

Name: Joseph Chen

Title: Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief
Executive officer

Dated: April 16, 2015

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FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014

RENREN INC.

Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014

RENREN INC.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF RENREN INC.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Renren Inc., and its subsidiaries, its variable interest entities and the subsidiaries of variable interest entities (collectively the "Group") as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity (deficit) and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, and the related financial statement schedule included in Schedule I. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Group's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to such consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Group's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated April 16, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Group's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP

Beijing, the People's Republic of China

April 16, 2015

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RENREN INC.**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands of US dollars, except share data and per share data, or otherwise noted)**

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2014
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 154,308	\$ 183,025
Term deposits	492,699	494,065
Short-term investments	301,995	29,384
Accounts and notes receivable (net of allowances of \$1,143 and \$2,946 as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively)	15,958	18,044
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	34,080	37,638
Amounts due from related parties	62,411	1,047
Deferred tax assets-current	628	-
Equity method investment- current	60,508	-
Total current assets	1,122,587	763,203
Property and equipment, net	58,560	43,690
Intangible assets, net	27,397	2
Goodwill	61,407	-
Long-term investments	107,842	320,414
Deferred tax assets-noncurrent	1,109	-
Other non-current assets	6,784	21,844
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,385,686	\$ 1,149,153

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable (including accounts payable of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Renren Inc. of \$9,002 and \$5,176 as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively)	\$ 10,170	\$ 5,501
Accrued expenses and other payables (including accrued expenses and other payables of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Renren Inc. of \$29,463 and \$16,324 as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively)	33,314	24,094
Amounts due to related parties (including amount due to a related party of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Renren Inc. of \$178 and \$303 as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively)	61,062	303
Deferred revenue and advance from customers (including deferred revenue and advance from customers of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Renren Inc. of \$8,003 and \$6,212 as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively)	8,639	6,917
Income tax payable (including income tax payable of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Renren Inc. of \$2,066 and \$3,165 as of December 31, 2013 and 2014,	2,077	9,229

respectively)		
Total current liabilities	115,262	46,044
Long-term liabilities:		
Other non-current liabilities (including other non-current liabilities of the Consolidated VIE's without recourse to Renren Inc. of \$156 and \$nil as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively)	156	730
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$115,418	\$46,774

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RENREN INC.**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS - continued****(In thousands of US dollars, except share data and per share data, or otherwise noted)**

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2014
Commitments and contingency (Note 22)		
Equity:		
Class A ordinary shares, \$0.001 par value, 3,000,000,000 shares authorized, 789,976,372 and 720,040,971 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively	\$790	\$720
Class B ordinary shares, \$0.001 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 305,388,450 and 305,388,450 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively	305	305
Additional paid-in capital	1,285,283	1,224,393
Accumulated deficit	(197,726)	(137,266)
Statutory reserves	6,712	6,712
Accumulated other comprehensive income	174,781	7,774
Total Renren Inc. shareholders' equity	1,270,145	1,102,638
Noncontrolling interest	123	(259)
Equity	1,270,268	1,102,379
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$1,385,686	\$1,149,153

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

RENREN INC.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(In thousands of US dollars, except share data and per share data, or otherwise noted)**

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Net revenues	\$ 154,827	\$ 147,947	\$ 82,954
Cost of revenues	49,794	54,280	47,972
Gross profit	105,033	93,667	34,982
Operating expenses:			
Selling and marketing	47,926	62,198	38,340
Research and development	71,558	77,956	50,675
General and administrative	33,577	49,275	51,429
Impairment of intangible assets	-	208	714
Impairment of goodwill	-	-	46,864
Restructuring cost	-	3,475	6,354
Total operating expenses	153,061	193,112	194,376
Loss from operations	48,028	99,445	159,394
Other income	2,446	1,039	636
Exchange (loss) gain on offshore bank accounts	(1,769)	1,476	(2,277)
Interest income	20,029	12,778	12,677
Realized gain on short-term investments	4,317	56,022	139,265
Impairment of short-term investments	-	(2,098)	-
Impairment of equity method investments	-	(23,025)	-
Loss before provision of income tax and earnings (loss) in equity method investments and noncontrolling interest, net of tax	(23,005)	(53,253)	(9,093)
Income tax (expenses) benefit	(1,384)	3,980	(6,517)
(Loss) before earnings (loss) in equity method investments and noncontrolling interest, net of tax	(24,389)	(49,273)	(15,610)
Earnings (loss) in equity method investments, net of tax	(7,471)	20,317	49,015
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(31,860)	(28,956)	33,405
Discontinued operations:			
Loss from the operations of the discontinued operations, net of tax benefits of \$464, \$3,473 and \$321 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively	(43,193)	(40,068)	(30,809)
Gain on deconsolidation of the subsidiaries, net of tax of \$nil for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively	-	132,665	489
Gain on disposal of equity method investment, net of tax expense of \$nil, \$nil and \$6,027 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively	-	-	56,993
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax expense (benefits) of \$(464), \$(3,473) and \$5,706 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively	(43,193)	92,597	26,673

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Net income (loss)	(75,053)	63,641	60,078
Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest	27	92	382
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Renren Inc.	(31,833)	(28,864)	33,787
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Renren Inc.	(43,193)	92,597	26,673
Net income (loss) attributable to Renren Inc.	\$(75,026)	\$63,733	\$60,460

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RENREN INC.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS - continued****(In thousands of US dollars, except share data and per share data, or otherwise noted)**

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Net income (loss) per share:			
Net income (loss) per share from continuing operations attributable to Renren Inc. shareholders:			
Basic	\$ (0.03	) \$ (0.03	) \$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ (0.03	) \$ (0.03	) \$ 0.03
Net income (loss) per share from discontinued operations attributable to Renren Inc. shareholders:			
Basic	\$ (0.04	) \$ 0.08	\$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ (0.04	) \$ 0.08	\$ 0.03
Net income (loss) per share attributable to Renren Inc. shareholders:			
Basic	\$ (0.07	) \$ 0.06	\$ 0.06
Diluted	\$ (0.07	) \$ 0.06	\$ 0.06
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating net income (loss) per share from continuing operations attributable to Renren Inc. shareholders:			
Basic	1,151,659,545	1,118,091,879	1,059,446,436
Diluted	1,151,659,545	1,118,091,879	1,067,631,709
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating net income (loss) per share from discontinued operations attributable to Renren Inc. shareholders:			
Basic	1,151,659,545	1,118,091,879	1,059,446,436
Diluted	1,151,659,545	1,130,739,922	1,067,631,709

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

RENREN INC.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME****(In thousands of US dollars, except share data and per share data, or otherwise noted)**

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Net income (loss)	\$(75,053)	\$63,641	\$60,078
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation	1,289	4,805	(5,039)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale investments, net of tax of \$nil for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively	32,374	183,932	13,223
Transfer to statements of operations of realized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax of \$nil for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively	(1,283)	(55,768)	(175,191)
Transfer to statements of operations as a result of other-than-temporary impairment of short-term investments, net of tax of \$nil	-	2,098	-
Other comprehensive (loss) income	32,380	135,067	(167,007)
Comprehensive (loss) income	(42,673)	198,708	(106,929)
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	27	92	382
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Renren Inc.	\$(42,700)	\$198,800	\$(106,547)

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RENREN INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(In thousands of US dollars, except share data and per share data, or otherwise noted)

	Class A ordinary shares		Class B ordinary shares		Treasury shares		Additional paid-in capital	Subscriptions receivable	Accumulated deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at January 1, 2012	770,912,350	\$771	398,763,450	\$399	(18,267,684)	\$(25,597)	\$1,407,059	-	\$(183,228)	\$
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,897	-	-	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(75,026)	
Provision of statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,205)	
Exercise of share option and restricted shares vesting	13,189,706	13	3,916,667	4	-	-	3,571	-	-	
Repurchase of ordinary shares	(54,253,314)	(54)	-	-	(54,253,314)	(76,131)	1,100	-	-	
Advances to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,605)	-	-	
Cancellation of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	72,520,998	101,728	(101,728)	-	-	
Acquisition 35% noncontrolling interest in Qingting	-	-	-	-	-	-	(250)	-	-	
Share subscription receivables of JiehunChina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(229)	-	
Balance at December 31, 2012	729,848,742	\$730	402,680,117	\$403	-	-	\$1,319,044	\$(229)	\$(261,459)	\$

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Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,138	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,733
Exercise of share option and restricted shares vesting	16,763,199	17	2,708,333	2	-	-	4,013	-	-
Repurchase of ordinary shares	(56,635,569)	(57)	-	-	-	-	(55,517)	-	-
Transfer Class B shares to Class A shares	100,000,000	100	(100,000,000)	(100)	-	-	-	-	-
Bad debt provision of share subscription receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	-
Receipt of repayment from shareholder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,605	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2013	789,976,372	\$790	305,388,450	\$305	-	-	\$1,285,283	-	\$(197,726) \$
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,604	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,460
Exercise of share option and restricted shares vesting	10,792,736	11	-	-	-	-	2,748	-	-
Repurchase of ordinary shares	(80,728,137)	(81)	-	-	-	-	(87,242)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	720,040,971	\$720	305,388,450						