

Autohome Inc.
Form 424B4
November 20, 2014
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Filed Pursuant to 424(b)(4)
Registration No. 333-199862

PROSPECTUS

8,500,000 American Depositary Shares

Autohome Inc.

Representing 8,500,000 Class A Ordinary Shares

Autohome Inc. is offering 1,650,000 American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, and the selling shareholders named in this prospectus are offering an aggregate of 6,850,000 ADSs. Each ADS represents one Class A ordinary share, par value US\$0.01 per share. We will not receive any proceeds from the ADSs sold by the selling shareholders.

Our ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, under the symbol ATHM. On November 19, 2014, the closing trading price for our ADSs, as reported on the NYSE, was US\$43.26 per ADS.

We are an emerging growth company under applicable U.S. federal securities laws and are eligible for reduced public company reporting requirements.

Investing in our ADSs involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 15.

PRICE US\$42.50 PER ADS

| Price to | Underwriting Discounts and | Proceeds to the Company | Proceeds to the Selling Shareholders |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|

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| | Public | Commissions ⁽¹⁾ | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Per ADS | US\$42.50 | US\$1.70 | US\$40.80 | US\$40.80 |
| Total | US\$361,250,000 | US\$14,450,000 | US\$67,320,000 | US\$279,480,000 |

(1) See Underwriting for a description of the compensation payable to the underwriters.

We and the selling shareholders have granted the underwriters the right to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,256,852 additional ADSs to cover over-allotments.

The Securities and Exchange Commission and state securities regulators have not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The underwriters expect to deliver the ADSs to purchasers on November 25, 2014.

Deutsche Bank Securities

Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C.

(in alphabetical order)

November 19, 2014

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or in any related free writing prospectus that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We and the selling shareholders are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, the ADSs only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of the ADSs.

We have not taken any action to permit a public offering of the ADSs outside the United States or to permit the possession or distribution of this prospectus outside the United States. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus must inform themselves about and observe any restrictions relating to the offering of the ADSs and the distribution of the prospectus outside the United States.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information and financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to this summary, we urge you to read the entire prospectus carefully, especially the risks of investing in our ADSs discussed under Risk Factors, before deciding whether to buy our ADSs. This prospectus contains information based on data published by iResearch Consulting Group, or iResearch. We refer to this data as the iResearch Public Data. This prospectus also contains information from a report commissioned by us and conducted by iResearch, or the iResearch Commissioned Report.

Our Business

We are the leading online destination for automobile consumers in China. Through our two websites, *autohome.com.cn* and *che168.com*, and our mobile applications, we deliver comprehensive, independent and interactive content to automobile buyers and owners. *Autohome.com.cn* ranked first among China's automotive websites and automotive channels of internet portals in terms of average daily unique visitors, average daily time spent per user and average daily page views in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, based on the iResearch Public Data. In the same period, *autohome.com.cn* accounted for approximately 46% of the total time that China's internet users spent viewing online automotive information, more than three times that of our closest competitor, according to the iResearch Public Data. The number of average daily unique users who access our websites via mobile devices and the number of average daily unique users of our mobile applications amounted to approximately 4.0 million and 2.9 million, respectively, in September 2014. We have developed a strong and well-recognized brand. Our (Autohome) brand has been the most searched automotive-related keyword during substantially the entire period since July 2011 on *Baidu.com*, the leading Chinese language internet search engine.

Our ability to reach a large and engaged user base of automobile consumers has made us a preferred platform for automakers and dealers to conduct their advertising campaigns. We generate substantially all of our revenues from online advertising services and dealer subscription services. We have a high penetration rate in the automaker market, with approximately 80% of over 80 automakers operating in China having advertised on our websites in each of 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014. In addition, a large and rapidly growing number of dealers are purchasing our advertising services and subscription services, through which they showcase and market their inventories on our websites.

We believe our focus on user experience, innovation and high-quality content distinguishes us from our competitors and is the foundation for our long-term success. Content we provide to our users includes:

Professionally produced content. We have a dedicated editorial team focused on serving consumers throughout the automobile ownership life cycle. We conduct independent and professional evaluations of vehicle models from our users' perspective, rather than relying only on information provided by automakers. In the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we published a daily average of over 500 articles, 1,500 photos and 18 video clips.

User generated content. We have the largest and most active online community of automotive consumers in China, with over 11.1 million registered users and over 1,700 user forums as of September 30, 2014, and an average of over 3.5 million daily unique visitors to our user forums in the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Automobile library. We have one of the most comprehensive online automobile libraries in China with over 18,000 vehicle model configurations and over 2.6 million photos as of September 30, 2014. We believe our automobile library covers all passenger car models released in China since 2005.

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Automobile listing information. We feature extensive and up-to-date listings of both new and used automobiles on our websites. As of September 30, 2014, we had over 3.3 million new automobile listings and approximately 1.8 million used automobile listings in our database.

Our professionally produced and user generated content, comprehensive automobile library and extensive automobile listing information have attracted a large and engaged user base. This, in turn, represents a highly relevant audience that is receptive to automotive advertising. We believe that this user base, together with our nationwide advertising platform, targeted advertising solutions and value-added services, has led to our rapid growth and has laid the foundation for our continuing success.

We develop our business model and technology platforms to provide services for the complete consumer automobile ownership life cycle. We have built a successful online automotive media and transaction platform that captures critical stages of the sales funnel, starting from product awareness, to purchase desire initiation and sales leads generation. We are further developing our business model to include the generation of actual sales. For instance, in June 2014 we launched Autohome Mall, an online transaction platform that we believe will allow us to be a long-term transaction facilitator as we develop our transaction business. We have also been leveraging our comprehensive platform to capture additional revenue opportunities in used car sales and aftermarket services, such as automobile maintenance and replacement.

We have experienced significant revenue growth while maintaining profitability. Our net revenues increased from RMB433.2 million in 2011 to RMB732.5 million in 2012 and RMB1,216.5 million (US\$201.0 million) in 2013, representing a CAGR of 67.6%. Our net revenues increased by 67.8% from RMB830.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB1,393.8 million (US\$227.1 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Our income from continuing operations increased from RMB135.4 million in 2011 to RMB212.9 million in 2012 and RMB456.2 million (US\$75.4 million) in 2013, representing a CAGR of 83.5%. Our net income increased by 49.7% from RMB333.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB499.1 million (US\$81.3 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Our Industry

The online automotive advertising market in China has achieved rapid growth as a result of the concurrent development of China's automotive and internet industries. China is the world's largest passenger car market as measured by sales volume of new cars in 2013, according to LMC Automotive, a third-party industry research firm. The number of new passenger cars sold in China is expected to grow from 16.6 million units in 2013 to 21.1 million units by 2015, representing a CAGR of 12.7%, according to LMC Automotive. At the same time, China has the largest internet population in the world, which increased from 298.0 million in 2008 to 632.0 million as of June 2014, according to the China Internet Network Information Center, or the CNNIC. China's growing population of automobile consumers increasingly relies on the internet as a source of automotive information. As a result, China's automotive websites and automotive channels of internet portals have experienced rapid user growth. According to the iResearch Public Data, average daily unique visitors to automotive websites and automotive channels of internet portals increased from 5.8 million in December 2008 to 24.8 million in December 2013. The aggregate time spent by internet users in China visiting automotive websites and automotive channels of internet portals increased from 20.9 million hours in December 2008 to 94.9 million hours in December 2013, according to the iResearch Public Data. The number of monthly page views of automotive websites and automobile channels of internet portals in China increased from 1.5 billion in December 2008 to 8.6 billion in December 2013, according to the iResearch Public Data.

Automakers and dealers have therefore increasingly used the internet for brand advertising and product promotions. According to the iResearch Commissioned Report, automakers and their franchise dealers spent

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RMB3,410 million in 2010 on online advertising in China, which increased to RMB7,039 million in 2013, representing a CAGR of 27.3%. This growth outpaced their spending on traditional media, including television, print and radio, which increased at a CAGR of 6.8% during the same period, according to the iResearch Commissioned Report. We expect that spending on online advertising will continue to grow at a more rapid pace than spending on traditional media in the future.

Automotive websites have increased their share of total online automotive advertising spending. Online advertising spending on automotive websites accounted for 39.9% of total online advertising expenditures by automaker and dealer advertisers in 2013, increasing from 32.3% in 2010, according to the iResearch Commissioned Report. We expect that revenue growth of automotive websites will continue to be driven by growth in new and used car sales as well as growth in sales of related products and services.

Our Strengths

We believe that the following competitive strengths contribute to our success and differentiate us from our competitors:

the leading online destination for automobile consumers in China with strong brand recognition;

user-centric and innovative culture driving a superior user experience;

comprehensive and high-quality content creating strong network effects;

highly effective online automotive media platform; and

professional and proven management team backed by a strong strategic shareholder.

Our Strategies

Our goal is to become China's leading online automotive media and transaction platform. We intend to achieve this goal by implementing the following strategies:

continue to attract and retain automobile consumers;

enhance user engagement;

increase our share of wallet from automakers;

further monetize our dealer network; and

leverage our leading position to support our mobile internet business, develop our transaction business and other opportunities and explore used car services.

Our Challenges

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The successful execution of our strategies is subject to risks and uncertainties related to our business and industry, including those relating to our ability to:

adapt to changes in the rapidly evolving automotive and online advertising industries in China;

respond effectively to competitive pressures;

anticipate user preferences and develop new products and services to attract and retain users and automaker and dealer advertisers;

manage our expansion and new business initiatives and monetize our mobile internet business effectively; and

conduct our marketing activities cost-effectively.

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In addition, we are subject to risks and uncertainties related to our corporate structure and doing business in China, including risks associated with:

our control of our variable interest entities, which is based upon contractual arrangements rather than equity ownership and may be subject to regulatory uncertainties; and

our ability to maintain various operating licenses and permits and to make registrations and filings necessary for us to operate our business, including those associated with providing internet content.

See Risk Factors and other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties associated with our business and investing in our ADSs.

Corporate History and Structure

Autohome Inc., or Autohome, was incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands under its former name, Sequel Limited, in June 2008 and adopted its current name in October 2011. Shortly after its inception, in June 2008, Autohome acquired all of the equity interests of the following entities:

Cheerbright International Holdings Limited, or Cheerbright, a British Virgin Islands company that operates *autohome.com.cn*, which was launched in 2005;

Norstar Advertising Media Holdings Limited, or Norstar, a Cayman Islands Company that, among other businesses, operated *che168.com*, which was launched in 2004; and

China Topside Limited, or China Topside, a British Virgin Islands company.

Our largest shareholder is Telstra Holdings Pty Limited, or Telstra Holdings, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Telstra Corporation Limited, the leading diversified telecommunications company in Australia and a Fortune Global 500 company.

To sharpen our business focus on the automotive industry, we completed a corporate reorganization in 2011 by spinning off subsidiaries that were not involved in our core business. In March 2011, we completed the transfer of the *che168.com* business from Norstar to Cheerbright. In June 2011, we contributed our entire equity interests in Norstar and China Topside to Sequel Media Inc., or Sequel Media, our Cayman Islands subsidiary. We then immediately distributed shares of Sequel Media to our shareholders.

PRC laws and regulations currently limit foreign ownership of companies that engage in internet and advertising services. We therefore conduct our operations in China primarily through contractual agreements between our wholly-owned PRC subsidiary, Beijing Cheerbright Technologies Co., Ltd., or Autohome WFOE, and each of the three groups of entities and individuals (i) Beijing Autohome Information Technology Co., Ltd., or Autohome Information, shareholders of Autohome Information and three subsidiaries of Autohome Information: Beijing Shengtuo Hongyuan Information Technology Co., Ltd., or Hongyuan Information, Beijing Shengtuo Chengshi Advertising Co., Ltd., or Chengshi Advertising, and Beijing Shengtuo Autohome Advertising Co., Ltd., or Autohome Advertising, (ii) Shanghai You Che You Jia Advertising Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Advertising, and shareholders of Shanghai Advertising, and (iii) Guangzhou You Che You Jia Advertising Co., Ltd, or Guangzhou Advertising, and shareholders of Guangzhou Advertising.

These contractual arrangements enable us, through Autohome WFOE, to:

exercise effective control over these entities;

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receive substantially all of the economic benefits of these entities; and

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have exclusive options to purchase all of the equity interests in these entities when and to the extent permitted under PRC law. As a result of these contractual arrangements, we, through Autohome WFOE, are the primary beneficiary of these three groups of entities and treat them as our variable interest entities, or VIEs, under the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. We have consolidated the financial results of the VIEs in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

There are certain risks associated with conducting our operations through contractual arrangements. For example, if the PRC government determines 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 and advertising 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. Our contractual arrangements with our VIEs may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership. Any failure by our VIEs or their shareholders to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements with them would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. For a detailed description of the risks associated with our corporate structure and the contractual arrangements underlying our corporate structure, see Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure.

In October 2013, our wholly-owned subsidiary in Hong Kong, Autohome (Hong Kong) Limited, or Autohome HK, acquired Prbrownies Marketing Limited, a Hong Kong advertising and marketing company which we renamed Autohome Media Limited, or Autohome Media, in March 2014. Autohome Media has engaged in advertising business outside the PRC for more than three years, and is therefore qualified to directly invest in a PRC company providing advertising services in accordance with PRC laws. Autohome Media has established subsidiaries in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Tianjin. We are gradually migrating our advertising business from our VIEs to Autohome Media and its subsidiaries, a transition we expect to complete in the next two to three years.

In December 2013, we completed our initial public offering of 8,993,000 ADSs, representing 8,993,000 Class A ordinary shares, and our ADSs were listed on the NYSE under the symbol ATHM.

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The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure as of the date of this prospectus:

- (1) The three individuals are James Zhi Qin, our director and chief executive officer, Xiang Li, our director and president, and Zheng Fan, our vice president. Each of these three individuals is also a beneficial owner of our company and a PRC citizen. James Zhi Qin, Xiang Li and Zheng Fan hold 8%, 68% and 24%, respectively, of the equity in each of Autohome Information, Shanghai Advertising and Guangzhou Advertising.

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Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 10th Floor Tower B, CEC Plaza, 3 Dan Ling Street, Haidian District, Beijing, 100080, China. Our telephone number at this address is (+86) 10-5985-7001. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at the office of Codan Trust Company (Cayman) Limited, Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands.

Investors should submit any inquiries to the address and telephone number of our principal executive offices. Our corporate website is www.autohome.com.cn. The information contained on this website is not a part of this prospectus. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Law Debenture Corporate Services Inc. located at 400 Madison Avenue, 4th Floor, New York, New York 10017.

Our Dual-class Shareholding Structure

Our authorized share capital consists of (i) 99,931,211,060 Class A ordinary shares with a par value of US\$0.01 each and (ii) 68,788,940 Class B ordinary shares with a par value of US\$0.01 each. As of October 24, 2014, we had 39,335,859 Class A ordinary shares and 68,788,940 Class B ordinary shares issued and outstanding. Holders of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares have the same rights except for conversion and voting rights. Each Class B ordinary share is convertible into one Class A ordinary share at any time, while Class A ordinary shares cannot be converted into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. Each Class A ordinary share is entitled to one vote. When the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra Holdings and/or its affiliates, or Telstra, constitutes no less than 51% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, each Class B ordinary share is entitled to one vote; when the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra drops below 51% but is no less than 39.3% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, each Class B ordinary share will carry such number of votes that would result in the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra carrying, in the aggregate, 51% of the voting rights represented by all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares; when the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra drops below 39.3% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, all Class B ordinary shares will be automatically converted into the same number of Class A ordinary shares.

Telstra Holdings will convert 6,600,000 of its Class B ordinary shares into an equal number of Class A ordinary shares and will sell such Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs in this offering, assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs. Telstra is and is expected to continue to be our controlling shareholder immediately after the completion of this offering and will hold 62,188,940 Class B ordinary shares, which will represent 56.7% of our aggregate voting rights, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs. We are, and expect to continue to be immediately after the completion of this offering, a controlled company as defined under the NYSE Listed Company Manual.

Conventions that Apply to This Prospectus

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

ADSs are to our American depositary shares, each of which represents one Class A ordinary share;

China or the PRC are to the People's Republic of China, excluding, for the purpose of this prospectus only, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan;

ordinary shares refer to the Class A and Class B ordinary shares of Autohome Inc., par value US\$0.01 per share;

RMB and Renminbi are to the legal currency of China;

US\$ or U.S. dollars refer to the legal currency of the United States;

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we, us, our company and our are to Autohome Inc., its predecessors, subsidiaries and VIEs;

average daily unique visitors refers to the number of different IP addresses from which a website is visited during each day in a given period, averaged over the days in the period;

average daily unique visitors on mobile applications refers to different IDs visiting any of our mobile applications during each day in a given period, averaged over the days in the period;

average daily time spent per user refers to the aggregate time spent on a website by a user in a period divided by the number of days the user visited that website, and such calculation result is further averaged for all the users that have visited that website in that period. A web page opened for less than three seconds is excluded; time spent on a web page after two hours is treated as inactive time and is excluded from the calculation; and

average daily page views refers to the aggregate number of web pages on a website viewed by all users during a period, divided by the number of days in that period. A web page opened for less than three seconds is excluded from the number of page views.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, all information in this prospectus assumes no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional ADSs.

Implications of Being an Emerging Growth Company

As a company with less than US\$1.0 billion in revenues for our last fiscal year, we qualify as an emerging growth company pursuant to the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other requirements that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include exemption from the auditor attestation requirement under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404, in the assessment of the emerging growth company's internal control over financial reporting. The JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company does not need to comply with any new or revised financial accounting standards until such date that a private company is otherwise required to comply with such new or revised accounting standards. However, we have elected to opt out of this provision and, as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards as required when they are adopted for public companies. This decision to opt out of the extended transition period under the JOBS Act is irrevocable.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (a) the last day of our fiscal year during which we have total annual gross revenues of at least US\$1.0 billion; (b) December 31, 2018; (c) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than US\$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt; or (d) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, which would occur if the market value of our ADSs that are held by non-affiliates exceeds US\$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter. Once we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will not be entitled to the exemptions provided in the JOBS Act discussed above.

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The Offering

| | |
|---|--|
| Offering price | US\$42.50 per ADS. |
| ADSs offered by us | 1,650,000 ADSs (or 2,500,000 ADSs if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs in full). |
| ADSs offered by the selling shareholders | 6,850,000 ADSs (or 7,256,852 ADSs if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs in full). |
| Total ADSs offered | 8,500,000 ADSs (or 9,756,852 ADSs if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs in full). |
| ADSs outstanding immediately after this offering | 37,177,952 ADSs (or 38,427,952 ADSs if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs in full). |
| Ordinary shares outstanding immediately after this offering | 109,774,799 shares (or 110,624,799 shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs in full), par value US\$0.01 per share, comprised of (i) 47,585,859 Class A ordinary shares (or 48,835,859 Class A ordinary shares in total if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs in full) and (ii) 62,188,940 Class B ordinary shares (or 61,788,940 Class B ordinary shares in total if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs in full). |
| The ADSs | Each ADS represents one Class A ordinary share, par value US\$0.01 per share. |

The depositary will hold the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs. You will have the rights provided in the deposit agreement.

We do not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. If, however, we declare dividends on our ordinary shares, the depositary will pay you the cash dividends and other distributions it receives on our Class A ordinary shares, after deducting its fees and expenses in accordance with the terms set forth in the deposit agreement.

You may turn in your ADSs to the depositary in exchange for Class A ordinary shares. The depositary will charge you fees for any exchange.

We may amend or terminate the deposit agreement without your consent. If you continue to hold your ADSs, you agree to be bound by the deposit agreement as amended.

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To better understand the terms of the ADSs, you should carefully read the Description of American Depositary Shares section of this

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prospectus. You should also read the deposit agreement, which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement that includes this prospectus.

Option to purchase additional ADSs

We and the selling shareholders have granted to the underwriters an option, exercisable within 30 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,256,852 additional ADSs.

Use of proceeds

We plan to use the net proceeds of this offering primarily for general corporate purposes, which may include investment in our product development including new content and business initiatives, further enhancing our mobile technologies, sales and marketing activities, including efforts to promote our brand, working capital, capital expenditure, and other general and administrative matters. We may also use a portion of these proceeds for the acquisition of, or investment in, businesses, technologies or strategic alliances that complement our business, although we have no present commitments or agreements to enter into any acquisitions or investments.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of ADSs by the selling shareholders.

Lock-up

We, our directors, executive officers and the selling shareholders have agreed with the underwriters not to sell, transfer or dispose of any ADSs, ordinary shares or similar securities for a period of 90 days after the date of this prospectus. See [Shares Eligible for Future Sale](#) and [Underwriting](#).

NYSE symbol

ATHM.

Payment and settlement

The underwriters expect to deliver the ADSs against payment therefor through the facilities of the Depositary Trust Company on November 25, 2014.

Depositary

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas.

Risk Factors

See [Risk Factors](#) and other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of risks that you should consider before investing in our ADSs.

The number of ordinary shares that will be outstanding immediately after this offering:

is based on 39,335,859 Class A ordinary shares and 68,788,940 Class B ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of October 24, 2014;

excludes 4,907,237 Class A ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of options outstanding as of October 24, 2014, at a weighted average exercise price of US\$2.20 per share; and

excludes 806,000 Class A ordinary shares issuable upon the vesting of restricted shares outstanding as of October 24, 2014.

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The following table presents the summary consolidated financial information for our company. Our summary consolidated statements of comprehensive income data presented below for 2011, 2012 and 2013 and our summary consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2012 and 2013 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our summary consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 and the summary consolidated statement of comprehensive income data for 2009 and 2010 presented below have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus. Our summary consolidated statements of comprehensive income data presented below for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2014 and our balance sheet data as of September 30, 2014 have been derived from our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our historical results for any period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any future period. You should read the following summary financial information in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes and the information under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our audited consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

| | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|--|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | 2009 RMB | 2010 RMB | 2011 RMB | 2012 RMB | 2013 RMB | 2013 US\$ | 2013 RMB | 2014 RMB | 2014 US\$ |
| (in thousands, except for number of shares and per share data) | | | | | | | | | |
| (unaudited) (unaudited) (unaudited) | | | | | | | | | |
| Summary Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Data: | | | | | | | | | |
| Net revenues | | | | | | | | | |
| Advertising services | 138,988 | 235,415 | 379,666 | 592,622 | 894,937 | 147,833 | 617,963 | 977,805 | 159,304 |
| Dealer subscription services | 9,221 | 17,519 | 53,523 | 139,898 | 321,611 | 53,126 | 212,589 | 416,030 | 67,779 |
| Total net revenues | 148,209 | 252,934 | 433,189 | 732,520 | 1,216,548 | 200,959 | 830,552 | 1,393,835 | 227,083 |
| Cost of revenues ⁽¹⁾ | (61,084) | (83,897) | (130,565) | (178,240) | (252,236) | (41,666) | (164,418) | (258,563) | (42,125) |
| Gross profit | 87,125 | 169,037 | 302,624 | 554,280 | 964,312 | 159,293 | 666,134 | 1,135,272 | 184,958 |
| Operating expenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales and marketing expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (31,204) | (48,712) | (67,500) | (129,796) | (245,228) | (40,509) | (148,997) | (338,743) | (55,188) |
| General and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (9,059) | (17,951) | (46,547) | (83,153) | (82,529) | (13,633) | (53,788) | (86,825) | (14,145) |
| Product development expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (3,678) | (6,205) | (16,459) | (42,865) | (81,651) | (13,488) | (57,944) | (106,523) | (17,355) |
| Operating profit | 43,184 | 96,169 | 172,118 | 298,466 | 554,904 | 91,663 | 405,405 | 603,181 | 98,270 |
| Interest income | 44 | 159 | 1,167 | 5,093 | 11,082 | 1,831 | 8,556 | 24,221 | 3,946 |
| Interest expense | | | | | (414) | (68) | (12) | | |
| Other income (expense) | 10 | (49) | 509 | 310 | 2,884 | 476 | 2,476 | 871 | 142 |
| Income from continuing operations before income taxes | 43,238 | 96,279 | 173,794 | 303,869 | 568,456 | 93,902 | 416,425 | 628,273 | 102,358 |
| Income tax expense | (7,803) | (15,853) | (38,348) | (90,988) | (112,294) | (18,550) | (82,940) | (129,150) | (21,041) |
| Income from continuing operations | 35,435 | 80,426 | 135,446 | 212,881 | 456,162 | 75,352 | 333,485 | 499,123 | 81,317 |
| Income/(loss) from discontinued operations | (2,204) | 7,612 | (4,182) | | | | | | |
| Net income | 33,231 | 88,038 | 131,264 | 212,881 | 456,162 | 75,352 | 333,485 | 499,123 | 81,317 |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax of nil | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | | | | 583 | 1,403 | 232 | 581 | 6,306 | 1,027 |
| Comprehensive income | | | | | | | | | |
| | 33,231 | 88,038 | 131,264 | 213,464 | 457,565 | 75,584 | 334,066 | 505,429 | 82,344 |
| Earnings per share for ordinary shares Basic | | | | | | | | | |
| Net income from continuing operations | 0.35 | 0.80 | 1.35 | 2.13 | 4.57 | 0.75 | 3.33 | 4.71 | 0.77 |
| Income/(loss) from discontinued operations | (0.02) | 0.08 | (0.04) | | | | | | |
| Net income | 0.33 | 0.88 | 1.31 | 2.13 | 4.57 | 0.75 | 3.33 | 4.71 | 0.77 |

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| | 2009 RMB | 2010 RMB | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | | | 2011 RMB | 2012 RMB | 2013 | | 2013 | | 2014 |
| | | | | | RMB | US\$ | RMB | RMB | US\$ |
| | | | (in thousands, except for number of shares and per share data) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | (unaudited) | (unaudited) | (unaudited) |
| Earnings per share for ordinary shares Diluted | | | | | | | | | |
| Net income from continuing operations | | | 1.35 | 2.12 | 4.37 | 0.72 | 3.29 | 4.44 | 0.72 |
| Loss from discontinued operations | | | (0.04) | | | | | | |
| Net income | | | 1.31 | 2.12 | 4.37 | 0.72 | 3.29 | 4.44 | 0.72 |
| Shares used in earnings per share computation⁽²⁾ | | | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary shares: | | | | | | | | | |
| Basic | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | | | 100,000,000 | | |
| Diluted | | | 100,189,928 | 100,650,652 | | | 101,322,763 | | |
| Class A Ordinary shares: | | | | | | | | | |
| Basic | | | | | 31,109,214 | 31,109,214 | | 37,147,194 | 37,147,194 |
| Diluted | | | | | 104,329,226 | 104,329,226 | | 112,509,229 | 112,509,229 |
| Class B Ordinary shares: | | | | | | | | | |
| Basic | | | | | 68,788,940 | 68,788,940 | | 68,788,940 | 68,788,940 |
| Diluted | | | | | 68,788,940 | 68,788,940 | | 68,788,940 | 68,788,940 |
| Dividend per share ⁽³⁾ | | | | | | | | | |

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Adjusted net income and adjusted EBITDA have material limitations as analytical tools. One of the limitations of using these non-GAAP financial measures is that they do not include share-based compensation expenses, which are and will continue to be a recurring expense in our business. Furthermore, because adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income are not calculated in the same manner by all companies, they may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies. In light of the foregoing limitations, you should not consider adjusted net income or adjusted EBITDA as a substitute for or superior to income from continuing operations prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We encourage investors and others to review our financial information in its entirety and not rely on a single financial measure.

We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our U.S. GAAP results and using adjusted net income and adjusted EBITDA only as supplemental measures. Our adjusted net income and adjusted EBITDA are calculated as follows for the periods presented:

| | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---|-------------|--------------|
| | 2009 RMB | 2010 RMB | 2011 RMB | 2012 RMB | 2013 RMB | 2013 US\$ | 2013 RMB | 2014 RMB | 2014 US\$ |
| | (in thousands) | | | | | | (unaudited)(unaudited) (unaudited) | | |
| Income from continuing operations | 35,435 | 80,426 | 135,446 | 212,881 | 456,162 | 75,352 | 333,485 | 499,123 | 81,317 |
| Plus: amortization of acquired intangible assets of Cheerbright, China Topside and Norstar | 17,114 | 15,113 | 13,114 | 9,739 | 5,459 | 902 | 4,320 | 3,415 | 556 |
| Plus: share-based compensation expenses | | | 12,975 | 29,142 | 25,608 | 4,230 | 17,084 | 37,856 | 6,167 |
| Adjusted net income | 52,549 | 95,539 | 161,535 | 251,762 | 487,229 | 80,484 | 354,889 | 540,394 | 88,040 |
| Income from continuing operations | 35,435 | 80,426 | 135,446 | 212,881 | 456,162 | 75,352 | 333,485 | 499,123 | 81,317 |
| Plus: income tax expense | 7,803 | 15,853 | 38,348 | 90,988 | 112,294 | 18,550 | 82,940 | 129,150 | 21,041 |
| Plus: depreciation of property and equipment | 783 | 1,875 | 6,347 | 14,301 | 25,548 | 4,220 | 17,647 | 25,350 | 4,130 |
| Plus: amortization of intangible assets | 17,114 | 15,238 | 13,768 | 10,203 | 6,250 | 1,032 | 4,670 | 4,576 | 746 |
| Plus: interest expense | | | | | 414 | 68 | 12 | | |
| EBITDA | 61,135 | 113,392 | 193,909 | 328,373 | 600,668 | 99,222 | 438,754 | 658,199 | 107,234 |
| Plus: share-based compensation expenses | | | 12,975 | 29,142 | 25,608 | 4,230 | 17,084 | 37,856 | 6,167 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 61,135 | 113,392 | 206,884 | 357,515 | 626,276 | 103,452 | 455,838 | 696,055 | 113,401 |

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RISK FACTORS

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

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We rely on China's automotive industry for substantially all of our revenues and future growth, the prospects of which are subject to many uncertainties, including government regulations and policies.

We rely on China's automotive industry for substantially all of our revenues and future growth. We have greatly benefited from the rapid growth of China's automotive industry during the past few years. However, the prospects of China's automotive industry are subject to many uncertainties, including those relating to general economic conditions in China, the urbanization rate of China's population and the cost of new automobiles. In addition, governmental policies may have a considerable impact on the growth of the automotive industry in China. For example, in an effort to alleviate traffic congestion and improve air quality, the Beijing municipal government issued a regulation in December 2010 to limit the number of new passenger car plates issued in Beijing each year to 240,000 commencing in 2011. There are similar policies that restrict the issuance of new passenger car plates in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin and Hangzhou. In September 2013, the PRC government released a plan for the prevention and remediation of air pollution, which requires large cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou to further restrict the ownership of motor vehicles. In October 2013, the Beijing municipal government issued an additional regulation to limit the total number of vehicles in Beijing to no more than six million by the end of 2017, compared to approximately 5.2 million vehicles in operation by the end of 2013. Beginning from late 2011, the National Development and Reform Commission, one of China's antitrust regulatory authorities, initiated a series of investigations into the pricing practices of foreign automobile companies in China in connection with allegations of the lack of fair competition. These investigations may lead to price reductions due to enhanced competition. Such regulatory developments, as well as other uncertainties, may adversely affect the growth prospects of China's automotive industry, and in turn reduce demand for automobiles. If automakers and dealers were to reduce their marketing expenditures as a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We face significant competition, and 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.

The markets for our services are highly competitive. We face competition from China's automotive websites, such as *pcauto.com.cn* and *bitauto.com*, and from the automotive channels of major internet portals, such as Sina and Sohu. In addition, we also face competition from other used-automobile websites, such as *51auto.com*, *taoche.com* and *youxinpai.com*. We may also face competition from other websites engaged in the online automobile transaction business, such as *bitauto.com* and *tmall.com*, as we develop our transaction platform. Competition with these and other websites is primarily centered on increasing user reach, user engagement and brand recognition, and attracting and retaining advertisers, among other factors.

Some of our competitors or potential competitors have longer operating histories and may have greater financial, management, technological, development, sales, marketing and other resources than we do. They may use their experience and resources to compete with us in a variety of ways, including by competing more heavily for users, advertisers and dealers, investing more heavily in research and development and making acquisitions. Some of our competitors have entered or may enter into business cooperation agreements with search engines, which may impact our ability to obtain additional user traffic from the same sources. Our competitors may be acquired and consolidated by industry conglomerates who are able to further invest with significant resources into our operating space. We cannot assure you that any such large internet business will not in the future focus on the automotive sector. If we are unable to compete effectively and at a reasonable cost against our existing and future competitors, our business, prospects and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

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We also face competition from traditional advertising media, such as newspapers, magazines, yellow pages, television, radio and outdoor media. Advertisers in China generally allocate a significant portion of their marketing budgets to traditional advertising media. If we cannot effectively compete with traditional media for the marketing budgets of our existing and potential customers, our results of operations and growth prospects could be adversely affected.

If we fail to attract and retain users and advertisers, our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

In order to maintain and strengthen our leading market position, we must continue to attract and retain users to our websites, which requires us to continue to provide quality content throughout the automobile-ownership cycle. We must also innovate and introduce services and applications that enhance user experience. In addition, we must maintain and enhance our brand recognition among consumers. If we fail to provide high-quality content, offer a superior user experience or maintain and enhance our brand, we may not be able to attract and retain users. If our user base decreases, our websites may be rendered less attractive to advertisers and our advertising services and dealer subscription services revenues may decline, which may have a material and adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

We plan to continue to expand our mobile internet services and explore monetization strategies for our mobile internet services. We have made significant efforts in recent years to optimize the mobile version of our websites to display our content and develop new mobile applications to capture a greater number of users that access our services through mobile devices. For example, the number of our average daily unique users who access our websites via mobile devices and the number of our average daily unique users of our mobile applications amounted to approximately 4.0 million and 2.9 million, respectively, in September 2014. However, if we are unable to attract and retain a substantial number of mobile device users, or if we do not keep up with our competitors in developing attractive services that are adapted for such mobile devices, we may fail to capture a significant share of an increasingly important portion of the mobile internet market for our services or lose existing users.

Furthermore, we are still in the midst of experimenting with early monetization strategies for our mobile internet services. Advertisers currently spend significantly less on advertising on mobile devices as compared to advertising on PCs, and may not increase their advertising spending on mobile devices in the future. If our users continue to allocate more time on our mobile services instead of our traditional PC services, mobile monetization may become increasingly important to our results of operations. Accordingly, if we are unable to successfully implement monetization strategies for our mobile internet users, our results of operations may be negatively affected.

A limited number of automaker advertisers have accounted for, and are expected to continue to account for, a significant portion of our revenues. The failure to maintain or to increase revenues from these advertisers could harm our prospects.

A limited number of automaker advertisers have accounted for, and are expected to continue to account for, a significant portion of our revenues. Our top five advertisers, all of whom were automakers, contributed 19.5%, 20.0%, 15.0% and 11.4% of our net revenues in 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively. In each of 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, approximately 80% of over 80 automakers operating in China used our advertising services. These automakers include independent Chinese automobile manufacturers, joint ventures between Chinese and international automobile manufacturers and international automobile manufacturers that sell cars made outside of China. We believe that our future revenue growth will be focused on deepening our existing commercial relationships with automakers to increase our share of each automaker's advertising budget. If we fail to do so, our growth prospects could be harmed.

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Due to the limited number of automakers operating in China and our revenue concentration attributable to a small number of these companies, any of the following events, among others, may cause a material decline in our revenue and materially and adversely affect our results of operations and prospects:

contract reduction, delay or cancellation by one or more significant advertisers and our failure to identify and acquire additional or replacement advertisers;

a substantial reduction by one or more of our significant advertisers in the price they are willing to pay for our services; and

financial difficulty of one or more of our significant advertisers who become unable to make timely payment for the advertisements placed on our websites.

We may not be able to successfully expand and monetize our dealer network.

We had local sales and service representatives covering 149 cities across China as of September 30, 2014. We intend to increase our penetration in existing dealer advertising and subscription services markets and expand into new geographic markets. China is a large and diverse country and business practices and demands may vary significantly by region. Our experience in the markets in which we currently operate may not be applicable in other parts of China. We may not be able to leverage our experience to expand into new geographic markets in China. As a result, our expansion and monetization strategies, including sales and marketing efforts designed to attract dealer advertisers and maximize the conversion of registered dealers using our free basic listing service into dealer subscribers, may be unsuccessful. Furthermore, expanding into new geographical markets will require us to hire additional employees to cover these markets. We will incur additional compensation and benefit costs, office rental expenses and other costs, as well as additional strain on our managerial resources. In addition, we intend to further monetize our existing dealer network by converting dealers that currently use our free listing service into dealer subscribers. If we are unable to successfully expand and monetize our dealer network and to generate sufficient revenues to cover our increased costs and expenses, our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our business depends on strong brand recognition, and failing to maintain or enhance our brands could adversely affect our business and prospects.

Maintaining and enhancing our Autohome and Che168 brands is critical to our business and prospects. We believe that brand recognition will become increasingly important as the number of internet users in China grows and competition in our industry intensifies. A number of factors could prevent us from successfully promoting our brands, including user dissatisfaction with the content offered on our websites, negative publicity involving our business and the failure of our sales and marketing activities. If we fail to maintain and enhance our brands, or if we incur excessive expenses in this effort, our business, operating results and financial condition will be materially and adversely affected.

If we are unable to conduct our marketing activities cost-effectively, our results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

We have incurred expenses on a variety of different marketing and brand promotion efforts designed to enhance our brand recognition and increase sales of our products. Our marketing and promotional activities may not be well received by customers and may not result in the levels of product sales that we anticipate. We incurred RMB67.5 million, RMB129.8 million, RMB245.2 million (US\$40.5 million) and RMB338.7 million (US\$55.2 million) in sales and marketing expenses in 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively, representing 15.6%, 17.7%, 20.2% and 24.3%, respectively, of total net revenues in the corresponding periods. Marketing approaches and tools in the consumer products market in China are evolving. This further requires us to enhance our marketing approaches and experiment with new marketing methods to keep pace with industry developments and customer preferences, which may not be as

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cost-effective as our marketing activities in the past and may lead to significantly higher marketing expenses in the future. We conducted various sales and marketing initiatives to promote our brands through search engines, mobile platforms and navigation sites. For example, we have entered into an arrangement with Baidu for a 12-month period starting from July 1, 2014, for enhanced automotive-related content search results on PCs powered by Aladdin, Baidu's open platform initiative. We may not be able to continue or conduct these activities efficiently, and our marketing activities may not yield satisfactory results. Failure to refine our existing marketing approaches or to introduce new effective marketing approaches in a cost-effective manner could impact our net revenues and profitability.

Inaccuracy in pricing and listing information provided by our dealer customers may adversely affect our business and financial performance.

Our automobile listings and promotional information are provided and continuously updated by our dealer customers. Users interested in particular automobile models can conveniently search for up-to-date information on such models without having to visit the local showrooms of relevant dealers. If such listings and promotional information provided by our dealer customers is frequently inaccurate or not reliable, our users may lose faith in our websites, resulting in reduced user traffic to our websites and diminished value to advertisers, which could adversely affect our business and financial performance.

We may not be able to manage our expansion and new business initiatives effectively.

We have experienced rapid growth in our business in recent years. The number of our employees has grown rapidly from 547 as of December 31, 2011, 912 as of December 31, 2012, 1,191 as of December 31, 2013 and 1,654 as of September 30, 2014. Our net revenues increased from RMB433.2 million in 2011 to RMB732.5 million in 2012 and RMB1,216.5 million (US\$201.0 million) in 2013, representing a CAGR of 67.6%. Our total net revenue increased by 67.8% from RMB830.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB1,393.8 million (US\$227.1 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. We expect to continue to grow our user base and our business operations.

Our rapid expansion and new business initiatives may expose us to new challenges and risks. To manage the further expansion of our business, we need to continuously expand and enhance our infrastructure and technology, and improve our operational and financial systems, procedures and internal controls. We also need to train, manage and motivate our growing employee base. In addition, we need to maintain and expand our relationships with automaker and dealer advertisers, advertising agencies 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. We may be required to spend more on sales and marketing in order to support any such expansion and our efforts may not be effective. If we fail to manage our expansion and new business initiatives effectively or efficiently, our business and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

For example, in June 2014, we launched Autohome Mall, an online transaction platform that we believe will allow us to be a long-term transaction facilitator as we develop our transaction business. The success of our transaction business depends, in part, on third parties and factors over which we have limited control. We will need to react quickly to changing consumer preferences and buying trends relating to our transaction business. We will also face competition from other websites engaged in the online automobile transaction business. In addition, we must keep up to date with competitive technology trends, including the use of new or improved technology, creative user interfaces and other transaction marketing tools such as paid search and mobile applications, among others, which may increase our costs and which may not succeed in increasing sales or attracting customers. Developing the transaction business may require significant investment in product development, sales and marketing and working capital, and we may not be able to get the expected return on our investment. Furthermore, developing the transaction business may take up our management's time and allow them less time to focus on our existing core business. Our failure to successfully mitigate these risks and

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uncertainties might adversely affect the sales or margins in our transaction business, as well as damage our reputation and brand.

We have a limited operating history, which makes it difficult to evaluate our business.

We have a limited operating history. *Autohome.com.cn* and *che168.com* were launched in 2005 and 2004, respectively. Our company was incorporated in June 2008 and acquired the entities that operated these two websites soon thereafter. Although we have achieved profitability in recent periods, our limited operating history makes the prediction of future results of operations difficult. Past results of operations achieved by us should not be taken as indicative of the rate of growth, if any, that can be expected in the future. You should consider our future prospects in light of the risks and uncertainties fast-growing companies with limited operating histories may encounter.

If we are unable to maintain our relationships with advertising agencies or if we are unable to collect accounts receivable from advertising agencies in a timely manner, our results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

Although we consider automakers and dealers to be our end-customers, we sell our advertising services and solutions primarily to third-party advertising agencies that represent the automakers and dealers, as is customary in China. Our top ten advertising agencies accounted for 55.4%, 51.7%, 44.0% and 35.0% of our total net revenues in 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively. In 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, our largest agency accounted for 10.0%, 9.0%, 6.7% and 6.0% of our total net revenues, respectively. We do not have long-term cooperation agreements or exclusive arrangements with these agencies and they may elect to direct business to other advertising service providers, including our competitors. If we fail to retain and enhance our business relationships with third-party advertising agencies, we may suffer from a loss of advertisers and our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected. In our agreements with certain major advertising agencies, we undertake to provide them with most favored price terms. Such most favored price terms may hinder our ability to acquire new customers using special price terms.

In addition, we rely on third-party advertising agencies for the collection of payment from our advertisers. As a result, the financial soundness of our advertising agencies may affect our collection of accounts receivables. We make a credit assessment of the advertising agency to evaluate the collectibility of the advertising service fees before entering into an advertising contract. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to accurately assess the creditworthiness of each advertising agency, and any failure of advertising agencies to pay us in a timely manner may adversely affect our liquidity and cash flows.

If online advertising does not continue to grow in China, our ability to increase revenue and profitability could be materially and adversely affected.

The use of the internet as a marketing medium is still developing in China. As of December 2013, the internet penetration rate in China was only 45.8% according to the CNNIC, compared to 85.4% in the United States as of the same date, according to the World Bank forecast. The expansion of China's internet population may be limited by a number of factors, including limitations on network infrastructure and social and political uncertainties, among others.

Many of our current and potential advertisers and dealer subscribers have limited experience with the internet as a marketing medium, and historically have not devoted a significant portion of their marketing budgets to online marketing and promotion. As a result, they may not consider the internet an effective medium to promote or sell automobiles as compared to traditional print and broadcast media. Our ability to increase revenue and profitability from online marketing may be adversely impacted by a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

difficulties associated with developing a larger user base with demographic characteristics attractive to advertisers;

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increased competition and potential downward pressure on online advertising prices;

difficulties in acquiring and retaining advertisers or dealer subscribers;

failure to develop an independent and reliable means of verifying online traffic; and

decreased use of the internet or online marketing in China.

If the internet does not become more widely accepted as a media platform for advertising and marketing, our business, financial position and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

If we are unable to grow our used automobile-related business through our repositioned che168.com website, we may not be able to achieve our expected business growth and our results of operations may be adversely affected.

Historically, we have delivered content related to new and used automobiles through both *autohome.com.cn* and *che168.com* websites whose user bases overlap to some extent. We redesigned our *che168.com* website in October 2011 to focus on used automobile information and content. Through this website, we offer used automobile listing services to dealers and individual car owners through a user interface that allows potential used car buyers to identify listings that meet their specific requirements and contact the dealer or individual selling the selected car. Revenue from *che168.com* currently contributes an immaterial portion of our total revenues.

We may not be able to successfully grow our used automobile-related business through our repositioned *che168.com* website. Although the used automobile market in China is growing due to the increased number of consumer-owned automobiles, there is still significant uncertainty regarding the extent to which our *che168.com* business may benefit from such growth. We may not be able to attract a broad user base to the *che168.com* website. Even if we are able to grow our user base, we may not be able to establish a business model that allows us to successfully monetize the user traffic. In such a case, we may not be able to achieve our expected business growth and our results of operations may be adversely affected.

Our business is subject to fluctuations, 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 other operating results have fluctuated in the past and may continue to fluctuate depending upon a number of factors, many of which are beyond 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. For instance, our advertising services revenues typically increase in the second quarter as automakers increase marketing activities in connection with China's major auto shows, and in the fourth quarter as advertisers seek to complete year-end marketing campaigns. Demand for our advertising services is generally lowest in the first quarter of each year, primarily due to a general slowdown in business activities and a reduced number of working days during the Chinese New Year holiday period.

In addition, because a significant portion of our advertising services revenues is attributable to new model promotion campaigns, the timing of new car releases of our major automaker advertisers can have a significant impact on our results of operations. The timing of such releases, however, is subject to uncertainty due to various factors such as automakers' design or manufacturing issues, marketing conditions and government incentives or restrictions. These factors may make our results of operations difficult to predict and cause our quarterly results of operations to fall short of expectations.

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. Our systems are potentially

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vulnerable to damage or interruption as a result of earthquakes, floods, fires, extreme temperatures, power loss, telecommunications failures, technical error, computer viruses, hacking or similar events. We may 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. The development and implementation of software upgrades and other improvements to our internet services is a complex process, and issues not identified during pre-launch testing of new services may only become evident when such services are made available to our entire user base.

In addition, we rely on content delivery networks, data centers and other network facilities provided by third parties. Any disruption to these network facilities may result in service 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 viruses and hacking may cause delays or interruptions on our systems and may reduce use of our services and damage our reputation and brand names.

Computer viruses and hacking may cause delays or other service interruptions on our systems. Hacking involves efforts to gain unauthorized access to information or systems or to cause intentional malfunctions, loss or corruption of data including user identity data, software, hardware or other computer equipment. In addition, the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses could result in significant damage to our hardware and software systems and databases, disruptions to our business activities, including our e-mail and other communications systems, breaches of security and inadvertent disclosure of confidential or sensitive information, interruptions in access to our website through the use of denial of service or similar attacks and other material adverse effects on our operations. We have experienced hacking attacks in the past, and although such attacks in the past have not had a material adverse effect on our operations, there is no assurance that there will be no serious computer viruses or hacking attacks in the future. We may incur significant costs to protect our systems and equipment against the threat of, and to repair any damage caused by, computer viruses and hacking. Moreover, if a computer virus or hacking affects our systems and is highly publicized, our reputation and brand names could be materially damaged and use of our services may decrease.

Failure to protect confidential information of our customers and network against security breaches could damage our reputation and brand and substantially harm our business and results of operations.

Ensuring secured transmission of confidential information through public networks is essential to maintaining the confidence of our customers and users. Our existing security measures may not be adequate to protect such confidential information. In addition, computer and network systems are susceptible to breaches by computer hackers. Security breaches could expose us to litigation and potential liability for failing to secure confidential customer information and could harm our reputation and reduce our ability to attract customers and users. Future security breaches, if any, may result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Practices regarding the collection, use, storage, transmission and security of personal information by companies operating over the internet and mobile platforms have recently come under increased public scrutiny. As e-commerce continues to evolve, we believe that increased regulation by the PRC government of data privacy on the internet is likely. We may become subject to new laws and regulations applying to the solicitation, collection, processing or use of personal or consumer information that could affect how we store, process and share data with our customers. We generally comply with industry standards and are subject to the terms of our own privacy policies. Compliance with any additional laws could be expensive and may place restrictions on the

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conduct of our business and the manner in which we interact with our customers. Any failure to comply with applicable regulations could also result in regulatory enforcement actions against us.

Significant capital and other resources may be required to protect against information security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by such breaches or to comply with our privacy policies or privacy-related legal obligations. The resources required may increase over time as the methods used by hackers and others engaged in online criminal activities are increasingly sophisticated, well-funded and constantly evolving. Any failure or perceived failure by us to prevent information security breaches or to comply with privacy policies or privacy-related legal obligations, or any compromise of security that results in the unauthorized release or transfer of personally identifiable information or other customer data, could cause our customers to lose trust in us and could expose us to legal claims. Any perception by the public that online transactions or the privacy of user information is becoming increasingly unsafe or vulnerable to attacks could inhibit the growth of online retail and other online services generally, which may reduce the number of orders we receive.

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 senior management team and other key personnel. In particular, we rely on the expertise and experience of our executive officers named in this prospectus. 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 within a short period of time or at all. Our business may be severely disrupted, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected, and we may incur additional expenses to recruit, train and retain personnel. If any of our executive officers joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose advertisers, know-how and key professionals and staff members. Each of our executive officers has entered into an employment agreement with Autohome WFOE, which contains non-competition provisions. However, if any dispute arises between us and our executive officers, we may have to incur substantial costs and expenses in order to enforce these agreements in China.

Our performance and future success also depend on our ability to identify, hire, develop, motivate and retain skilled personnel for all areas of our organization. Competition in the automotive and internet advertising industries for qualified employees 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, we may be unable to grow effectively or at all.

If we fail to protect our intellectual property rights, our brand and business may suffer.

We rely on a combination of trademark, patent, copyright and trade secret protection laws in the PRC and other jurisdictions, as well as through confidentiality agreements and other measures, to protect our intellectual property rights. Our major brand names and logos are registered trademarks in China. Most of our professionally produced content available on our websites and proprietary software are protected by copyright laws. Despite our precautions, third parties may obtain and use our intellectual property without our authorization. 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. From time to time, other websites may use our articles, photos or other content without our proper authorization. Although such use has not in the past caused any material damage to our business, it is possible that there may be misappropriation on a much larger scale with a material adverse impact to our

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business. If we are unable to adequately protect our intellectual property rights in the future, our business may suffer.

We may be vulnerable to intellectual property infringement claims brought against us by others.

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 violation of other parties' rights. We have never experienced any material claims on these issues against us in the past, but 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. We may be subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time relating to the intellectual property of others in the ordinary course of our business. We could also be subject to claims based upon the content that is displayed on our websites or accessible from our websites through links to other websites or information on our websites supplied by third parties. 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 websites. 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 results of operations.

We may be subject to liability for advertisements and other content placed on our websites.

The PRC government has adopted regulations governing advertising content as well as internet access and the distribution of information over the internet. 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. See Regulation Regulations on Advertisements. Under the internet information regulations, internet content providers and internet publishers are prohibited from posting or displaying over the internet content that, among other things, compromises national security, harms the dignity or interests of the state, incites ethnic hatred or racial discrimination, undermines the PRC's religious policy, disturbs social order, disseminates obscenity or pornography, encourages gambling, violence, murder or fear, incites the commission of a crime, infringes upon the lawful rights and interests of a third party, or is otherwise prohibited by law or administrative regulations. See Regulation Regulations on Internet Content Services.

We display advertisements on our websites. In addition, through our websites and user forums, we allow users to upload written materials, images, pictures and other content on our websites, and also allow users to share and link to content from other websites through our websites. Failure to identify and prevent illegal or inappropriate content from being displayed on or through our websites may subject us to liability. We cannot assure you that all of the advertisements and content shown or posted on our websites adhere to the advertising and internet content laws and regulations, especially given the uncertainty in the interpretation of these PRC laws and regulations.

If PRC regulatory authorities determine that any advertisements or content displayed on our websites do not adhere to applicable laws and regulations, they may require us to limit or eliminate the dissemination or availability of such advertisements and other content on our websites in the form of take-down orders or otherwise. Such regulatory authorities may also impose penalties on us, including fines, confiscation of advertising income or, in circumstances involving more serious violations by us, the termination of our advertising or internet content license, any of which would materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

In addition, we may be subject to claims by consumers asserting that the information on our websites is misleading, and we may not be able to recover our losses from advertisers. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

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Any financial or economic crisis, or perceived threat of such a crisis, including a significant decrease in consumer confidence, may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The global financial markets experienced significant disruptions in 2008 and the United States, European and other economies went into recession. The recovery from the lows of 2008 and 2009 was uneven and the global financial markets are facing new challenges, including the escalation of the European sovereign debt crisis since 2011, the hostilities in the Ukraine, the end of quantitative easing by the U.S. Federal Reserve and the economic slowdown in the Eurozone in 2014. It is unclear whether these challenges will be contained and what effects they each may have. There is considerable uncertainty over the long-term effects of the expansionary monetary and fiscal policies that have been adopted by the central banks and financial authorities of some of the world's leading economies, including China's. Economic conditions in China are sensitive to global economic conditions. There have recently been signs that the rate of China's economic growth is declining. Any prolonged slowdown in China's economic development might lead to tighter credit markets, increased market volatility, sudden drops in business and consumer confidence and dramatic changes in business and consumer behaviors. In response to their perceived uncertainty in economic conditions, consumers might delay, reduce or cancel purchases of automobiles, which are still considered luxury items in China, and our advertisers may also defer, reduce or cancel purchasing our services. To the extent any fluctuations in the Chinese economy significantly affect automakers' and dealers' demand for our services or change their spending habits, our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We are a controlled company within the meaning of the NYSE corporate governance requirements, which may result in public investors not having as much protection as they would if we were not a controlled company.

Immediately after completion of this offering, Telstra will own 56.7% of the total voting rights in our company, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs, and we are, and expect to continue to be immediately after the completion of this offering, a controlled company under Section 303A of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. As a controlled company, we rely on certain exemptions that are available to controlled companies from the NYSE corporate governance requirements, including the requirements that:

a majority of our board of directors consists of independent directors;

our compensation committee be composed entirely of independent directors; and

our corporate governance and nominating committee be composed entirely of independent directors.

We are not required to and will not voluntarily meet these requirements. As a result of our use of the controlled company exemption, our investors will not have the same protection as they would if we were not a controlled company.

In addition, because Telstra will own 56.7% of the voting rights in our company immediately after completion of this offering, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs, it has, and is expected to continue to have immediately after completion of this offering, decisive influence in determining the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matter submitted to the shareholders for approval, including mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, election of directors and other significant corporate actions. Without the consent of Telstra, we may be prevented from entering into transactions that could be beneficial to us. The interests of Telstra may differ from the interests of our other shareholders.

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 not currently required to comply with Section 404 and applicable rules and regulations thereunder, and are therefore not required to make a formal assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over

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financial reporting for purposes of identifying and reporting material weaknesses and other deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting. In connection with the audit of our consolidated financial statements for the year ended and as of December 31, 2011, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in the standards established by the United States Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or PCAOB. Pursuant to PCAOB standards, a material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented on a timely basis. The material weakness identified was that our company did not have sufficient U.S. GAAP and SEC financial reporting expertise nor sufficient oversight and review of the financial statement closing process. Since the second half of 2011, we have implemented several measures to remediate the above-mentioned material weakness.

In 2012 and 2013, we performed a limited review of our internal control over financial reporting as part of our annual risk management assessment process, and no material weakness was noted. It is possible that, had we performed a formal assessment of our internal control over financial reporting or had our independent registered public accounting firm performed an audit of our internal control over financial reporting, additional internal control deficiencies may have been identified. We are a public company in the United States and are subject to Section 404 and applicable rules and regulations thereunder. Section 404 requires that we include a report of management on our internal control over financial reporting in our annual report on Form 20-F beginning with our annual report for the year ending December 31, 2014. In addition, once we cease to be an emerging growth company, as such term is defined in the JOBS Act, our independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our management may conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective when they are required to include such a report. Moreover, even if our management concludes that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, our independent registered public accounting firm, after conducting its own independent testing, may conclude that our internal controls are not effective if it is not satisfied with our internal controls or the level at which our controls are documented, designed, operating or reviewed, or if it interprets the relevant requirements differently from us. If we fail to timely achieve and maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, we may not be able to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting. As a result, our 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.

We face risks related to health epidemics and natural disasters.

Our business could be adversely affected by the effects of H1N1 flu, avian flu, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, or SARS, or another epidemic. China reported a number of cases of SARS in 2003, which resulted in the closure of many businesses by the PRC government to prevent the transmission of SARS. In recent years, there have been reports of occurrences of avian flu in various parts of China, including a few confirmed human cases and deaths. In 2009, the global spread of H1N1 flu resulted in several confirmed infections and deaths in China. Restrictions on travel resulting from any prolonged outbreak of H1N1 flu, avian flu, SARS or another epidemic could adversely affect our ability to market our services to users, automakers and dealers throughout

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China. Our business operations could be disrupted if one of our employees is suspected of having H1N1 flu, avian flu, SARS or another epidemic, which could require that a certain number of our employees be quarantined and/or our offices be disinfected. In addition, our results of operations could be adversely affected to the extent that H1N1 flu, avian flu, SARS or another outbreak harms the Chinese economy in general.

We are also vulnerable to natural disasters and other calamities. Although our servers are hosted in an offsite location, our backup system does not capture data on a real-time basis and we may be unable to recover certain data in the event of a server failure. We cannot assure you that any backup systems will be adequate to protect us from the effects of fire, floods, typhoons, earthquakes, power loss, telecommunications failures, break-ins, war, riots, terrorist attacks or similar events. Any of the foregoing events may give rise to server interruptions, breakdowns, system failures, technology platform failures or internet failures, which could cause the loss or corruption of data or malfunctions of software or hardware as well as adversely affect our ability to provide services. In addition, a severe disaster could affect the operations or financial condition of our customers and suppliers, which could harm our results of operations. For example, certain Japanese automakers or their joint ventures in China delayed or cancelled advertising campaigns following the earthquake and tsunami in Japan in March 2011.

Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure

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 provide internet content services in China. 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 internet cultural activities. Furthermore, PRC laws and regulations do not allow foreign entities with less than two years of direct experience operating an advertising business outside of China to invest in an advertising business in China. Before we acquired Autohome Media Limited, or Autohome Media, which was previously known as Prbrownies Marketing Limited in October 2013, we had no direct experience operating an advertising business outside of China and were not allowed to invest directly in a PRC entity that provides advertising services in China. We are a Cayman Islands company and foreign legal person under PRC laws. Accordingly, neither we nor our wholly foreign-invested PRC subsidiaries are currently eligible to apply for the required licenses for providing internet content services in China.

As such, we conduct our business through contractual arrangements in China. In particular, we operate our internet content business through Autohome Information and Hongyuan Information, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Autohome Information. We operate our internet advertising business through two wholly-owned subsidiaries of Autohome Information: Chengshi Advertising and Autohome Advertising. These entities hold licenses and permits required to operate our internet content business and internet advertising business. Autohome Information is currently owned by individual shareholders who are PRC citizens and hold the requisite licenses or permits to provide internet content and advertising services in China. We mainly do not have an equity interest in Autohome Information or its subsidiaries but substantially control their operations and receive the economic benefits through a series of contractual arrangements. We have been and are expected to continue to be dependent upon Autohome Information and its subsidiaries to operate our businesses in the near future. In December 2011 and May 2012, we established two new VIEs, Shanghai Advertising and Guangzhou Advertising, respectively. Autohome WFOE entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Shanghai

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Advertising and its shareholders and Guangzhou Advertising and its shareholders with terms and conditions substantially similar to the contractual arrangements among Autohome WFOE, Autohome Information and its shareholders. We provide advertising services through Shanghai Advertising and Guangzhou Advertising to automotive industry customers around the Shanghai and Guangzhou areas, respectively. In October 2013, Autohome HK acquired Autohome Media, a Hong Kong advertising and marketing company. Autohome Media has engaged in advertising business outside the PRC for more than three years, and is therefore qualified to directly invest in a PRC company providing advertising services in accordance with PRC laws. We are gradually migrating our advertising business from our VIEs to Autohome Media and its subsidiaries, a transition we expect to complete in the next two to three years. For more information regarding these contractual arrangements, see Corporate History and Structure Contractual Arrangements.

Based on the advice of TransAsia Lawyers, our PRC legal counsel, the corporate structure of our VIEs and our subsidiaries in China are in compliance with all existing PRC laws and regulations. However, 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 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 we or any of our current or future VIEs or subsidiaries are found to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws or regulations, or fail to obtain or maintain any of the required permits or approvals, the relevant PRC regulatory authorities, including the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, or MIIT, which regulates internet information services companies, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or SAIC, which regulates advertising companies, and the China Securities Regulatory Commission, or the CSRC, would have broad discretion in dealing with such violations, including levying fines, confiscating our income or the income of Autohome WFOE and the VIEs, revoking the business licenses or operating licenses of Autohome WFOE and the VIEs, shutting down our servers or blocking our websites, discontinuing or placing restrictions or onerous conditions on our operations, requiring us to undergo a costly and disruptive restructuring, or taking other enforcement actions that could be harmful to our business.

Any of these actions could cause significant disruption to our business operations and severely damage our reputation, which would in turn materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. In addition, if the imposition of any of these penalties causes us to lose the rights to direct the activities of the VIEs or our right to receive their economic benefits, we would no longer be able to consolidate the VIEs. The VIEs contributed substantially all of our consolidated net revenues since 2009.

Our contractual arrangements with our VIEs may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership.

We have relied and expect to continue to rely on contractual arrangements with Autohome Information and its subsidiaries, Shanghai Advertising, Guangzhou Advertising and their shareholders to operate our business. For a description of these contractual arrangements, see Corporate History and Structure Contractual Arrangements. These contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing us with control over our VIEs as direct ownership. If we had direct ownership of these entities, we would be able to exercise our rights as a shareholder to effect changes in the board of directors, 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 these entities and their shareholders of their contractual obligations to exercise control over our VIEs. Therefore, our contractual arrangements with our VIEs may not be as effective in ensuring our control over our China operations as direct ownership would be.

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Shareholders of our VIEs may breach, or cause our VIEs to breach, or refuse to renew, the existing contractual arrangements we have with them and our VIEs. Any failure by our VIEs or their shareholders to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements with them would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Shareholders of our VIEs may breach, or cause our VIEs to breach, or refuse to renew, the existing contractual arrangements we have with them and our VIEs. If our VIEs or their shareholders fail to perform their obligations under the contractual arrangements, we may have to incur substantial costs and expend resources to enforce our rights under the contracts. We may have to 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 Autohome Information, Guangzhou Advertising and Shanghai Advertising were to refuse to transfer their equity interests in those companies to us or our designee when we exercise the call option pursuant to these contractual arrangements, if they transfer the equity interests to other persons against our interests, or if they were otherwise to act in bad faith toward us, then we may have to take legal actions to compel them to perform their 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 VIEs, and our ability to conduct our business may be negatively affected.

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

Under PRC laws and regulations, arrangements and transactions among 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 among Autohome WFOE, our VIEs and the shareholders of our VIEs do not represent arm's-length prices and consequently adjust Autohome WFOE's or our VIEs' income in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. A transfer pricing adjustment could, among other things, result in a reduction, for PRC tax purposes, of expense deductions recorded by our VIEs, which could in turn increase their tax liabilities. In addition, the PRC tax authorities may impose late payment fees and other penalties on Autohome WFOE or our VIEs for any unpaid taxes. Our consolidated net income may be materially and adversely affected if Autohome WFOE or our VIEs' tax liabilities increase or if they are subject to late payment fees or other penalties.

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

The shareholders of our VIEs are James Zhi Qin, our director and chief executive officer, Xiang Li, our director and president, and Zheng Fan, our vice president. Each of these three individuals is also a beneficial owner of our company and a PRC citizen. They hold 8%, 68% and 24%, respectively, of the equity interests in each of our VIEs. Conflicts of interest may arise between their roles as directors, officers and/or beneficial owners of our holding company and as shareholders of our VIEs. In addition, the controlling shareholders of our company are substantially different from that of the VIEs, which may heighten any conflicts of interest that could arise between the two groups of shareholders. We cannot assure you that when conflicts of interest arise, any or

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all of these equity holders will act in the best interests of our company or such conflicts will be resolved in our favor. Currently, we do not have any arrangements to address potential conflicts of interest between these equity holders and our company. We rely on these three individuals to comply with the laws of China, which protect contracts, provide that directors and executive officers owe a duty of loyalty and a duty of diligence to our company and require them to avoid conflicts of interest and not to take advantage of their positions for personal gain. We also rely on the laws of Cayman Islands, which provide that directors owe a duty of care and a duty of loyalty to our company. However, the legal frameworks of China and the Cayman Islands do not provide guidance on resolving conflicts in the event of a conflict with another corporate governance regime. If we cannot resolve any conflict of interest or dispute between us and the shareholders of our VIEs, we would have to rely on legal proceedings, which could result in disruption of our business and subject us to substantial uncertainty as to the outcome of any such legal proceedings.

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 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 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, our PRC subsidiaries, as 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, wholly foreign-owned enterprises are required to set aside at least 10% of their accumulated after-tax profits, if any, each year to fund certain statutory reserve funds, until the aggregate amount of such funds reaches 50% of their registered capital. These statutory reserve funds are not distributable as cash dividends.

Any limitation on the ability of our 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.

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 the proceeds of this offering to make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs 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 VIEs. We may make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs, 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 Autohome WFOE to finance its activities cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with the local counterpart of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE. We may also decide to finance Autohome WFOE by means of capital contributions. These capital contributions must be approved by the PRC 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 VIEs, which are PRC domestic companies. Further, we are not likely to finance the activities of our VIEs by means of capital contributions due to regulatory restrictions relating to foreign investment in PRC domestic enterprises engaged in internet content services and online advertising businesses.

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On August 29, 2008, SAFE promulgated the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of the Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, or SAFE Circular 142, regulating the conversion by a foreign-invested enterprise of foreign currency registered capital into 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, or Circular No. 59, which tightens the examination on the authenticity of settlement of net proceeds from an offering and requires that the settlement of net proceeds shall be in accordance with the description in its prospectus. On July 15, 2014, SAFE issued SAFE Circular 36 that launched the pilot reform of administration regarding conversion of foreign currency registered capitals of foreign-invested enterprises in 16 pilot areas. According to SAFE Circular 36, an ordinary foreign-invested enterprise in the pilot areas is permitted to use Renminbi converted from its foreign-currency registered capital to make equity investments in the PRC, subject to certain registration and settlement procedure as set forth in SAFE Circular 36. As this circular is relatively new, there remains uncertainty as to its interpretation and application and any other future foreign exchange related rules.

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 VIEs 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 the proceeds from this offering and 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.

If our PRC subsidiaries or VIEs become the subject of a bankruptcy or liquidation proceeding, we may lose the ability to use and enjoy substantially all of our assets, which could reduce the size of our operations and materially and adversely affect our business, ability to generate revenues and the market price of our ADSs.

As part of the contractual arrangements with Autohome Information, its shareholders and its subsidiaries, Autohome Information and its subsidiaries hold operating permits and licenses and substantially all of the assets that are important to the operation of our business. We expect to continue to be dependent on Autohome Information and its subsidiaries to operate our business in China. We also rely on Shanghai Advertising and Guangzhou Advertising to operate a certain portion of our business. If our VIEs go bankrupt and all or part of their assets become subject to liens or rights of third-party creditors, we may be unable to continue some or all of our business activities, which would materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. If our VIEs undergo a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, their equity holders or unrelated third-party creditors may claim rights to some or all of these assets, thereby hindering our ability to operate our business, which would materially and adversely affect our business, our ability to generate revenues and the market price of our ADSs.

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.

The majority 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.

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The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the level of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. Although the Chinese government has implemented measures 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 Chinese government. In addition, the Chinese government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. The Chinese government also exercises significant control over China's economic growth through allocating resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy, and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

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. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures may benefit the overall Chinese economy, but may have a negative effect on us. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations. In addition, in the past the Chinese government has implemented certain measures, including interest rate increases, to control the pace of economic growth. These measures may cause decreased economic activity in China, which may adversely affect our business and operating results.

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

We conduct our business primarily through our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs in China. Our operations in China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. Uncertainties in the interpretation and enforcement of PRC laws and regulations could limit the legal protections available to you and us. 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 several 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, because these laws and regulations are relatively new, and because of the limited volume of published decisions and their nonbinding nature, 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. 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 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 on foreign investment in businesses providing value-added telecommunication services in China, including internet content provision services.

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There are uncertainties relating to the regulation of the internet industry in China, including evolving licensing requirements. This means that permits, licenses or operations at some of our companies may be subject to challenge, or we may fail to obtain permits or licenses that applicable regulators may deem necessary for our operations or we may not be able to obtain or renew permits or licenses. Both Autohome Information and Hongyuan Information may be required to obtain additional licenses, including internet publishing licenses and internet news information service licenses, if the release of articles and information or the broadcast of videos on the websites *autohome.com.cn* and *che168.com* is deemed by the PRC regulatory authorities as the provision of internet publishing service, internet news information service, or internet culture operating service. See Regulations Regulations on Online Cultural Services, Regulations Regulations on Internet Publishing and Regulations Regulations on Internet News Information Service for additional details.

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

New laws and regulations may be promulgated to regulate internet activities, including online advertising businesses. As such, 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. On July 13, 2006, the MIIT, the predecessor of which was 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 service 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, Autohome Information and Hongyuan Information, two of our VIEs, own the related domain names and trademarks and hold the internet content provider licenses, or 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 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 existing or future laws and regulations given the uncertainty and complexity of China's regulation of the internet industry. If we or our VIEs fail to obtain or maintain any of the required assets, licenses or approvals, our continued business operations in the internet industry may subject us to various penalties, including the confiscation of illegal net revenues, fines and the discontinuation or restriction of our operations, any of which would materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

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

Substantially all of our revenues and costs are denominated in RMB. The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, is based on rates set by the People's Bank of China. The PRC government allowed the Renminbi to appreciate by more than 20% against the U.S. dollar between July 2005 and

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July 2008. Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation was halted and the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. As a consequence, the RMB fluctuated significantly during that period against other freely traded currencies, in tandem with the U.S. dollar. From June 2010 until the start of 2014, and since mid-2014, the PRC government again allowed the Renminbi to appreciate slowly against the U.S. dollar. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar in the future.

There remains significant international pressure on the Chinese government to substantially liberalize 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. In addition, a significant depreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar may significantly reduce the U.S. dollar equivalent of our earnings, which in turn could adversely affect the price of our ADSs.

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 to hedge our exposure 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, Autohome WFOE is 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 currency 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.

The approval of the China Securities Regulatory Commission may be required in connection with this offering under a regulation adopted in August 2006, and, if required, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain such approval.

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including the CSRC, promulgated the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Companies by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules, which became effective on September 8, 2006 and was amended on June 22, 2009. This regulation, among other things, requires offshore special purpose vehicles, or SPVs, formed for the purpose of an overseas listing and controlled by PRC companies or individuals, to obtain CSRC approval prior to listing their securities on an overseas stock exchange. The application of this regulation remains unclear. Our PRC counsel, TransAsia Lawyers, has advised us that,

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based on their understanding of the current PRC laws, rules and regulations, we are not required to submit an application to the CSRC for its approval of the listing and trading of our ADSs on the NYSE on the grounds that:

the CSRC currently has not issued any definitive rule or interpretation concerning whether offerings like ours under this prospectus are subject to this regulation;

Autohome WFOE and Autohome Information were established before September 8, 2006, the effective date of this regulation; and

no provision in this regulation clearly classifies contractual arrangements as a type of transaction subject to its regulation. However, because there has been no official interpretation or clarification of this regulation since its adoption, there is uncertainty as to how this regulation will be interpreted or implemented. If it is determined that the CSRC approval was required for our initial public offering or this offering, we may face sanctions by the CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies for failure to seek the CSRC approval for our initial public offering or this offering. These sanctions may include fines and penalties on our operations in the PRC, delays or restrictions on the repatriation of the proceeds from our initial public offering or this offering into the PRC, restrictions on or prohibition of the payments or remittance of dividends by our PRC subsidiaries, or other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our ADSs. The CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies may also take actions requiring us, or making it advisable for us, to halt this offering before the settlement and delivery of the ADSs that we are offering. Consequently, if you engage in market trading or other activities in anticipation of and prior to the settlement and delivery of the ADSs we are offering, you would be doing so at the risk that the settlement and delivery may not occur.

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

Among other things, certain regulations and rules concerning mergers and acquisitions established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex. For example, these regulations require that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise or a foreign company with substantial PRC operations, if certain thresholds under the Provisions on Thresholds for Prior Notification of Concentrations of Undertakings, issued by the State Council on August 3, 2008, are triggered. According to the Implementing Rules Concerning Security Review on Mergers and Acquisitions by Foreign Investors of Domestic Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Commerce in August 2011, mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors involved in an industry related to national security are subject to strict review by the Ministry of Commerce. These rules also prohibit any transactions attempting to bypass such security review, including by controlling entities through contractual arrangements. We believe that our business is not in an industry related to national security. However, we cannot preclude the possibility that the Ministry of Commerce or other government agencies may publish interpretations contrary to our understanding or broaden the scope of such security review in the future. Although we have no current plans to make any acquisitions, we may elect to grow our business in the future in part by directly acquiring complementary businesses in China. Complying with the requirements of these regulations to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval from the Ministry of Commerce, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions.

PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore 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.

On July 4, 2014, SAFE promulgated the Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control of Domestic Residents' Overseas Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Offshore Special

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Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular No.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 (generally known as SAFE Circular No. 75) promulgated by SAFE on October 21, 2005.

SAFE Circular No. 37 requires PRC residents to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore entity, for the purpose of overseas investment and financing, with such PRC residents' legally owned assets or equity interests in domestic enterprises or offshore assets or interests, which is referred to in SAFE Circular No. 37 as a special purpose vehicle. SAFE Circular No. 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.

Currently, all of our shareholders who are PRC residents have registered with the competent local branch of SAFE with respect to their investments in our company as required by SAFE Circular No. 75 and will update their registration filings with SAFE under SAFE Circular No. 37 when there are any changes that should be registered under SAFE Circular No.37. However, we may not at all times be fully aware or informed of the identities of all our shareholders or beneficial owners that are required to make such registrations, and if or when we have such shareholders or beneficial owners, we may not always be able to compel them to comply with SAFE Circular No. 37 requirements. As a result, we cannot assure you that all of our shareholders or beneficial owners who are PRC residents will at all times comply with, or in the future make or obtain any applicable registrations or approvals required by, SAFE Circular No. 37 or other related regulations. 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 subsidiaries' 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 December 2006, the PBOC promulgated the Administrative Measures of Foreign Exchange Matters for Individuals, which sets forth the respective requirements for foreign exchange transactions by individuals (both PRC and non-PRC citizens) under either the current account or the capital account. In January 2007, SAFE issued relevant implementing rules that specified approval requirements for certain capital account transactions such as a PRC citizen's participation in the employee stock incentive plans or share option plans of an overseas

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publicly listed company. 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. The Stock Option Notice supersedes the requirements and procedures for the registration of PRC resident individuals' participation in stock incentive plans set forth by certain rules promulgated by SAFE in March 2007. Under these measures, PRC resident individuals who participate in an employee stock incentive plan or a share option plan in an overseas publicly listed company are required to register with SAFE and complete certain other procedures. A PRC domestic qualified agent appointed through the PRC subsidiaries of such overseas listed company must file applications on behalf of such PRC resident individuals with SAFE or its local counterpart to obtain approval for an annual allowance with respect to the foreign exchange in connection with stock holding or share option exercises. With the approval from SAFE or its local counterpart, the PRC domestic qualified agent must open a special foreign exchange account at a PRC domestic bank to hold the funds required in connection with the stock purchase or option exercise, payment received upon sales of shares, dividends issued on the stock and any other income or expenditures approved by SAFE or its local counterpart. We and our PRC resident employees who participate in our share incentive plans are subject to these regulations as we are an overseas listed company. We have made registration with the local counterparts of SAFE for our PRC resident employees who participate in our share incentive plans as required under the Stock Option notice and relevant rules. If we or our PRC optionees fail to comply with these regulations, we or our PRC optionees may be subject to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions. See 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, or the SAT, on December 10, 2009 with retroactive effect from January 1, 2008, where a non-resident enterprise transfers the equity interests of a PRC resident enterprise indirectly via disposing of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, or an Indirect Transfer, and such overseas holding company is located in a tax jurisdiction that: (a) has an effective tax rate less than 12.5% or (b) does not tax the foreign income of its residents, the non-resident enterprise, being the transferor, shall report to the relevant tax authority of the PRC resident enterprise this Indirect Transfer. Using a substance over form principle, the PRC tax authority may disregard the existence of the overseas holding company if it lacks a reasonable commercial purpose and was established for the purpose of reducing, avoiding or deferring PRC tax. As a result, gains derived from such Indirect Transfer may be subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%. SAT Circular 698 also provides that, where a non-PRC resident enterprise transfers its equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise to its related parties at a price lower than the fair market value, the relevant tax authority has the power to make a reasonable adjustment to the taxable income of the transaction.

There is uncertainty as to the application of SAT Circular 698. For example, while the term Indirect Transfer is not clearly defined, it is understood that the relevant PRC tax authorities have jurisdiction regarding requests for information over a wide range of foreign entities having no direct contact with China. Also, although it appears that SAT Circular 698 was not intended to apply to share transfers of publicly traded companies, there is uncertainty as to the application of SAT Circular 698 to other indirect transfer of PRC resident enterprises. Moreover, the relevant authority has not yet promulgated any formal provisions or formally declared or stated how to calculate the effective tax rates in foreign tax jurisdictions, and the process and format of the reporting of an Indirect Transfer to the relevant tax authority of the PRC resident enterprise. In addition, there are no formal declarations with regard to how to determine whether a foreign investor has adopted an abusive arrangement in order to reduce, avoid or defer PRC tax. SAT Circular 698 may be determined by the tax authorities to be applicable to our corporate restructuring where non-resident investors were involved, if any of such transactions were determined by the tax authorities to lack reasonable commercial purpose. As a result, we and our non-resident investors in such transactions may become at risk of being taxed under SAT Circular 698 and we may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with SAT Circular 698 or to establish that we should not be

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taxed under the general anti-avoidance rule of the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations or such non-resident investors' investments in us.

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

China passed a new PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, which became effective on January 1, 2008. The Enterprise Income Tax Law (a) reduces the statutory rate of the enterprise income tax from 33% to 25%, (b) permits companies established before March 16, 2007 to continue to enjoy their existing tax incentives, adjusted by certain transitional phase-out rules promulgated by the State Council on December 26, 2007, and (c) introduces new tax incentives, subject to various qualification criteria.

The Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules permit certain high and new technology enterprises strongly supported by the state which hold independent ownership of core intellectual property to enjoy a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15% subject to certain qualification criteria. Autohome WFOE was recognized jointly by the Beijing Municipal Science and Technology Commission and other authorities as a high and new technology enterprise, or HNTE, on September 17, 2010 and therefore was eligible for the preferential 15% enterprise income tax rate from 2010 to 2012 upon its filing with the relevant tax authority. The qualification as a HNTE is subject to annual evaluation and a three-year review by the relevant authorities in China. We have obtained renewal of the HNTE qualification through 2015. However, should we lose this qualification for any reason, Autohome WFOE will no longer enjoy the 15% preferential tax rate, and the applicable enterprise income tax rate may increase to up to 25%.

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 gains 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 SAT 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, on April 22, 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. 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 SAT'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 PRC 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 PRC 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

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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 our business through Autohome WFOE, which is 100% owned by Cheerbright, our wholly-owned subsidiary located in the British Virgin Islands. The British Virgin Islands currently does not have any tax treaty with China with respect to withholding tax. As long as Cheerbright is considered a non-PRC resident enterprise and holds at least 25% of the equity interest of Autohome WFOE, dividends that it receives from Autohome WFOE may be subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10%.

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 gains recognized by such non-PRC shareholders or ADS holders, such investors' investment in our Class A ordinary shares or ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

Our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected if recent value added tax reforms in the PRC become unfavorable to our PRC subsidiaries or VIEs.

On November 16, 2011, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation jointly issued the Implementation Rules of the Pilot Program of Value Added Tax Reform and the Notice on the Pilot Program of Value Added Tax Reform in Transportation and Certain Modern Service Industries in Shanghai. These rules became effective on January 1, 2012, under which certain transportation and modern services companies in Shanghai will be subject to value added tax, or VAT, in lieu of the otherwise applicable business tax of 5%. According to a circular jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on July 31, 2012, certain transportation and modern services companies incorporated in eight other provinces in the PRC will be subject to the tax reform contemplated under these rules. This tax pilot program aims to resolve the double or multiple taxation issues caused by the interplay between the VAT and business tax systems and reduce the overall tax burden of the selected modern service industries in the PRC. Depending on their taxable revenues, companies may be subject to VAT at a rate of 3% if they are qualified as small-scale VAT payers or 6% if they are recognized as general VAT payers for information technology services, advertising services and research, development and technology services they provide. As a result, instead of paying business taxes, Shanghai Advertising, one of our VIEs incorporated in Shanghai, was required to pay VAT at a rate of 6% starting from January 1, 2012. In addition, our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs incorporated in Beijing were required to pay VAT at a rate of 6% starting from September 1, 2012. Guangzhou Advertising, one of our VIEs incorporated in Guangdong, was required to pay VAT starting from November 1, 2012. Since August 2013, this tax pilot program has been expanded to other areas within China. The rules related to the VAT pilot program are still evolving and the timing of the promulgation of the final tax rules or related interpretation is uncertain. Our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected if the interpretation and enforcement of these tax rules become materially unfavorable to our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs.

The enforcement of the PRC Labor Contract Law and other labor-related regulations in the PRC may adversely affect our business and our results of operations.

The PRC Labor Contract Law became effective and was implemented on January 1, 2008. It has reinforced the protection of employees who, under the PRC Labor Contract Law, have the right, among others, to have written labor contracts, to enter into labor contracts with no fixed terms under certain circumstances, to receive overtime wages and to terminate or alter terms in labor contracts. According to the PRC Social Insurance Law, which became effective on July 1, 2011, and the Administrative Regulations on the Housing Funds, employees

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are required to participate in pension insurance, work-related injury insurance, medical insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance and housing funds, and the employers must pay all or a portion of the social insurance premiums and housing funds for such employees.

As a result of these new laws and regulations designed to enhance labor protection, we expect our labor costs will increase. In addition, as the interpretation and implementation of these new laws and regulations are still evolving, our employment practice may not at all times be deemed in compliance with the new laws and regulations. If we are subject to severe penalties or incur significant liabilities in connection with labor disputes or investigations, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board is not permitted to inspect independent registered public accounting firms operating in China, including our auditor, and as such, investors may be deprived of the benefits of such inspection.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, as an auditor of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), or PCAOB, is required by the laws of the United States to undergo regular inspections by PCAOB to assess its compliance with the laws of the United States and professional standards. Because our independent registered public accounting firm is located in China, a jurisdiction where PCAOB is currently unable to conduct inspections without receiving the required approval from the PRC authorities, our independent registered public accounting firm, like other independent registered public accounting firms operating in China, is currently not inspected by PCAOB. Inspections of other firms that PCAOB has conducted outside of 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. Since PCAOB cannot conduct inspections of independent registered public accounting firms operating in China without receiving the required approval from the PRC authorities, it is more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our independent registered public accounting firm's audit or quality control procedures. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB inspections.

Proceedings instituted by the SEC against five PRC-based accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, could result in our financial statements being determined to not be in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act.

In December 2012, the SEC brought administrative proceedings against five accounting firms, including our independent registered public accounting firm, in China, alleging that they had refused to produce audit work papers and other documents related to certain other China-based companies under investigation by the SEC for potential accounting fraud. On January 22, 2014, an initial administrative law decision was issued, censuring these accounting firms and suspending four of the five firms from practicing before the SEC for a period of six months. The decision is neither final nor legally effective unless and until reviewed and approved by the SEC. The five accounting firms have recently appealed. The sanction will not become effective until after a full appeal process is concluded and a final decision is issued by the SEC. The accounting firms can also further appeal the final decision of the SEC through the federal appellate courts. We are not involved in the proceedings brought by the SEC against the accounting firms. However, our independent registered public accounting firm is one of the four accounting firms subject to the six month suspension from practicing before the SEC in the initial administrative law decision. We may therefore be adversely affected by the outcome of the proceedings, along with other U.S.-listed companies audited by these accounting firms.

On May 24, 2013, the PCAOB announced that it had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on Enforcement Cooperation with the CSRC and the Ministry of Finance which establishes a cooperative framework between the parties for the production and exchange of audit documents relevant to investigations in the United States and China. However, it is not clear how these recent developments could affect the SEC's final decision in the case against the five accounting firms or any subsequent appeal to courts that the accounting firms

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may initiate. Therefore, it is difficult to determine the final outcome of the administrative proceedings and the potential consequences thereof.

If our independent registered public accounting firm were denied, even temporarily, the ability to practice before the SEC and we were unable to timely find another registered public accounting firm to audit and issue an opinion on our financial statements, our financial statements could be determined to not be in compliance with the requirements of the Exchange Act. Such a determination could ultimately lead to 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 and this Offering

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

The daily closing trading prices for our ADSs ranged from US\$27.10 to US\$36.59 in 2013 and from US\$29.00 to US\$56.60 in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The trading price for our ADSs may continue to fluctuate in response to factors including the following:

regulatory developments in our target markets 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 online automotive advertising services;

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 online automotive advertising industry;

announcements by us or our competitors of new solutions, 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;

release or expiry of lock-up or other transfer restrictions on our outstanding Class A ordinary shares or ADSs;

sales or perceived potential sales of additional Class A ordinary shares or ADSs; and

pending or potential litigation or administrative investigation.

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In addition, the securities market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to the operating performance of any particular company. These market fluctuations may also have a material adverse effect on the market price of our ADSs.

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

We are an emerging growth company, as defined in the JOBS Act, and we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various requirements applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies including, most significantly, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 for so long as we are an emerging growth company. As a result, if we elect not to comply with

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such auditor attestation requirements, our investors may not have access to certain information they may deem important.

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

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the market price for our ADSs and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our ADSs will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. If we do not establish and maintain adequate research coverage or if one or more of the analysts who covers us downgrades our ADSs or publishes inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the market price for our ADSs would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage of our company or fails to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which, in turn, could cause the market price or trading volume for our ADSs to decline.

Because the offering price is substantially higher than our net tangible book value per ADS, you will experience immediate and substantial dilution.

Because the price per ADS being offered is substantially higher than the net tangible book value per ordinary share, you will experience immediate and substantial dilution of US\$39.42 per ADS, representing the difference between the public offering price of US\$42.50 per ADS and our net tangible book value per ADS as of September 30, 2014, after giving effect to the net proceeds to us from this offering. If the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option, you will experience additional dilution. In addition, you may experience further dilution as a result of the exercise of share options or other dilutive transactions. See **Dilution** for a more complete description of how the value of your investment in our ADSs will be diluted upon the completion of this offering.

Because we do not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future after this offering, 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 after this offering 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 of any future dividend income.

Subject to certain exceptions, 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 subsidiaries, our financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. Accordingly, the return on your investment in our ADSs will likely depend entirely upon any future price appreciation of our ADSs. There is no guarantee that our ADSs will appreciate in value after this offering or even maintain the price at which you purchased the ADSs. You may not realize a return on your investment in our ADSs and you may even lose your entire investment in our ADSs.

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

Sales of our ADSs in the public market after this offering, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our ADSs to decline. Upon completion of this offering, we will have 109,774,799

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ordinary shares outstanding, assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs, including a certain number of Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs. All ADSs sold in this offering will be freely transferable without restriction or additional registration under the Securities Act. In addition, the ordinary shares held by our directors, executive officers and selling shareholders who are subject to a lock-up in connection with this offering will be available for sale, upon the expiration of the 90-day lock-up period beginning from the date of this prospectus, subject to volume and other restrictions as applicable under Rules 144 and 701 of the Securities Act. Any or all of these shares may be released prior to the expiration of the lock-up period at the discretion of the underwriters of this offering. To the extent shares are released before the expiration of the lock-up period and sold into the market, the market price of our ADSs could decline.

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

Our dual-class share 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.

Our ordinary shares are divided into Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. The ADSs being sold in this offering represent Class A ordinary shares. See Description of Share Capital Ordinary Shares for a more detailed description of our Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares. Holders of Class A and Class B ordinary shares have the same rights, including dividend rights, except for conversion and voting rights. Each Class B ordinary share may be converted into one Class A ordinary share by its holder at any time, while Class A ordinary shares cannot be converted into Class B ordinary shares under any circumstances. Each Class A ordinary share is entitled to one vote. When the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra constitutes no less than 51% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, each Class B ordinary share is entitled to one vote; when the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra drops below 51% but is no less than 39.3% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, each Class B ordinary share will carry such number of votes that would result in the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra carrying, in the aggregate, 51% of the voting rights represented by all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares; when the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra drops below 39.3% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, all Class B ordinary shares will be automatically converted into the same number of Class A ordinary shares. As of October 24, 2014, Telstra held 68,788,940 Class B ordinary shares, representing 63.6% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares and 63.6% of our aggregate voting rights. Telstra Holdings will convert 6,600,000 of its Class B ordinary shares into an equal number of Class A ordinary shares and will sell such Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs in this offering, assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs. Immediately after the completion of this offering, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs, Telstra will hold 62,188,940 Class B ordinary shares, representing 56.7% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares and 56.7% of our aggregate voting rights. This concentrated control will limit your ability to influence corporate matters and could discourage others from pursuing any potential merger, takeover or other change of control transactions that holders of Class A ordinary shares and ADSs may view as beneficial.

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

Except as described in this prospectus and in the deposit agreement, 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.

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Holders of our ADSs will appoint the depository 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 depository will vote the underlying ordinary shares in accordance with these instructions.

Pursuant to our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, we may convene a shareholders' meeting upon ten calendar days' notice. If we give timely notice to the depository under the terms of the deposit agreement (30 business days' notice), the depository will notify you of the upcoming vote and arrange to deliver our voting materials to you. We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to instruct the depository 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 depository 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 illegal or impractical to make them available to you.

We may from time to time distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire our securities. However, we cannot make rights available to you in the United States unless we register both the rights and the securities to which the rights relate under the Securities Act or an exemption from the registration requirements is available. Under the deposit agreement, the depository will not make rights available to you unless both the rights and the underlying securities to be distributed to ADS holders are either registered under the Securities Act or exempt from registration under the Securities Act. We are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to any such rights or securities or to endeavor to cause such a registration statement to be declared effective and we may not be able to establish a necessary exemption from registration under the Securities Act. Accordingly, you may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution in your holdings.

The depository of our ADSs has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on Class A ordinary shares or other deposited securities after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of Class A ordinary shares your ADSs represent. However, the depository is not responsible if it decides that it is inequitable or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. For example, the depository may determine that it is not feasible to distribute certain property through the mail. Additionally, the value of certain distributions may be less than the cost of mailing them. In those cases, the depository may determine not to distribute such property. We have no obligation to register under U.S. securities laws any ADSs, ordinary shares, rights or other securities received through such distributions. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, ordinary shares, rights or anything else to holders of ADSs. This means that you may not receive the distribution we make on our Class A ordinary shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for us to make them available to you. These restrictions may have a material adverse effect on the value of your ADSs.

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

Your ADSs are transferable on the books of the depository. However, the depository may close its transfer books at any time or from time to time when it deems expedient in connection with the performance of its duties. In addition, the depository may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depository are closed, or at any time if we or the depository deems it advisable to do so.

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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 VIEs. 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 the courts of the Cayman Islands will generally recognize and enforce a non-penal judgment of a foreign court of competent jurisdiction without retrial on the merits.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time, and by the Companies Law 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.

The use of the net proceeds from this offering will largely be up to the judgment of our management, and such use may not produce income or increase our ADS price.

We plan to use the net proceeds of this offering primarily for general corporate purposes, which may include investment in our product development including new content and business initiatives, further enhancing our mobile technologies, sales and marketing activities, including efforts to promote our brand, working capital, capital expenditure, and other general and administrative matters. We may also use a portion of these proceeds for the acquisition of, or investment in, businesses, technologies or strategic alliances that complement our business, although we have no present commitments or agreements for any acquisitions or investments. However, our management will have considerable discretion in the application of the net proceeds received by us. You will not have the opportunity, as part of your investment decision, to assess whether proceeds are being used appropriately. You must rely on the judgment of our management regarding the application of the net proceeds of this offering. The net proceeds may be used for corporate purposes that do not improve our profitability or increase our ADS price. The net proceeds from this offering may be placed in investments that do not produce income or that lose value. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of ADSs by the selling shareholders.

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

Our fourth 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 of 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. Preferred shares could be issued quickly with terms calculated to delay or prevent a change in control of our company or make removal of management more difficult. If our board of directors decides to issue preferred shares, the price of our ADSs may fall and the voting and other rights of the holders of our Class A ordinary shares and ADSs may be materially adversely affected. These 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 transaction.

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

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

the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the SEC of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K;

the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents, or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act;

the sections of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their stock ownership and trading activities and liability for insiders who profit from trades made in a short period of time; and

the selective disclosure rules by issuers of material nonpublic information under Regulation FD.

We are required to file an annual report on Form 20-F within four months of the end of each fiscal year. We intend to publish our results on a quarterly basis as press releases, distributed pursuant to the rules and regulations of the NYSE. Press releases relating to financial results and material events will also be furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K. However, the information we are required to file with or furnish to the SEC will be less extensive and less frequent compared to that required to be filed with the SEC by U.S. domestic issuers. As a result, you may not be afforded the same protections or information, which would be made available to you, were you investing in a United States domestic issuer.

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

Depending upon the value of our assets, which may be determined based, in part, on the market value of our Class A ordinary shares and ADSs, and the nature of our assets and income over time, we could be classified as a passive foreign investment company (a PFIC). Under United States federal income tax law, we will be classified as a PFIC for any taxable year if either (i) at least 75% of our gross income for the taxable year is passive income or (ii) at least 50% of the value of our assets (based on the average quarterly value of our assets during the taxable year) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. Based on our current income and assets and projections as to the value of our Class A ordinary shares and ADSs following this offering, we do not expect to be classified as a PFIC for the current taxable year or in the foreseeable future. While we do not anticipate being a PFIC, changes in the nature of our income or assets or the value of our assets may cause us to become a PFIC for the current or any subsequent taxable year.

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Although the law in this regard is not entirely clear, we treat our VIEs as being owned by us for United States federal income tax purposes, because we control their management decisions and we are entitled to substantially all of the economic benefits associated with such entities, and, as a result, we consolidate their results of operations in our consolidated U.S. GAAP financial statements. If it were determined, however, that we are not the owner of our VIEs for United States federal income tax purposes, we would likely be treated as a PFIC for the current and any subsequent taxable years. Because of the uncertainties in the application of the relevant rules and because PFIC status is a factual determination made annually after the close of each taxable year on the basis of the composition of our income and the value of our active versus passive assets, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the current or any future taxable year. The overall level of our passive assets will be affected by how, and how quickly, we spend our liquid assets. 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 classified as a PFIC may substantially increase.

If we were to be or become a PFIC, a U.S. Holder (as defined in *Taxation United States Federal Income Tax Considerations General*) may incur significantly increased United States income tax on gains recognized on the sale or other disposition of the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares and on the receipt of distributions on the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares to the extent such gain or distribution is treated as an excess distribution under United States federal income tax rules. Further, if we were a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. Holder held our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, we generally would continue to be treated as a PFIC as to such U.S. Holder for all succeeding years during which such U.S. Holder held our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. Alternatively, U.S. Holders of PFIC shares can sometimes avoid the rules described above by making certain elections, including a mark-to-market election or electing to treat a PFIC as a qualified electing fund. However, U.S. Holders will not be able to make an election to treat us as a qualified electing fund because, even if we were to be or become a PFIC, we do not intend to comply with the requirements necessary to permit U.S. Holders to make such election. Each U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of purchasing, holding and disposing of ADSs or Class A ordinary shares if we are or become a PFIC, including the possibility of making a mark-to-market election and the unavailability of the election to treat us as a qualified electing fund. For more information, see *Taxation United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations*.

We incur increased costs as a result of being a public company.

We are a public company and expect to incur significant accounting, legal and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, including Section 404 therein, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the SEC and the NYSE, have detailed requirements concerning corporate governance practices of public companies. Section 404 requires that we include a management report on our internal control over financial reporting in our annual report on Form 20-F beginning with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2014. In addition, once we cease to be an emerging growth company as such term is defined in the JOBS Act, our independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. We expect these rules and regulations applicable to public companies to increase our accounting, legal and financial compliance costs and to make certain corporate activities more time-consuming and costly. Our management is required to devote substantial time and attention to our public company reporting obligations and other compliance matters. We evaluate and monitor developments with respect to these rules and regulations, and we cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs. Our reporting and other compliance obligations as a public company may place a significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources and systems for the foreseeable future.

In the past, shareholders of a public company often brought securities class action suits against the company following periods of instability in the market price of that company's securities. If we were involved in a class action suit, it could divert a significant amount of our management's attention and other resources from our

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business and operations, which could harm our results of operations and require us to incur significant expenses to defend the suit. Any such class action suit, whether or not successful, could harm our reputation and restrict our ability to raise capital in the future. In addition, if a claim is successfully made against us, we may be required to pay significant damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that reflect our current expectations and views of future events. This prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference include, and any free writing prospectus provided in connection with this offering may include, forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The forward looking statements are contained principally in the sections entitled Prospectus Summary, Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Industry and Business. Known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those listed under Risk Factors, may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

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

our ability to attract and retain users and advertisers;

our business strategies and initiatives as well as our business plans;

our future business development, financial conditions and results of operations;

our ability to further enhance our brand recognition;

our ability to attract, retain and motivate key personnel;

competition in our industry in China; and

relevant government policies and regulations relating to our industry.

These forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties. Although we believe that our expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, our expectations may later be found to be incorrect. Our actual results could be materially different from our expectations. Important risks and factors that could cause our actual results to be materially different from our expectations are generally set forth in Prospectus Summary Our Challenges, Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Business, Regulation and other sections in this prospectus. You should thoroughly read this prospectus and the documents that we refer to with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from and worse than what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

This prospectus contains certain data and information that we obtained from various government and private publications. Statistical data in these publications also include projections based on a number of assumptions. The online automotive advertising industry may not grow at the rate projected by market data, or at all. The failure of this market to grow at the projected rate may have a material adverse effect on our business and the market price of our ADSs. In addition, the rapidly changing nature of the online automotive advertising industry results in significant uncertainties for any projections or estimates relating to the growth prospects or future condition of our market. Furthermore, if any one or more of the assumptions underlying the market data are later found to be incorrect, actual results may differ from the projections based on these assumptions. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements made in this prospectus relate only to events or information as of the date on which the statements are made in this prospectus. 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

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or otherwise, after the date on which the statements are made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. You should read this prospectus and the documents that we refer to in this prospectus and have filed as exhibits to the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that we will receive net proceeds from this offering of approximately US\$65.9 million, or approximately US\$100.5 million if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs in full, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of ADSs by the selling shareholders.

We plan to use the net proceeds of this offering primarily for general corporate purposes, which may include investment in our product development including new content and business initiatives, further enhancing our mobile technologies, sales and marketing activities, including efforts to promote our brand, working capital, capital expenditure, and other general and administrative matters. We may also use a portion of these proceeds for the acquisition of, or investment in, businesses, technologies or strategic alliances that complement our business, although we have no present commitments or agreements to enter into any acquisitions or investments.

The foregoing represents our current intentions based upon our present plans and business conditions to use and allocate the net proceeds of this offering. Our management, however, will have significant flexibility and discretion to apply the net proceeds of this offering. If an unforeseen event occurs or business conditions change, we may use the proceeds of this offering differently than as described in this prospectus.

Pending any use described above, we plan to invest the net proceeds in low-risk, short-term, interest-bearing, debt instruments or deposits.

In using the proceeds of this offering, as an offshore holding company, we are permitted, under PRC laws and regulations, to provide funding to our PRC subsidiaries only through loans or capital contributions and to our VIEs only through loans. Subject to satisfaction of applicable government registration and approval requirements, we may extend inter-company loans to our PRC subsidiaries or make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries to fund its capital expenditures or working capital. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain these government registrations or approvals on a timely basis, if at all. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure** **PRC regulation of loans to, and direct investment in, PRC entities by offshore holding companies and governmental control of currency conversion may restrict or prevent us from using the proceeds of this offering to make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs 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.**

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DIVIDEND POLICY

Our board of directors has complete discretion, subject to approval by a duly authorized representative of Telstra for so long as Telstra holds at least 51% of our issued and outstanding shares, to declare 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.

Our board of directors declared dividends of RMB49.9 million and RMB249.2 million in February 2012 and May 2013, respectively, to all of our shareholders. The dividends, net of applicable withholding taxes, were paid in April 2012 and June and July 2013, respectively. We do not have any plan to pay additional cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our remaining available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business.

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. We may rely on dividends from our subsidiaries in China for our cash requirements, including any payment of dividends to our shareholders. PRC regulations may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us. See Regulation Regulations on Dividend Distribution.

If we pay any dividends after this offering, 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. Cash dividends on our ordinary shares, if any, will be paid in U.S. dollars.

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Our ADSs, each representing one of our Class A ordinary shares, have been listed on the NYSE since December 11, 2013. Our ADSs trade under the symbol ATHM. The following table provides the monthly high and low trading prices for our ADSs on the NYSE since the date of our initial public offering.

The last reported trading price for our ADSs on November 19, 2014 was US\$43.26 per ADS.

| Period | Trading Price (US\$) | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| | High | Low |
| Annual High and Low | | |
| Fiscal Year 2013 (from December 11, 2013) | 37.88 | 26.51 |
| Quarterly Highs and Lows | | |
| Fourth Quarter of 2013 (from December 11, 2013) | 37.88 | 26.51 |
| First Quarter of 2014 | 51.98 | 28.52 |
| Second Quarter of 2014 | 42.68 | 28.50 |
| Third Quarter of 2014 | 57.93 | 31.80 |
| Fourth Quarter of 2014 (through November 19, 2014) | 53.56 | 38.54 |
| Monthly Highs and Lows | | |
| May 2014 | 36.80 | 28.50 |
| June 2014 | 35.98 | 32.14 |
| July 2014 | 38.25 | 31.80 |
| August 2014 | 57.93 | 35.25 |
| September 2014 | 51.88 | 39.36 |
| October 2014 | 53.41 | 38.54 |
| November (through November 19, 2014) | 53.56 | 40.90 |

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of September 30, 2014:

on an actual basis; and

on an as adjusted basis to reflect (a) the issue and sale of 1,650,000 Class A ordinary shares in the form of ADSs by us in this offering at the public offering price of US\$42.50 per ADS, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses, and (b) the conversion of 6,600,000 Class B ordinary shares into the same number of Class A ordinary shares upon deposit of those shares into our ADR facility in connection with the sale of ADSs representing such Class A ordinary shares by Telstra in this offering, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs.

You should read this table together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus and the information under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

| | As of September 30, 2014 | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Actual | As Adjusted |
| | (in thousands of US\$) | |
| Shareholders' equity | | |
| Class A ordinary shares, US\$0.01 par value, 99,931,211,060 shares authorized and 39,335,859 shares issued and outstanding and 47,585,859 shares issued and outstanding on an as adjusted basis | 433 | 516 |
| Class B ordinary shares, US\$0.01 par value, 68,788,940 shares authorized, 68,788,940 shares issued and outstanding and 62,188,940 shares issued and outstanding on an as adjusted basis | 762 | 696 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 330,039 | 395,874 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 1,351 | 1,351 |
| Retained earnings | 122,734 | 122,734 |
| Total equity | 455,319 | 521,171 |

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Our net tangible book value as of September 30, 2014 was approximately US\$272.4 million, or US\$2.52 per ordinary share as of that date, and US\$2.52 per ADS. Net tangible book value represents the amount of our total consolidated tangible assets, excluding intangible assets, goodwill and deferred tax assets, less our total consolidated liabilities (excluding deferred tax liabilities related to intangible assets and goodwill). Dilution is determined by subtracting net tangible book value per ordinary share from the public offering price.

Because our Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares have the same dividend and other rights, except for conversion and voting rights, the dilution is presented here based on all issued and outstanding ordinary shares, including Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares.

Without taking into account any other changes in such net tangible book value after September 30, 2014, other than to give effect to our issuance and sale of 1,650,000 ADSs in this offering, at the public offering price of US\$42.50 per ADS, and after deduction of underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us (assuming the option to purchase additional ADSs is not exercised), our as adjusted net tangible book value at September 30, 2014 would have been US\$3.08 per outstanding ordinary share, including Class A ordinary shares underlying our outstanding ADSs, or US\$3.08 per ADS. This represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value of US\$0.56 per ordinary share, or US\$0.56 per ADS, to existing shareholders and an immediate dilution in net tangible book value of US\$39.42 per ordinary share, or US\$39.42 per ADS, to purchasers of ADSs in this offering.

The following table illustrates the dilution on a per ordinary share basis at the public offering price per ordinary share of US\$42.50 and all ADSs are exchanged for ordinary shares:

| | Per Ordinary Share |
|---|---------------------------|
| Public offering price | US\$ 42.50 |
| Net tangible book value as of September 30, 2014 | US\$ 2.52 |
| As adjusted net tangible book value after giving effect to this offering | US\$ 3.08 |
| Amount of dilution in net tangible book value to new investors in this offering | US\$ 39.42 |

The following table summarizes, on an as adjusted basis as of September 30, 2014, the differences between existing shareholders and the new investors as of such date with respect to the number of ordinary shares (in the form of ADSs or ordinary shares) purchased from us, the total consideration paid and the average price per ordinary share and per ADS paid before deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses. The total number of ordinary shares does not include ordinary shares underlying the ADSs issuable upon the exercise of the option to purchase additional ADSs granted to the underwriters.

| | Ordinary Shares Purchased | | Total Consideration | | Average Price Per Ordinary Share | Average Price Per ADS |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------|
| | Number | Percent | Amount | Percent | | |
| | (in thousands, except share data) | | | | | |
| Existing shareholders | 108,124,799 | 98.5% | US\$ 275,162 | 79.7% | US\$ 2.54 | US\$ 2.54 |
| New investors | 1,650,000 | 1.5% | US\$ 70,125 | 20.3% | US\$ 42.50 | US\$ 42.50 |
| Total | 109,774,799 | 100.0% | US\$ 345,287 | 100.0% | US\$ 3.15 | US\$ 3.15 |

The pro forma information discussed above is illustrative only. Our net tangible book value following the completion of this offering is subject to adjustment based on the actual public offering price of our ADSs and other terms of this offering determined at pricing.

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The discussion and tables above also assume no exercise of any outstanding options granted under our Share Incentive Plans. As of September 30, 2014, there were 4,919,737 Class A ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options at a weighted average exercise price of US\$2.20 per share, and 400,000 Class A ordinary shares issuable upon the vesting of outstanding restricted shares. To the extent that any of these options is exercised, there will be further dilution to new investors.

Table of Contents**EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION**

Substantially all of our operations are conducted in China and substantially all of our revenues are denominated in RMB. This prospectus contains translations of Renminbi amounts into U.S. dollars at specific rates solely for the convenience of the reader. The conversion of Renminbi into U.S. dollars in this prospectus is based on the rate certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Translation of financial data as of or for the year ended December 31, 2013 were made at a rate of RMB6.0537 to US\$1.00, the exchange rate in effect as of December 31, 2013. Unless otherwise noted, all other translations from Renminbi to U.S. dollars and from U.S. dollars to Renminbi in this prospectus were made at a rate of RMB6.1380 to US\$1.00, the rate in effect as of September 30, 2014. We make no representation that any RMB or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or RMB, as the case may be, at any particular rate, at the rates stated below, or at all. The PRC government imposes control over its foreign currency reserves in part through direct regulation of the conversion of RMB into foreign exchange and through restrictions on foreign trade. On November 14, 2014, the noon buying rate was RMB6.1290 to US\$1.00.

The following table sets forth information concerning exchange rates between the RMB and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated.

| Period | Period End | Noon Buying Rate | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | Average ⁽¹⁾ | Low | High |
| (RMB per US\$1.00) | | | | |
| 2009 | 6.8259 | 6.8295 | 6.8470 | 6.8176 |
| 2010 | 6.6000 | 6.7603 | 6.8330 | 6.6000 |
| 2011 | 6.2939 | 6.4475 | 6.6364 | 6.2939 |
| 2012 | 6.2301 | 6.3088 | 6.3879 | 6.2221 |
| 2013 | 6.0537 | 6.1478 | 6.2438 | 6.0537 |
| 2014 | | | | |
| May | 6.2471 | 6.2380 | 6.2591 | 6.2255 |
| June | 6.2036 | 6.2306 | 6.2548 | 6.2036 |
| July | 6.1737 | 6.1984 | 6.2115 | 6.1712 |
| August | 6.1430 | 6.1541 | 6.1793 | 6.1395 |
| September | 6.1380 | 6.1382 | 6.1495 | 6.1266 |
| October | 6.1124 | 6.1251 | 6.1385 | 6.1107 |
| November (through November 14) | 6.1290 | 6.1198 | 6.1290 | 6.1117 |

Source: Federal Reserve Statistical Release

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

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ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

We were incorporated in the Cayman Islands in order to enjoy certain benefits, such as political and economic stability, an effective judicial system, a favorable tax system, the absence of exchange control or currency restrictions, and the availability of professional and support services. However, certain disadvantages accompany incorporation in the Cayman Islands. These disadvantages include a less developed body of Cayman Islands securities laws that provide significantly less protection to investors as compared to the laws of the United States, and the potential lack of standing by Cayman Islands companies to sue before the federal courts of the United States.

Our organizational documents do not contain provisions requiring disputes, including those arising under the securities laws of the United States, between us, our officers, directors and shareholders, to be arbitrated.

Substantially all of our operations are conducted in China, and substantially all of our assets are located in China. A majority of our directors and executive officers are nationals or residents of jurisdictions other than the United States and a substantial portion of their assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for a shareholder to effect service of process within the United States upon these persons, or to enforce against us or them judgments obtained in United States courts, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States.

Law Debenture Corporation Services Inc. is our agent upon whom process may be served in any action brought against us under the securities laws of the United States.

Conyers Dill & Pearman (Cayman) Limited, our counsel as to Cayman Islands law, and TransAsia Lawyers, our counsel as to PRC law, have advised us, respectively, that there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the Cayman Islands and China, respectively, would:

recognize or enforce judgments of United States courts obtained against us or our directors or officers predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States; or

entertain original actions brought in each respective jurisdiction against us or our directors or officers predicated upon the securities laws of the United States or any state in the United States.

Conyers Dill & Pearman (Cayman) Limited has informed us that the uncertainty with regard to Cayman Islands law relates to whether a judgment obtained from the U.S. courts under civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws will be determined by the courts of the Cayman Islands as penal or punitive in nature. If such a determination is made, the courts of the Cayman Islands will not recognize or enforce the judgment against a Cayman Islands company, such as our company. As the courts of the Cayman Islands have yet to rule on making such a determination in relation to judgments obtained from U.S. courts under civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws, it is uncertain whether such judgments would be enforceable in the Cayman Islands.

Conyers Dill & Pearman (Cayman) Limited has further advised us that the courts of the Cayman Islands would recognize as a valid judgment a final and conclusive judgment in personam obtained in the federal or state courts in the United States under which a sum of money is payable (other than a sum of money payable in respect of multiple damages, taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty) and would give a judgment based thereon provided that: (a) such courts had proper jurisdiction over the parties subject to such judgment; (b) such courts did not contravene the rules of natural justice of the Cayman Islands; (c) such judgment was not obtained by fraud; (d) the enforcement of the judgment would not be contrary to the public policy of the Cayman Islands; (e) no new admissible evidence relevant to the action is submitted prior to the rendering of the judgment by the courts of the Cayman Islands; and (f) there is due compliance with the correct procedures under the laws of the Cayman Islands.

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

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CORPORATE HISTORY AND STRUCTURE

Our Corporate History

Autohome was incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands under its former name, Sequel Limited, in June 2008 and adopted its current name in October 2011. Shortly after its inception, in June 2008, Autohome acquired all of the equity interests of the following entities:

Cheerbright International Holdings Limited, or Cheerbright, a British Virgin Islands company that operates *autohome.com.cn*, which was launched in 2005;

Norstar Advertising Media Holdings Limited, or Norstar, a Cayman Islands Company that, among other businesses, operated *che168.com*, which was launched in 2004; and

China Topside Limited, or China Topside, a British Virgin Islands company.

Our largest shareholder is Telstra Holdings, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Telstra Corporation Limited, the leading diversified telecommunications company in Australia and a Fortune Global 500 company.

To sharpen our business focus on the automotive industry, we completed a corporate reorganization in 2011 by spinning off our then subsidiaries that were not involved in our core business. In March 2011, we completed the transfer of the *che168.com* business from Norstar to Cheerbright. In June 2011, in connection with our strategy to focus on serving the automotive industry in China, we contributed our entire equity interests in Norstar and China Topside, which serve the information technology industry, to Sequel Media, our subsidiary in the Cayman Islands. We then immediately distributed shares of Sequel Media to our shareholders. Since the spin-off, we have focused on serving the automotive industry in China through our *autohome.com.cn* and *che168.com* websites.

On March 16, 2012, we established a new wholly-owned subsidiary, Autohome HK, in Hong Kong. Autohome HK has no material business operation as of the date of this prospectus.

In October 2013, Autohome HK acquired Prbrownies Marketing, a Hong Kong advertising and marketing company, which we renamed Autohome Media Limited, or Autohome Media, in March 2014. Autohome Media has engaged in advertising business outside the PRC for more than three years, and is therefore qualified to directly invest in a PRC company providing advertising services in accordance with PRC law. Autohome Media has established subsidiaries in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Tianjin. We are gradually migrating our advertising business from our VIEs to Autohome Media and its subsidiaries, a transition we expect to complete in the next two to three years.

In December 2013, we completed our initial public offering of 8,993,000 ADSs, representing 8,993,000 Class A ordinary shares, and our ADSs were listed on the NYSE under the symbol ATHM.

Contractual Arrangements

PRC laws and regulations currently limit foreign ownership of companies that engage in internet and advertising services. We therefore conduct our operations in China primarily through contractual agreements between our wholly-owned PRC subsidiary, Autohome WFOE, and each of the three groups of entities and individuals (i) Autohome Information, shareholders of Autohome Information and three subsidiaries of Autohome Information: Hongyuan Information, Chengshi Advertising and Autohome Advertising, (ii) Shanghai Advertising and shareholders of Shanghai Advertising, and (iii) Guangzhou Advertising and shareholders of Guangzhou Advertising.

These contractual arrangements enable us, through Autohome WFOE, to:

exercise effective control over these entities;

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receive substantially all of the economic benefits of these entities; and

have exclusive options to purchase all of the equity interests in these entities when and to the extent permitted under PRC law. As a result of these contractual arrangements, we, through Autohome WFOE, are the primary beneficiary of these three groups of entities and treat them as our VIEs under U.S. GAAP. We have consolidated the financial results of the VIEs in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

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The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure as of the date of this prospectus:

- (1) The three individuals are James Zhi Qin, our director and chief executive officer, Xiang Li, our director and president, and Zheng Fan, our vice president. Each of these three individuals is also a beneficial owner of our company and a PRC citizen. James Zhi Qin, Xiang Li and Zheng Fan hold 8%, 68% and 24%, respectively, of the equity in each of Autohome Information, Shanghai Advertising and Guangzhou Advertising.

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The following is a summary of our contractual arrangements among Autohome WFOE, Autohome Information and its shareholders. The contractual agreements among Autohome WFOE and Shanghai Advertising and its shareholders and the contractual agreements among Autohome WFOE and Guangzhou Advertising and its shareholders are substantially the same as the contractual agreements among Autohome WFOE, Autohome Information and its shareholders and subsidiaries.

Agreements that Provide Effective Control over Autohome Information

Equity Interest Pledge Agreements. Pursuant to the equity interest pledge agreements between Autohome WFOE and each of the three shareholders of Autohome Information, each shareholder of Autohome Information pledges to Autohome WFOE all of his equity interests in Autohome Information to secure the performance of such shareholder's respective obligations and Autohome Information's obligations under the loan agreements, equity option agreements, and the exclusive technology consulting and service agreements. See **Contractual Agreements** **Agreements that Transfer Economic Benefits of Autohome Information to Us** and **Agreements that Provide Us the Options to Purchase the Equity Interests in Autohome Information** for a brief description of these obligations. Without Autohome WFOE's consent, shareholders of Autohome Information shall not create or permit to create any encumbrances on the pledged equities in Autohome Information. In the event of default, Autohome WFOE is entitled to request immediate repayment of the outstanding amounts payable under the loan agreements, the equity option agreements and the exclusive technology consulting and service agreements or to dispose of the pledged equity interests at Autohome WFOE's sole discretion. The equity pledge agreements have an indefinite term and will terminate after all the secured obligations under these agreements have been satisfied in full or the pledged equity interests have been transferred to Autohome WFOE or its designee.

Pursuant to the equity interest pledge agreements between Autohome WFOE and Autohome Information, Autohome Information pledges to Autohome WFOE all of its equity interests in its three subsidiaries to secure the performance of its obligations under the exclusive technology consulting and service agreements and the equity option agreements. These equity interest pledge agreements contain substantially the same terms as the equity interest pledge agreements between Autohome WFOE and the shareholders of Autohome Information.

Power of Attorney. Autohome Information and each of the shareholders of Autohome Information have executed an irrevocable power of attorney appointing Autohome WFOE, or any person designated by Autohome WFOE, as their attorney-in-fact to vote on their behalf at the shareholders' meetings of Autohome Information's subsidiaries and Autohome Information and to exercise full voting rights as the shareholders of these companies with powers granted under PRC laws and regulations and the articles of association of each of the above companies, including the rights to appoint directors and management personnel.

Agreements that Transfer Economic Benefits of Autohome Information to Us

Exclusive Technology Consulting and Service Agreements. Pursuant to the exclusive technology consulting and service agreements between Autohome WFOE and each of Autohome Information and its subsidiaries, Autohome WFOE has the exclusive right to provide each of these VIEs comprehensive technology and management consulting services. In addition, Autohome WFOE is obligated to provide financing support to each of these VIEs to ensure the cash flow requirements of the day-to-day operations of these VIEs. Each of these VIEs is obligated to pay to Autohome WFOE service fees, which are calculated based on such VIE's revenues reduced by its business taxes and surcharges, operating expenses and an appropriate amount of retained profit that is determined pursuant to our tax planning strategies and relevant tax laws. Such service fees may be adjusted by Autohome WFOE at Autohome WFOE's sole discretion. Autohome WFOE owns the intellectual properties arising from the performance of these agreements. These agreements have a 30-year term that can be automatically extended for another 10 years at the option of Autohome WFOE and can only be terminated by the parties' mutual written consent or by Autohome WFOE's prior 30-day notice at its sole discretion. During the term of these agreements, these VIEs may not enter into any agreements with third parties for the provision of any technology or management consulting services without prior consent of Autohome WFOE.

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Autohome WFOE recognized service fees from all the VIEs in the amount of RMB245.4 million in 2011, RMB411.6 million in 2012, RMB657.2 million in 2013 and RMB837.8 million (US\$136.5 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 in consideration for services provided to the VIEs.

Loan Agreements. Pursuant to the loan agreements between Autohome WFOE and each of the three shareholders of Autohome Information, Autohome WFOE granted interest-free loans to these three shareholders of Autohome Information. The loans are to be used solely for the purpose of making capital contribution to the registered capital of Autohome Information. The term of the loans is indefinite and must be repaid in the manner specified in the agreements upon written notice from Autohome WFOE at any time in Autohome WFOE's sole discretion or upon an event of default by the shareholders of Autohome Information.

Agreements that Provide Us the Options to Purchase the Equity Interests in Autohome Information

Equity Option Agreements. Pursuant to the equity option agreements between Autohome WFOE and each of the three shareholders of Autohome Information, each shareholder of Autohome Information jointly and severally grants to Autohome WFOE an option to purchase all or part of his equity interests in Autohome Information at a price equivalent to the lowest price permitted by PRC law. The purchase price is to be offset against the loan repayments under the loan agreements. If there will be additional payments to be made by Autohome Information to these shareholders required by the PRC law, these shareholders must immediately return the received payments to Autohome WFOE. Autohome WFOE may exercise its option at any time or transfer the rights and obligations under the equity option agreement to any of its designated parties. The equity option agreements have an indefinite term and will terminate at the earlier of (i) the date on which all the equity interests in Autohome Information have been transferred to Autohome WFOE or its designated parties, or (ii) the unilateral termination by Autohome WFOE.

Pursuant to the equity option agreements among Autohome WFOE, Autohome Information and each of the three subsidiaries of Autohome Information, Autohome Information granted Autohome WFOE or its designated parties an option to purchase all or part of Autohome Information's equity interests in its subsidiaries at a price equivalent to the lowest price permitted by PRC law. Autohome WFOE may exercise its option at any time. The equity option agreements have an indefinite term and will terminate at the earlier of (i) the date on which all of Autohome Information's equity interests in its subsidiaries have been transferred to Autohome WFOE or its designated parties, or (ii) the unilateral termination by Autohome WFOE.

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

You should read the following information concerning us in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The following table presents the selected consolidated financial information for our company. Our selected consolidated statements of comprehensive income data presented below for 2011, 2012 and 2013 and our selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2012 and 2013 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 and our selected consolidated statement of comprehensive income data for 2009 and 2010 presented below have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus. Our selected consolidated statements of comprehensive income data presented below for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2014 and our selected consolidated balance sheet data as of September 30, 2014 has been derived from unaudited interim consolidated financial statements used elsewhere in this prospectus. Our historical results for any period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any future period. You should read the following selected financial information in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes and the information under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our audited consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

| | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | 2009 RMB | 2010 RMB | 2011 RMB | 2012 RMB | 2013 RMB | 2013 US\$ | 2013 RMB | 2014 RMB | 2014 US\$ |
| | (in thousands, except for number of shares and per share data) | | | | | | (unaudited) | (unaudited) | (unaudited) |
| Selected Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Data: | | | | | | | | | |
| Net revenues | | | | | | | | | |
| Advertising services | 138,988 | 235,415 | 379,666 | 592,622 | 894,937 | 147,833 | 617,963 | 977,805 | 159,304 |
| Dealer subscription services | 9,221 | 17,519 | 53,523 | 139,898 | 321,611 | 53,126 | 212,589 | 416,030 | 67,779 |
| Total net revenues | 148,209 | 252,934 | 433,189 | 732,520 | 1,216,548 | 200,959 | 830,552 | 1,393,835 | 227,083 |
| Cost of revenues ⁽¹⁾ | (61,084) | (83,897) | (130,565) | (178,240) | (252,236) | (41,666) | (164,418) | (258,563) | (42,125) |
| Gross profit | 87,125 | 169,037 | 302,624 | 554,280 | 964,312 | 159,293 | 666,134 | 1,135,272 | 184,958 |
| Operating expenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales and marketing expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (31,204) | (48,712) | (67,500) | (129,796) | (245,228) | (40,509) | (148,997) | (338,743) | (55,188) |
| General and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (9,059) | (17,951) | (46,547) | (83,153) | (82,529) | (13,633) | (53,788) | (86,825) | (14,145) |
| Product development expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (3,678) | (6,205) | (16,459) | (42,865) | (81,651) | (13,488) | (57,944) | (106,523) | (17,355) |
| Operating profit | 43,184 | 96,169 | 172,118 | 298,466 | 554,904 | 91,663 | 405,405 | 603,181 | 98,270 |
| Interest income | 44 | 159 | 1,167 | 5,093 | 11,082 | 1,831 | 8,556 | 24,221 | 3,946 |
| Interest expense | | | | | (414) | (68) | (12) | | |
| Other income (expense) | 10 | (49) | 509 | 310 | 2,884 | 476 | 2,476 | 871 | 142 |

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| | 2009 RMB | 2010 RMB | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | US\$ |
|--|--|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | 2011 RMB | 2012 RMB | 2013 RMB | 2013 RMB | 2014 RMB | 2014 US\$ | |
| | (in thousands, except for number of shares and per share data) | | | | | | (unaudited) | (unaudited) | (unaudited) |
| Income from continuing operations before income taxes | 43,238 | 96,279 | 173,794 | 303,869 | 568,456 | 93,902 | 416,425 | 628,273 | 102,358 |
| Income tax expense | (7,803) | (15,853) | (38,348) | (90,988) | (112,294) | (18,550) | (82,940) | (129,150) | (21,041) |
| Income from continuing operations | 35,435 | 80,426 | 135,446 | 212,881 | 456,162 | 75,352 | 333,485 | 499,123 | 81,317 |
| Income/(loss) from discontinued operations | (2,204) | 7,612 | (4,182) | | | | | | |
| Net income | 33,231 | 88,038 | 131,264 | 212,881 | 456,162 | 75,352 | 333,485 | 499,123 | 81,317 |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax of nil | | | | | | | | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | | | | 583 | 1,403 | 232 | 581 | 6,306 | 1,027 |
| Comprehensive income | 33,231 | 88,038 | 131,264 | 213,464 | 457,565 | 75,584 | 334,066 | 505,429 | 82,344 |
| Earnings per share for ordinary shares Basic | | | | | | | | | |
| Net income from continuing operations | 0.35 | 0.80 | 1.35 | 2.13 | 4.57 | 0.75 | 3.33 | 4.71 | 0.77 |
| Income/(loss) from discontinued operations | (0.02) | 0.08 | (0.04) | | | | | | |
| Net income | 0.33 | 0.88 | 1.31 | 2.13 | 4.57 | 0.75 | 3.33 | 4.71 | 0.77 |
| Earnings per share for ordinary shares Diluted | | | | | | | | | |
| Net income from continuing operations | | | 1.35 | 2.12 | 4.37 | 0.72 | 3.29 | 4.44 | 0.72 |
| Loss from discontinued operations | | | (0.04) | | | | | | |
| Net income | | | 1.31 | 2.12 | 4.37 | 0.72 | 3.29 | 4.44 | 0.72 |

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Shares used in earnings per share computation⁽²⁾

Ordinary shares:

| | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Basic | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| Diluted | | | 100,189,928 | 100,650,652 | 101,322,763 |

Class A

Ordinary shares:

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Basic | | | 31,109,214 | 31,109,214 | 37,147,194 | 37,147,194 |
| Diluted | | | 104,329,226 | 104,329,226 | 112,509,229 | 112,509,229 |

Class B

Ordinary shares:

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Basic | | | 68,788,940 | 68,788,940 | 68,788,940 | 68,788,940 |
| Diluted | | | 68,788,940 | 68,788,940 | 68,788,940 | 68,788,940 |

Dividend per share⁽³⁾

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(1) Including share-based compensation expenses as follows:

| | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | 2009 RMB | 2010 RMB | 2011 RMB | 2012 RMB | 2013 RMB US\$ (in thousands) | 2013 RMB (unaudited) | 2014 RMB (unaudited) | 2014 US\$ (unaudited) | |
| Allocation of Share-based Compensation Expenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost of revenues | | | 3,247 | 6,553 | 6,534 | 1,079 | 4,887 | 5,752 | 937 |
| Sales and marketing expenses | | | 1,138 | 4,177 | 4,375 | 723 | 3,236 | 8,212 | 1,338 |
| General and administrative expenses | | | 8,049 | 15,734 | 11,738 | 1,939 | 6,795 | 15,437 | 2,515 |
| Product development expenses | | | 541 | 2,678 | 2,961 | 489 | 2,166 | 8,455 | 1,377 |
| Total share-based compensation expenses | | | 12,975 | 29,142 | 25,608 | 4,230 | 17,084 | 37,856 | 6,167 |

(2) Earnings per share for Class A and Class B ordinary shares (Diluted) for each period were computed after taking into account the dilutive effect of the shares underlying our employees' share-based awards.

(3) Dividends distributed to our shareholders in 2012 and 2013 were one-time distributions due to special circumstances.

Selected Consolidated Balance Sheet Data

| | 2009 | | 2010 | | As of December 31, | | | As of September 30, | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | RMB | RMB | 2011 RMB | 2012 RMB | 2013 RMB | 2013 US\$ | 2014 RMB (unaudited) | 2014 US\$ (unaudited) | |
| Selected Consolidated Balance Sheet Data: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 84,434 | 174,342 | 213,705 | 420,576 | 1,138,613 | 188,085 | 798,155 | 130,035 | |
| Restricted cash | | | | | 245,000 | 40,471 | | | |
| Term deposits | | | | | | | 911,989 | 148,581 | |
| Accounts receivable, net | 147,936 | 212,349 | 203,102 | 326,071 | 465,712 | 76,930 | 610,542 | 99,469 | |
| Total current assets | 272,188 | 487,405 | 451,823 | 786,192 | 1,899,265 | 313,736 | 2,375,796 | 387,064 | |
| Total assets | 2,184,531 | 2,357,368 | 2,043,005 | 2,379,673 | 3,512,950 | 580,298 | 4,001,261 | 651,884 | |
| Deferred revenue | 19,215 | 31,650 | 41,461 | 94,392 | 215,580 | 35,611 | 260,747 | 42,481 | |
| Total current liabilities | 145,962 | 238,710 | 203,805 | 336,292 | 789,818 | 130,469 | 678,466 | 110,536 | |
| Total liabilities | 731,764 | 816,563 | 682,726 | 821,698 | 1,300,586 | 214,842 | 1,206,517 | 196,565 | |
| Total shareholders' equity | 1,452,767 | 1,540,805 | 1,360,279 | 1,557,975 | 2,212,364 | 365,456 | 2,794,744 | 455,319 | |

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

To supplement net income from continuing operations presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we use adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income as non-GAAP financial measures. We define adjusted EBITDA as income from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit), depreciation expenses of property and equipment and amortization expenses of intangible assets and interest expense, excluding share-based compensation expenses. We define adjusted net income as income from continuing operations excluding share-based compensation expenses and amortization expenses of intangible assets related to acquisitions. We present these non-GAAP financial measures because they are used by our management to evaluate our operating performance, in addition to net income from continuing operations prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

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Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income have material limitations as analytical tools. One of the limitations of using these non-GAAP financial measures is that they do not include share-based compensation expenses, which are and will continue to be a recurring factor in our business. Furthermore, because adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income are not calculated in the same manner by all companies, they may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies. In light of the foregoing limitations, you should not consider adjusted EBITDA or adjusted net income as a substitute for or superior to income from continuing operations prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We encourage investors and others to review our financial information in its entirety and not rely on a single financial measure.

We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our U.S. GAAP results and using adjusted net income and adjusted EBITDA only as supplemental measures. Our adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income are calculated as follows for the periods presented:

| | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | 2009 RMB | 2010 RMB | 2011 RMB | 2012 RMB | 2013 RMB | 2013 US\$ | 2013 RMB (unaudited) | 2014 RMB (unaudited) | US\$ (unaudited) |
| | (in thousands) | | | | | | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | 35,435 | 80,426 | 135,446 | 212,881 | 456,162 | 75,352 | 333,485 | 499,123 | 81,317 |
| Plus: amortization of acquired intangible assets of Cheerbright, China Topside and Norstar | 17,114 | 15,113 | 13,114 | 9,739 | 5,459 | 902 | 4,320 | 3,415 | 556 |
| Plus: share-based compensation expenses | | | 12,975 | 29,142 | 25,608 | 4,230 | 17,084 | 37,856 | 6,167 |
| Adjusted net income | 52,549 | 95,539 | 161,535 | 251,762 | 487,229 | 80,484 | 354,889 | 540,394 | 88,040 |
| Income from continuing operations | 35,435 | 80,426 | 135,446 | 212,881 | 456,162 | 75,352 | 333,485 | 499,123 | 81,317 |
| Plus: income tax expense | 7,803 | 15,853 | 38,348 | 90,988 | 112,294 | 18,550 | 82,940 | 129,150 | 21,041 |
| Plus: depreciation of property and equipment | 783 | 1,875 | 6,347 | 14,301 | 25,548 | 4,220 | 17,647 | 25,350 | 4,130 |
| Plus: amortization of intangible assets | 17,114 | 15,238 | 13,768 | 10,203 | 6,250 | 1,032 | 4,670 | 4,576 | 746 |
| Plus: interest expense | | | | | 414 | 68 | 12 | | |
| EBITDA | 61,135 | 113,392 | 193,909 | 328,373 | 600,668 | 99,222 | 438,754 | 658,199 | 107,234 |
| Plus: share-based compensation expenses | | | 12,975 | 29,142 | 25,608 | 4,230 | 17,084 | 37,856 | 6,167 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 61,135 | 113,392 | 206,884 | 357,515 | 626,276 | 103,452 | 455,838 | 696,055 | 113,401 |

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the section entitled "Selected Consolidated Financial Data" and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements 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 "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

We are the leading online destination for automobile consumers in China. Through our two websites, *autohome.com.cn* and *che168.com*, and our mobile applications, we deliver comprehensive, independent and interactive content to automobile buyers and owners. We generate revenues from online advertising services and dealer subscription services. Our advertisers consist primarily of automakers and automobile dealers, with automakers contributing a substantial majority of our total revenues. In each of 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we provided advertising services to approximately 80% of over 80 automakers operating in China. We also provided dealer subscription services to 2,160, 5,052, 10,617 and 16,089 dealer subscribers in 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively.

Our net revenues increased from RMB433.2 million in 2011 to RMB732.5 million in 2012 and RMB1,216.5 million (US\$201.0 million) in 2013, representing a CAGR of 67.6%. Our total net revenues grew to 1,393.8 million (US\$227.1 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 representing a 67.8% increase from RMB830.6 million in the same period in 2013. Our income from continuing operations increased from RMB135.4 million in 2011 to RMB212.9 million in 2012 and RMB456.2 million (US\$75.4 million) in 2013, representing a CAGR of 83.5%. Our net income increased by 49.7% from RMB333.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB499.1 million (US\$81.3 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

General Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Our business and results of operations are significantly affected by China's overall economic conditions and the general trends in the automotive industry, especially new automobile sales in China. Economic growth in China has contributed to an increase in household disposable income and improved the availability of financing for automobile purchases. These factors, coupled with increased production capacity and lower import tariffs, past governmental incentives designed to encourage automobile purchases and the decreasing cost of new automobiles, have contributed to the growth of the number of new automobiles sold in China. Although the automotive industry has benefited from China's overall favorable policies, some local governments have imposed restrictions on automobile registrations to curb traffic congestion in urban centers. If such regulations slow the growth rate of new automobile sales in China and lead to decreased advertising expenditures by automakers and dealers, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

In addition, our business and results of operations may be affected by our user reach and engagement. Automaker and dealer advertisers, which contribute substantially to all of our revenues, choose to advertise on our websites in significant part due to our leading market position in the online automotive advertising industry. We anticipate that our ability to continue to attract a large and growing user base and maintain a high level of user engagement will affect our ability to attract advertisers and dealer subscribers to our websites.

Table of Contents**Specific Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations**

While our business and results of operations are generally affected by China's overall economic conditions, the general trends in China's automotive industry and our user reach and engagement, our results of operations are more directly affected by the specific financial factors set forth below.

Net Revenues

We generate our net revenues from selling online advertising services and dealer subscription services. We sell our advertising services primarily to automakers and automobile dealers, with automakers contributing a substantial majority of our advertising services revenues. As is customary in China, we sell our advertising services primarily through third-party advertising agencies while we consider automaker and dealer advertisers to be our end-customers. Consistent with common practice in the advertising industry in China, we offer incentives to advertising agencies. Our net revenues are presented net of rebates to advertising agencies. We sell our dealer subscription services to automobile dealers on a fixed-fee subscription basis.

The following table sets forth the principal components of our net revenues in absolute amounts and as percentages of our total net revenues for the periods presented:

| | 2011 | | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---|------------------|----------------|---------------|--|--|
| | RMB | % | 2012 | 2013 | 2013 | 2013 | 2013 | 2013 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | | |
| | | | RMB | US\$ | US\$ | US\$ | US\$ | RMB | % | RMB | US\$ | % | | |
| | | | (in thousands, except percentages) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | (unaudited) | | | (unaudited) | | | | | | | | |
| Net revenues: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advertising services | 379,666 | 87.6% | 592,622 | 80.9% | 894,937 | 147,833 | 73.6% | 617,963 | 74.4% | 977,805 | 159,304 | 70.2% | | |
| Dealer subscription services | 53,523 | 12.4 | 139,898 | 19.1 | 321,611 | 53,126 | 26.4 | 212,589 | 25.6 | 416,030 | 67,779 | 29.8 | | |
| Total net revenues | 433,189 | 100.0% | 732,520 | 100.0% | 1,216,548 | 200,959 | 100.0% | 830,552 | 100.0% | 1,393,835 | 227,083 | 100.0% | | |

Advertising Services Revenues

We generate advertising services revenues primarily from automakers. In each of 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, approximately 80% of over 80 automakers operating in China purchased advertising services from us. As a result of our high penetration in the automaker market, we believe that our future automaker advertising services revenue growth will be driven primarily by automakers increased advertising spending on our websites as they continue to shift advertising budgets from traditional media to online media.

Increased spending will be driven primarily by a combination of (i) our ability to increase advertising volume, either due to the availability of additional advertising locations as we expand our service offerings or due to higher sell-through rates, which is calculated as the percentage of advertising locations actually sold over total advertising locations available for sale in a given period, and (ii) our ability to increase our pricing, as measured by price per location per day, as our user reach continues to expand, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the services we offer. As is customary in China's online advertising market, we use a cost per time pricing model to price our online advertising services by charging our advertisers on a daily basis for an advertisement placed in a given location on our websites. We expect that this cost-per-time model will continue to be our primary pricing model in the near future. However, as we continue to grow our user base and enhance user engagement, we intend to explore cost per thousand-impressions, cost per lead and other performance-based pricing models.

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We also sell advertising services to automobile dealers. Our automobile dealer customers receive reimbursements for a majority of their marketing and advertising expenses from their automakers. Therefore, while automobile dealers are our end-customers for dealer advertising services, their advertising decisions are increasingly influenced by automakers. Revenues from dealer advertisers accounted for 14.8%, 18.1%, 21.3% and 26.2% of our advertising services revenues in 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively. We believe that our dealer advertising services revenues will continue to grow in absolute amounts and as a percentage of our advertising services revenues in the near future, driven mainly by (i) the increase in the advertising budgets that automakers allocate to their dealers, and (ii) our ability to increase our share of wallet relative to other online media as we continue to expand into new geographical markets and penetrate deeper into existing markets to increase our customer base of auto dealers.

In addition, we generate a small amount of revenues from our automotive aftermarket services platform, which we launched in late 2011 to connect our users with national or local products and service providers. We charge these providers commissions for successfully completed transactions originating from the aftermarket services platform. We also generate a small amount of revenues from Autohome Mall, an online transaction platform that we launched in June 2014.

Dealer Subscription Services

We generate dealer subscription services revenues through the sale of various subscription services packages at different prices, which enable dealers to market their vehicle inventories on our websites. All of our dealer subscription services are sold on a quarterly or annual fixed-fee basis.

We offer basic automobile listing services free of charge to all of our registered dealers. We had 24,507 registered dealers as of September 30, 2014, compared with 23,897, 18,609 and 12,817 registered dealers as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our dealer subscribers are registered dealers that have purchased subscription packages. We provide our dealer subscribers with additional tools and features to enable them to more effectively market their inventories on our websites. Our dealer subscribers grew from 2,160 in 2011 to 5,052 in 2012, 10,617 in 2013 and 16,089 in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Our dealer subscription services revenues accounted for 12.4%, 19.1%, 26.4% and 29.8% of our net revenues in 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively. We believe that our dealer subscription services revenues will continue to grow in absolute amounts and as a percentage of our net revenues in the near future, driven by our ability to increase the number of registered dealers, as well as our ability to subsequently convert registered dealers into dealer subscribers and command higher fees for different subscription packages.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues refers primarily to (i) content related costs, (ii) depreciation and amortization, (iii) bandwidth and internet data center (IDC) costs, and (iv) value-added tax, business tax and surcharges. The following table sets forth the principal components of our cost of revenues in absolute amounts and as a percentage of our total net revenues for the periods indicated:

| | 2011 | | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|---------|-------------|------|---|-------------------------|---------|--------|------|
| | RMB | % | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 | | 2014 | | |
| | | | RMB | % | RMB | US\$ | % | RMB | % | RMB | US\$ | % |
| | (in thousands, except percentages) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | (unaudited) | | | (unaudited) (unaudited) | | | |
| Cost of revenues: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Content related costs ⁽¹⁾ | 43,943 | 10.1% | 62,871 | 8.6% | 95,987 | 15,856 | 7.9% | 56,995 | 6.9% | 88,121 | 14,357 | 6.3% |
| Depreciation and amortization | 18,739 | 4.3 | 21,978 | 3.0 | 26,439 | 4,367 | 2.2 | 18,813 | 2.3 | 23,143 | 3,770 | 1.7 |
| Bandwidth and IDC costs | 11,936 | 2.8 | 15,045 | 2.0 | 21,047 | 3,477 | 1.7 | 14,314 | 1.7 | 23,000 | 3,747 | 1.7 |
| Value-added tax, business tax and surcharges | 55,947 | 12.9 | 78,346 | 10.7 | 108,763 | 17,966 | 8.9 | 74,296 | 8.9 | 124,299 | 20,251 | 8.9 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| Total cost of revenues | 130,565 | 30.1% | 178,240 | 24.3% | 252,236 | 41,666 | 20.7% | 164,418 | 19.8% | 258,563 | 42,125 | 18.6% |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|

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- (1) Including share-based compensation expenses of RMB3.2 million for 2011, RMB6.6 million for 2012, RMB6.5 million (US\$1.1 million) for 2013 and RMB4.9 million and RMB5.8 million (US\$0.9 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Content Related Costs. Content related costs are costs directly related to creating and editing the professionally produced content and organizing and maintaining user generated content on our websites. This mainly includes salaries and benefits, toll free telephone charges, travel and office expenses of our editorial personnel, expenses we incur in the execution of the offline portion of our advertisers' online promotions and expenses we pay to third parties for creating and publishing certain rich media content displayed on our websites. We expect our content related costs will continue to increase primarily due to our business growth. In addition, as a result of our adoption of the 2011 Plan and the 2013 Plan, our content related expenses in subsequent periods include share-based compensation expenses related to our editorial personnel.

Depreciation and Amortization. A substantial majority of our depreciation and amortization expenses relate to amortization expenses for the amortization of intangibles including trademarks, customer relationships, websites and listing databases that we acquired in connection with the acquisitions of Cheerbright, China Topside and Norstar in June 2008, shortly after the inception of our company. Depreciation expenses are related to servers and other equipment that are directly related to our revenue generating business activities. We expect our amortization expenses will decrease after the end of the estimated useful lives of certain intangible assets, while depreciation expenses will increase as we continue to invest in our business.

Bandwidth and IDC Costs. Bandwidth and IDC costs consist of fees that we pay to telecommunication carriers and other service providers for telecommunication services and for hosting our servers at their internet data centers, as well as fees we pay to our content delivery network service provider for the distribution of our content. Our bandwidth and IDC costs continued to increase in subsequent periods as our user traffic continued to increase and we required more high quality bandwidth to support user traffic growth and improve our users' experience.

Value-Added Tax, or VAT, Business Tax and Surcharges. We have been subjected to business tax, surcharges or cultural construction fees levied on our gross revenue. The business tax rate was 5% during 2011 and 2012. As a result of the pilot program introduced by the Ministry of Finance and the SAT, Shanghai Advertising and Guangzhou Advertising were required to pay VAT, instead of business tax starting January 1, 2012 and November 1, 2012, respectively. Autohome WFOE and our VIEs in Beijing were required to pay VAT instead of business tax starting September 1, 2012. The VAT rate for all these entities was 6%. Since August 2013, this pilot program has been expanded to other areas in China. Following these changes, the service fees received by Autohome WFOE from our VIEs are no longer subject to business tax and the VAT incurred by Autohome WFOE based on the services it provided to our VIEs can be deducted from the VAT payables of our VIEs. In addition, revenues from our dealer subscription services are not subject to the cultural construction fee and they as a percentage of our total net revenues increased in 2013. All these contributed to the decrease of our overall VAT, business tax and surcharges as a percentage of our total net revenues from 12.9% in 2011 to 10.7% in 2012, 8.9% in 2013 and 8.9% in the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Table of Contents**Operating Expenses**

Our operating expenses consist of sales and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and product development expenses. The following table sets forth our operating expenses for our continuing operations in absolute amounts and as percentages of our total net revenues for the periods indicated:

| | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | | |
| | RMB | % | RMB | % | RMB | US\$ | % | RMB | % | RMB | US\$ | % |
| | (in thousands, except percentages) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (unaudited) | | | | | | (unaudited)(unaudited) | | | | | |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales and marketing expenses ⁽¹⁾ | 67,500 | 15.6% | 129,796 | 17.7% | 245,228 | 40,509 | 20.2% | 148,997 | 17.9% | 338,743 | 55,188 | 24.3% |
| General and administrative expenses ⁽²⁾ | 46,547 | 10.7 | 83,153 | 11.4 | 82,529 | 13,633 | 6.8 | 53,788 | 6.5 | 86,825 | 14,145 | 6.2 |
| Product development expenses ⁽³⁾ | 16,459 | 3.8 | 42,865 | 5.9 | 81,651 | 13,488 | 6.7 | 57,944 | 7.0 | 106,523 | 17,355 | 7.6 |
| Total operating expenses | 130,506 | 30.1% | 255,814 | 35.0% | 409,408 | 67,630 | 33.7% | 260,729 | 31.4% | 532,091 | 86,688 | 38.1% |

(1) Including share-based compensation expenses of RMB1.1 million for 2011, RMB4.2 million for 2012, RMB4.4 million (US\$0.7 million) for 2013 and RMB3.2 million and RMB8.2 million (US\$1.3 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

(2) Including share-based compensation expenses of RMB8.0 million for 2011, RMB15.7 million for 2012, RMB11.7 million (US\$1.9 million) for 2013 and RMB6.8 million and RMB15.4 million (US\$2.5 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

(3) Including share-based compensation expenses of RMB0.5 million for 2011, RMB2.7 million for 2012, RMB3.0 million (US\$0.5 million) for 2013 and RMB2.2 million and RMB8.5 million (US\$1.4 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses primarily consist of the marketing expenses incurred in connection with promoting our brands through search engines, mobile platforms and navigation sites, sales promotion activities and salaries and benefits and sales commissions for our sales and marketing personnel. Our sales and marketing expenses also include office and travel related expenses and business development expenses associated with our sales and marketing activities. We expect that our sales and marketing expenses will continue to increase as we increase traffic on our websites and mobile applications, enlarge our sales force to expand our coverage and develop our transaction business initiatives to realize our value as a transaction platform.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses primarily consist of personnel related expenses for management and administrative personnel. In addition, we incurred a significant amount of third-party professional services fees as we engaged auditors and legal counsel in connection with our initial public offering. Our general and administrative expenses decreased from 2012 to 2013 because of a one-off cost associated with the Company's postponement of its initial public offering in the fourth quarter of 2012, and was partially offset by an increase in salaries and benefits in 2013. However, we expect that our general and administrative expenses will increase in the future as we expand our business.

Product Development Expenses. Our product development expenses primarily consist of personnel related expenses associated with the development of new technologies and products as well as enhancement of our websites. We expect that our product development expenses will increase as we expand our business, develop new features and functionalities and increase the accessibility of our websites, mobile applications and the transaction platform.

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Discontinued Operations

In June 2011, in connection with our strategy to focus on our core automotive advertising services and dealer subscription services business, we distributed our business serving the information technology industry to Sequel Media. We then simultaneously distributed shares of Sequel Media to our shareholders on June 30, 2011. The distributed businesses have been accounted for as discontinued operations whereby the results of operations of this business have been eliminated from our results of continuing operations and reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented. We recognized a distribution to shareholders of RMB325.2 million in 2011, which included RMB94.1 million of cash balances of the distributed entities.

We reported a loss of RMB4.2 million in 2011, nil in 2012, nil in 2013 and nil in the nine months ended September 30, 2014 from discontinued operations. The operating results associated with these distributed entities have been presented as discontinued operations for all periods presented in this prospectus.

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.

British Virgin Islands

Cheerbright is a business company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. Under the current laws of the British Virgin Islands, Cheerbright is not subject to income or capital gains tax. In addition, dividend payments are not subject to withholding tax in the British Virgin Islands.

Hong Kong

Autohome HK and Autohome Media are incorporated in Hong Kong. Companies registered in Hong Kong are subject to Hong Kong profits tax on the taxable income as reported in their respective statutory financial statements adjusted in accordance with relevant Hong Kong tax laws. The applicable tax rate is 16.5% in Hong Kong. For 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we did not make any provisions for Hong Kong profit tax as Autohome HK and Autohome Media had no assessable profits derived from or earned in Hong Kong during those years. Under the Hong Kong tax law, Autohome HK and Autohome Media are exempted from income tax on their foreign-derived income and there are no withholding taxes in Hong Kong on remittance of dividends.

PRC

Our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs are subject to PRC enterprise income tax, or EIT, on the taxable income in accordance with the relevant PRC income tax laws.

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, both of which became effective on January 1, 2008, a uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate is generally applicable to both foreign-invested enterprises and domestic enterprises, unless they qualify for certain exceptions.

In 2010, Autohome WFOE was recognized as a high and new technology enterprise, or HNTE, effective 2010 and was eligible for a 15% preferential enterprise income tax rate effective from 2010 through 2012. The HNTE qualification is subject to an annual evaluation and a three-year review by the relevant authorities in China. We have obtained renewal of the HNTE qualification through 2015. However, should we lose this qualification for any reason, Autohome WFOE will no longer enjoy the 15% preferential tax rate, and the applicable enterprise income tax rate may increase to up to 25%.

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Our remaining PRC subsidiaries and all the VIEs were subject to EIT at a rate of 25% for 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Under the PRC 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% EIT 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, according to the Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Tax Resident Enterprises on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies issued by State Administration of Taxation, or SAT Circular 82, on April 22, 2009, a Chinese-controlled enterprise established outside of China is treated 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: (a) the senior management and core management departments in charge of its daily production or business operations are located in the PRC; (b) its financial and human resource decisions are subject to determination or approval by persons or bodies in the PRC; (c) its major assets, accounting books, company seals, and minutes and files of its board and shareholders meetings are located or kept in the PRC; and (d) more than half of the enterprise's board members with voting rights or senior management habitually reside in the PRC. 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 PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law. However, if we are considered a PRC 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.

Further, the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law and the implementation rules provide that an income tax rate of 10% may be applicable to China-sourced income of foreign enterprises, such as dividends paid by PRC subsidiaries to their overseas parent that is not a PRC resident enterprise, which (a) do not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC or (b) have an establishment or place of business in the PRC but the relevant income is not effectively connected with the establishment or place of business, unless there are applicable treaties that reduce such rate. The implementation rules of the new PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law provide that (a) if the enterprise that distributes dividends is domiciled in the PRC, or (b) 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 PRC 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 realized 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%, subject to reduction by an applicable treaty.

See Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China 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 gains 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.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, which requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of each reporting period and the reported amount of revenue and expenses during each reporting period. We evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on historical experience, knowledge and assessment of current business and other conditions and expectations that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

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Some of our accounting policies require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. When reviewing our consolidated financial statements, you should consider (a) our selection of critical accounting policies, (b) the judgment and other uncertainties affecting the application of such policies and (c) the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions. For further information on our significant accounting policies, see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for 2011, 2012 and 2013. We consider the policies discussed below to be critical to an understanding of our consolidated financial statements as their application places significant demands on the judgment of our management. We believe the following critical accounting policies are the most significant to the presentation of our financial statements and some of which may require the most difficult, subjective and complex judgments. They should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, the risks and uncertainties described under **Risk Factors** and other disclosures included in this prospectus.

Revenue Recognition

We derive revenues primarily from advertising services and dealer subscription services. Revenues are recognized only when the price is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the service is performed and collectability of the related fee is reasonably assured based on the guidance in the Accounting Standards Codification or ASC 605, *Revenue Recognition*.

Contracts are signed to establish significant terms such as the price and online advertising services to be provided. We consider the price for our services to be fixed and determinable when we and our customers have signed the contracts. We assess the creditworthiness of our customers prior to signing the contracts to ensure collectability is reasonably assured. Nonrefundable payments received before satisfaction of all relevant criteria for revenue recognition are recorded as deferred revenue.

Advertising services

We provide online advertising services to automakers, dealers and agency companies that represent automakers and dealers. The majority of our online advertising service arrangements involve multiple deliverables such as banner advertisements, links and logos, other media insertions and promotional activities that are delivered over different periods of time. Multiple contracts with the same customers are accounted for as separate arrangements if the contracts are not linked together in a single transaction. Historically, we have not entered into multiple contracts with the same counterparty that should be combined and accounted for as a single arrangement.

In determining our best estimated selling price for each deliverable, we consider our overall pricing model and objectives, as well as market or competitive conditions that may impact the price at which we would transact if the deliverable were sold regularly on a standalone basis. We monitor the conditions that affect our determination of the selling price for each deliverable and reassess such estimates periodically. Revenues are recognized ratably when the advertisements are published over the stated display period in the case of websites or when the services have been rendered in the case of promotional activities. The amount recognized is limited to the amount that is not contingent upon the delivery of additional deliverables or meeting other specified performance conditions.

Dealer subscription services

We provide subscription services to automobile dealers. Throughout the subscription period, the dealers can publish information such as the pricing of their products, locations and addresses and other related information on our website. Revenues are recognized ratably as services are provided over the subscription period.

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Rebates to customers

We provide cash incentives in the form of rebates to agency companies based on cumulative annual advertising and service volume. We estimate our obligations under such agreements based on an evaluation of the likelihood of the agency companies' achievement of the advertising and service volume targets, giving consideration to the actual activity during the incentive period and, as appropriate, evaluation of the agency companies' purchase trends and history. Estimated rebates are recorded as a reduction of revenues in the period revenues are recognized in our consolidated financial statements. We have estimated and recorded rebates to agency companies amounted to RMB109.6 million, RMB153.4 million, RMB231.1 million (US\$38.2 million) and RMB242.9 million (US\$39.6 million) for 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively.

Discontinued operations

When a component of an entity has been disposed of and we will no longer have significant continuing involvement in the operations of the component, the results are classified as discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under ASC 205-20, *Discontinued Operations*.

We determine the results of our discontinued operations by using a combination of specific identification of revenues and certain costs as well as a reasonable allocation of the remaining costs using applicable cost drivers where specific identification is not determinable.

Income taxes

We account for income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates that will be in effect in the period in which the differences are expected to reverse. We record a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

We apply ASC 740, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, to account for uncertainty in income taxes. ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. We have recorded unrecognized tax benefits in the other liabilities line item in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. We have elected to classify interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, if and when required, as part of income tax expense, in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Our estimated liability for unrecognized tax benefits and the related interest and penalties are periodically assessed for adequacy and may be affected by changing interpretations of laws, rulings by tax authorities, changes and/or developments with respect to tax audits, and expiration of the statute of limitations. The actual benefits ultimately realized may differ from our estimates. As each audit is concluded, adjustments, if any, are recorded in our consolidated financial statements. Additionally, in future periods, changes in facts and circumstances, and new information may require us to adjust the recognition and measurement estimates with regard to individual tax positions. Changes in recognition and measurement estimates are recognized in the period in which they occur.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments are primarily comprised of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, held-to-maturity instruments, accounts receivable, other current assets, accrued expenses and other payables, payable for

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repurchase of common stock and due to related parties. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are carried at net realizable value. An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded in the period when a loss is probable based on an assessment of specific evidence indicating troubled collection, historical experience, accounts aging and other factors. An accounts receivable balance is written off after all collection effort has ceased.

Goodwill

Our goodwill is related to the acquisition of Cheerbright, China Topside, and Norstar, representing the excess of the purchase price over the amounts assigned to the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. As part of the distribution of the distributed entities to our shareholders on June 30, 2011, goodwill was allocated between the continuing operations and discontinued operations using a relative fair value approach in accordance with ASC 350-20-35-45, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis at the end of each fiscal year and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more-likely-than-not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value. These events or circumstances include significant changes in our stock price, business environment, legal factors, financial performances, competition, or events affecting our reporting unit. Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assignment of assets and liabilities to reporting units, assignment of goodwill to reporting units, and determination of the fair value of each reporting unit. The estimation of fair value of a reporting unit using a discounted cash flow methodology also requires significant judgments, including estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, estimation of the long-term rate of growth for our business, estimation of the useful life over which cash flows will occur, and determination of our weighted average cost of capital. The estimates used to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit change from year to year based on operating results and market conditions. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value and goodwill impairment for the reporting unit.

We adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-08, *Testing Goodwill for Impairment*, to test goodwill for impairment. This ASU permits us to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. If we determine, on the basis of qualitative factors, that the fair value of a reporting unit is more likely than not less than the carrying amount, a two-step impairment test is required. Otherwise, further testing is not needed. 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. We have an unconditional option to bypass the qualitative assessment in any period and proceed directly to performing the two-step impairment test.

Management has determined that we represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Based on an assessment of the qualitative factors, management determined that it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of the reporting unit is in excess of its carrying amount. Therefore, management concluded that it was not necessary to proceed to the two-step goodwill impairment test. No impairment loss was recorded for any of the periods presented.

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If we reorganize our reporting structure in a manner that changes the composition of one or more of our reporting units, goodwill will be reassigned based on the relative fair value of each of the affected reporting units.

Share-based Compensation

We account for share-based awards granted to employees under ASC 718, *Compensation Stock Compensation*, which requires that share-based awards granted to employees be measured based on the grant date fair value and recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service period (which is generally the vesting period) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. We have elected to recognize compensation expense using the straight-line method for all share-based awards granted with service conditions that have a graded vesting schedule. ASC 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from initial estimates. Forfeiture rate is estimated based on historical and future expectation of employee turnover rate and is adjusted to reflect future change in circumstances and facts, if any. Share-based compensation expense is recorded net of estimated forfeitures such that expense was recorded only for those share-based awards that are expected to vest.

The binomial option pricing model was applied in determining the estimated fair value of the options granted to employees. The model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the estimated expected stock price volatility and the exercise multiple for which employees are likely to exercise share-based awards. For expected volatilities, we have made reference to the historical price volatilities of ordinary shares of several comparable companies in the same industry as us. For the exercise multiple, we have no historical exercise patterns as reference, thus the exercise multiple is based on our estimation, which we believe is representative of the future exercise pattern of the options. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. treasury bills yield curve in effect at the time of grant. Subsequent to our initial public offering, we used the closing sales prices of our ADSs on the NYSE on the date of grant to determine estimated fair value of our Class A ordinary shares. Prior to our initial public offering, we determined the estimated fair value of our Class A ordinary shares, at the option grant dates, with assistance from an independent third party valuation firm. Changes in these assumptions could significantly affect the estimated fair value of our share-based awards and hence the amount of compensation expense that we recognize in our consolidated financial statements.

Prior to our initial public offering, we obtained, and our board of directors considered, reports of independent appraisers to calculate fair value.

Implications of Being an Emerging Growth Company

As a company with less than US\$1.0 billion in revenue for our last fiscal year, we qualify as an emerging growth company pursuant to the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other requirements that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include exemption from the auditor attestation requirement under Section 404 in the assessment of the emerging growth company's internal control over financial reporting. The JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company does not need to comply with any new or revised financial accounting standards until such date that a private company is otherwise required to comply with such new or revised accounting standards. However, we have elected to opt out of this provision and, as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards as required when they are adopted for public companies. This decision to opt out of the extended transition period under the JOBS Act is irrevocable.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (a) the last day of our fiscal year during which we have total annual gross revenues of at least US\$1.0 billion; (b) December 31, 2018; (c) the date on which we have, during the previous three year period, issued more than US\$1.0 billion in nonconvertible debt; or (d) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the Exchange Act, which would occur if the market value of our ADSs that are held by nonaffiliates exceeds US\$700 million as of the last business day

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of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter. Once we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will not be entitled to the exemptions provided in the JOBS Act discussed above that we have not previously opted out of irrevocably.

Results of Operations

The following table presents our historical results of operations in absolute amounts and as a percentage of our total net revenues for the periods indicated.

| | 2011 | | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|---|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | RMB | % | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | | |
| | | | RMB | % | RMB | US\$ | % | RMB | % | RMB | US\$ | % |
| | (in thousands, except percentages) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (unaudited) | | | | | | (unaudited) (unaudited) | | | | | |
| Net revenues | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advertising services | 379,666 | 87.6% | 592,622 | 80.9% | 894,937 | 147,833 | 73.6% | 617,963 | 74.4% | 977,805 | 159,304 | 70.2% |
| Dealer subscription services | 53,523 | 12.4 | 139,898 | 19.1 | 321,611 | 53,126 | 26.4 | 212,589 | 25.6 | 416,030 | 67,779 | 29.8 |
| Total net revenues | 433,189 | 100.0 | 732,520 | 100.0 | 1,216,548 | 200,959 | 100.0 | 830,552 | 100.0 | 1,393,835 | 227,083 | 100.0 |
| Cost of revenues ⁽¹⁾ | (130,565) | (30.1) | (178,240) | (24.3) | (252,236) | (41,666) | (20.7) | (164,418) | (19.8) | (258,563) | (42,125) | 18.6 |
| Gross profit | 302,624 | 69.9 | 554,280 | 75.7 | 964,312 | 159,293 | 79.3 | 666,134 | 80.2 | 1,135,272 | 184,958 | 81.4 |
| Operating expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales and marketing expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (67,500) | (15.6) | (129,796) | (17.7) | (245,228) | (40,509) | (20.2) | (148,997) | (17.9) | (338,743) | (55,188) | (24.3) |
| General and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (46,547) | (10.7) | (83,153) | (11.4) | (82,529) | (13,633) | (6.8) | (53,788) | (6.5) | (86,825) | (14,145) | (6.2) |
| Product development expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (16,459) | (3.8) | (42,865) | (5.9) | (81,651) | (13,488) | (6.7) | (57,944) | (7.0) | (106,523) | (17,355) | (7.6) |
| Operating profit | 172,118 | 39.8 | 298,466 | 40.7 | 554,904 | 91,663 | 45.6 | 405,405 | 48.8 | 603,181 | 98,270 | 43.3 |
| Interest income | 1,167 | 0.3 | 5,093 | 0.8 | 11,082 | 1,831 | 0.9 | 8,556 | 1.0 | 24,221 | 3,946 | 1.7 |
| Interest expense | | | | | (414) | (68) | | (12) | | | | |
| Other income | 509 | 0.1 | 310 | | 2,884 | 476 | 0.2 | 2,476 | 0.3 | 871 | 142 | 0.1 |
| Income from continuing operations before income taxes | 173,794 | 40.2 | 303,869 | 41.5 | 568,456 | 93,902 | 46.7 | 416,425 | 50.1 | 628,273 | 102,358 | 45.1 |
| Income tax expense | (38,348) | (8.9) | (90,988) | (12.4) | (112,294) | (18,550) | (9.2) | (82,940) | (10.0) | (129,150) | (21,041) | (9.3) |
| Income from continuing operations | 135,446 | 31.3 | 212,881 | 29.1 | 456,162 | 75,352 | 37.5 | 333,485 | 40.1 | 499,123 | 81,317 | 35.8 |
| Loss from discontinued | (4,182) | (1.0) | | | | | | | | | | |

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operations

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| Net income | 131,264 | 30.3% | 212,881 | 29.1% | 456,162 | 75,352 | 37.5% | 333,485 | 40.1% | 499,123 | 81,317 | 35.8% |
|------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|

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(1) Including share-based compensation expenses as follows:

| | 2011 | | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|--------|-------|-------------|--------|---|--------|-------------|------|------|------|---|
| | RMB | % | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2013 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2014 | | |
| | | | RMB | % | RMB | US\$ | % | RMB | % | RMB | US\$ | % | RMB | US\$ | % |
| | (in thousands, except percentages) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | (Unaudited) | | (Unaudited) | | (Unaudited) | | | | |
| Allocation of Share-Based Compensation Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost of revenues | 3,247 | 0.7% | 6,553 | 0.9% | 6,534 | 1,079 | 0.5% | 4,887 | 0.6% | 5,752 | 937 | 0.4% | | | |
| Sales and marketing expenses | 1,138 | 0.3 | 4,177 | 0.6 | 4,375 | 723 | 0.4 | 3,236 | 0.4 | 8,212 | 1,338 | 0.6 | | | |
| General and administrative expenses | 8,049 | 1.9 | 15,734 | 2.1 | 11,738 | 1,939 | 1.0 | 6,795 | 0.8 | 15,437 | 2,515 | 1.1 | | | |
| Product development expenses | 541 | 0.1 | 2,678 | 0.4 | 2,961 | 489 | 0.2 | 2,166 | 0.3 | 8,455 | 1,377 | 0.6 | | | |
| Total share-based compensation expenses | 12,975 | 3.0% | 29,142 | 4.0% | 25,608 | 4,230 | 2.1% | 17,084 | 2.1% | 37,856 | 6,167 | 2.7% | | | |

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013

Net Revenues. Our net revenues increased by 67.8% from RMB830.6 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB1,393.8 million (US\$227.1 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. This increase was due to increases in both our advertising service revenues and our dealer subscription services revenues.

Advertising services. Our advertising services revenues increased by 58.2% from RMB618.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB977.8 million (US\$159.3 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. This increase was due to our increased revenues from both automaker advertisers and dealer advertisers. Revenues from our automaker advertisers and dealer advertisers accounted for 73.8% and 26.2%, respectively, of our total advertising services revenues in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Revenues from our automaker advertisers and dealer advertisers accounted for 81.2% and 18.8%, respectively, of our total advertising services revenues in the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

The increase in revenues from our automaker advertisers was attributable to an increase in average revenues per automaker advertiser, as automakers continued to allocate more of their advertising budget to Autohome's online advertising channels. The increase in dealer advertising services revenues was mainly due to an increase in the volume of advertising purchased by dealer advertisers as a result of our expansion into new geographic markets and deeper penetration into existing markets, as well as an increase in the rates for our dealer advertising services.

Dealer subscription services. Dealer subscription services revenues increased by 95.7% from RMB212.6 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB416.0 million (US\$67.8 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The increase in dealer subscription services revenues was mainly due to (i) an increase in the number of paying subscribers, which in turn was a result of our expansion into new geographic markets and deeper penetration into existing markets and (ii) an increase in average revenues per paying subscribers as dealers continue to allocate a greater portion of their budget to subscribe to our services and an increase in the rates for our dealer subscription services. We sold dealer subscription services to 16,089 dealers in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, compared with 9,320 dealers in the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Cost of Revenues. Our cost of revenues increased by 57.3% from RMB164.4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB258.6 million (US\$42.1 million) in the nine months ended September 30,

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2014, primarily due to increases in VAT, business tax and surcharges, content related costs, bandwidth and IDC costs and depreciation.

Content Related Costs. Our content related costs increased by 54.6% from RMB57.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB88.1 million (US\$14.4 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits of our editorial personnel and an increase in toll free telephone charges due to the increase of sales leads generated for dealer subscribers. Our content related costs included share-based compensation expenses, which increased from RMB4.9 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB5.8 million (US\$0.9 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Depreciation and Amortization. Our depreciation and amortization expenses increased by 23.0% from RMB18.8 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB23.1 million (US\$3.8 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, primarily due to an increase in depreciation expense related to servers that were mainly purchased after September 30, 2013, partially offset by a decrease in amortization of acquired intangible assets, including customer relationships and domain names.

Bandwidth and IDC Costs. Our bandwidth and IDC costs increased by 60.7% from RMB14.3 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB23.0 million (US\$3.7 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, primarily due to increased bandwidth and IDC requirements to fulfill the growth of our user traffic and improve our users' experience.

VAT, Business Tax and Surcharges. We are subject to VAT, business tax and surcharges on external services as well as services provided by our PRC subsidiaries to our VIEs. Since the implementation of the VAT Pilot Program, the service fees received by Autohome WFOE from our VIEs are no longer subject to business tax and the VAT incurred by Autohome WFOE based on the services it provided to our VIEs is deductible from the VAT payables of our VIEs. VAT, business taxes and related surcharges increased by 67.3% from RMB74.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB124.3 million (US\$20.3 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as a result of increased revenues.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses increased by 104.1% from RMB260.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB532.1 million (US\$86.7 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, primarily due to increases in sales and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and product development expenses. As a percentage of net revenues, operating expenses increased from 31.4% in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to 38.1% in the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses increased by 127.3% from RMB149.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB338.7 million (US\$55.2 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. This increase was primarily due to (i) an increase in marketing expenses in connection with the promotion of our brands through search engines, mobile platforms and navigation sites, for example, we have entered into an arrangement with Baidu for a 12-month period starting from July 1, 2014, for enhanced automotive-related content search results on PCs powered by Aladdin, Baidu's open platform initiative and have cooperated with application stores and mobile browsers to promote our mobile applications and our websites, and (ii) an increase in salaries and benefits, resulting from our increased sales and marketing headcount and the hiring of senior personnel to oversee our sales and marketing activities as well as more experienced sales persons to provide better service and support to our important customers. As a percentage of net revenues, sales and marketing expenses increased from 17.9% in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to 24.3% in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Our sales and marketing expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2014 included share-based compensation expenses of RMB8.2 million (US\$1.3 million), compared to RMB3.2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased by 61.4% from RMB53.8 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB86.8 million (US\$14.1 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. This increase was primarily due to increases in salaries and benefits and

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share-based compensation expenses, in line with an increase in administrative headcount. As a percentage of net revenues, general and administrative expenses decreased from 6.5% in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to 6.2% in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Our general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 included share-based compensation expenses of RMB15.4 million (US\$2.5 million), compared to RMB6.8 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Product Development Expenses. Our product development expenses increased by 83.8% from RMB57.9 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB106.5 million (US\$17.4 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits in line with an increase in the number of product development personnel including additional senior engineers to enhance our product development capabilities, especially in our growth initiatives, such as mobile platforms. As a percentage of net revenues, product development expenses increased from 7.0% in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to 7.6% in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Our product development expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 included share-based compensation expenses of RMB8.5 million (US\$1.4 million), compared to RMB2.2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Income from continuing operations before Income Tax Expenses. Our income from continuing operations before income taxes increased by 50.9% from RMB416.4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB628.3 million (US\$102.4 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Income Tax Expenses. We incurred income tax expenses of RMB129.2 million (US\$21.0 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, compared with RMB82.9 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013, primarily due to the growth of our income from continuing operations before income tax expenses. As a percentage of our income from continuing operations before income tax expenses, our income tax expenses were 10.0% in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 9.3% in the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Net Income. As a result of the foregoing, we had net income of RMB499.1 million (US\$81.3 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, compared with net income of RMB333.5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

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

Net Revenues. Our net revenues increased by 66.1% from RMB732.5 million in 2012 to RMB1,216.5 million (US\$201.0 million) in 2013. This increase was due to increases in both our advertising service revenues and our dealer subscription services revenues.

Advertising services. Our advertising services revenues increased by 51.0% from RMB592.6 million in 2012 to RMB894.9 million (US\$147.8 million) in 2013, due to our increased revenues from both automaker advertisers and dealer advertisers. Revenues from our automaker advertisers and dealer advertisers accounted for 78.7% and 21.3%, respectively, of our total advertising services revenues in 2013. Revenues from our automaker advertisers and dealer advertisers accounted for 81.9% and 18.1%, respectively, of our total advertising services revenues in 2012.

The increase in revenues from our automaker advertisers was primarily attributable to the increased average revenues per automaker advertiser. Our average revenues per automaker advertiser increased by 48.8% in 2013, compared with that in 2012, mainly because we increased the rates for our advertising services as measured by the price per advertisement per day at a given location on our websites. We sold advertising services to 77 and 75 automakers in 2012 and 2013, respectively. The increase in our automaker advertising services revenues was also driven by an increase in the total advertising volume purchased by automakers.

The increase in dealer advertising services revenue was mainly attributable to an increase in the advertising volume purchased by dealer advertisers as a result of our expansion into new geographical markets and our

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deeper penetration into existing markets, together with an increase in the rates for our advertising services. The increase in our dealer advertising services revenues was also due to increased marketing campaigns conducted by automakers' regional sales offices to help dealers meet their sales targets.

Dealer subscription services. Dealer subscription services revenues increased by 129.9% from RMB139.9 million in 2012 to RMB321.6 million (US\$53.1 million) in 2013. The increase in dealer subscription services revenues was mainly due to an increase in the number of our dealer subscribers, which in turn was a result of our expansion into new geographic markets and our deeper penetration into existing markets. We sold dealer subscription services to 10,617 dealers in 2013, compared with 5,052 dealers in 2012.

Cost of Revenues. Our cost of revenues increased by 41.5% from RMB178.2 million in 2012 to RMB252.2 million (US\$41.7 million) in 2013, primarily due to an increase in VAT, business tax and surcharges, content related costs, bandwidth and IDC costs and depreciation.

Content Related Costs. Our content related costs increased by 52.7% from RMB62.9 million in 2012 to RMB96.0 million (US\$15.9 million) in 2013, primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits payments to our editorial and testing personnel, which in turn was primarily due to a moderate increase in average compensation levels as well as increased editorial headcount. Our content related costs included share-based compensation expenses, which decreased slightly from RMB6.6 million in 2012 to RMB6.5 million (US\$1.1 million) in 2013.

Depreciation and Amortization. Our depreciation and amortization expenses increased by 20.3% from RMB22.0 million in 2012 to RMB26.4 million (US\$4.4 million) in 2013, primarily due to an increase in depreciation expenses related to servers that were purchased in 2013, partially offset by a decrease in the amortization of acquired intangible assets, which mainly are our customer relationships and websites.

Bandwidth and IDC Costs. Our bandwidth and IDC costs increased by 39.9% from RMB15.0 million in 2012 to RMB21.0 million (US\$3.5 million) in 2013, primarily due to increased bandwidth and IDC requirements to fulfill the growth of our user traffic and improve our users experience.

VAT, Business Tax and Surcharges. We are subject to VAT, business tax and surcharges on external services as well as services provided by our PRC subsidiaries to our VIEs. Since the implementation of the VAT Pilot Program, the service fees received by Autohome WFOE from our VIEs are no longer subject to business tax and the VAT incurred by Autohome WFOE based on the services it provided to our VIEs are deductible from the VAT payables of our VIEs. VAT, business taxes and related surcharges increased by 38.8% from RMB78.3 million for 2012 to RMB108.8 million (US\$18.0 million) for 2013, as a result of increased revenues, partially offset by the decrease in the VAT, business tax and surcharges as a percentage of our net revenues due to the VAT Pilot Program.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses increased by 60.0% from RMB255.8 million in 2012 to RMB409.4 million (US\$67.6 million) in 2013, primarily due to increases in sales and marketing expenses and product development expenses. As a percentage of net revenues, operating expenses in 2013 decreased to 33.7% from 35.0% in 2012.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses increased by 88.9% from RMB129.8 million in 2012 to RMB245.2 million (US\$40.5 million) in 2013. This increase was primarily due to (i) an increase in salaries and benefits, which in turn was primarily due to our increased sales and marketing headcount and hire of more experienced sales persons to provide better service and support to our important customers, and (ii) an increase in our marketing expenses in connection with the promotion of our brands through online media and the sales promotion activity held on November 11, 2013 (being a popular online shopping festival in China). As a percentage of net revenues, sales and marketing expenses in 2013 increased to 20.2%

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from 17.7% in 2012. Our sales and marketing expenses in 2013 included share-based compensation expenses of RMB4.4 million (US\$0.7 million), compared to RMB4.2 million in 2012.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses were RMB82.5 million (US\$13.6 million) in 2013, which is roughly the same level of general and administrative expenses of RMB83.2 million we incurred in 2012. As a percentage of net revenues, general and administrative expenses in 2013 decreased to 6.8% from 11.4% in 2012. The marginal decrease was attributable to a one-off cost associated with our postponement of our initial public offering process in the fourth quarter of 2012, which was partially offset by an increase in salaries and benefits in 2013. Our general and administrative expenses for 2013 included share-based compensation expenses of RMB11.7 million (US\$1.9 million), compared to RMB15.7 million in 2012.

Product Development Expenses. Our product development expenses increased by 90.5% from RMB42.9 million in 2012 to RMB81.7 million (US\$13.5 million) in 2013, primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits payments as we recruited more product development personnel. As a percentage of net revenues, product development expenses in 2013 increased to 6.7% from 5.9% in 2012. Our product development expenses for 2013 included share-based compensation expenses of RMB3.0 million (US\$0.5 million), compared to RMB2.7 million in 2012.

Income from continuing operations before Income Tax Expenses. Our income from continuing operations before income taxes increased by 87.1% to RMB568.5 million (US\$93.9 million) in 2013 from RMB303.9 million in 2012.

Income Tax Expenses. We incurred income tax expenses of RMB112.3 million (US\$18.6 million) in 2013, compared with RMB91.0 million in 2012, primarily due to the growth of our income from continuing operations before income tax expenses. As a percentage of our income from continuing operations before income tax expenses, our income tax expenses were 19.8% in 2013, decreased from 29.9% in 2012, primarily due to the accrued withholding tax of RMB26.6 million on our dividend distribution in May 2012.

Net Income. As a result of the foregoing, we had net income of RMB456.2 million (US\$75.4 million) in 2013, compared with net income of RMB212.9 million in 2012.

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Net Revenues. Our net revenues increased by 69.1% from RMB433.2 million in 2011 to RMB732.5 million in 2012. This increase was due to an increase in both our advertising services revenues and our dealer subscription services revenues.

Advertising services. Our advertising services revenues increased by 56.1% from RMB379.7 million in 2011 to RMB592.6 million in 2012, due to our increased revenues from both automaker advertisers and dealer advertisers. Revenues from our automaker advertisers and dealer advertisers accounted for 81.9% and 18.1%, respectively, of our total advertising services revenues in 2012. Revenues from our automaker advertisers and dealer advertisers accounted for 85.2% and 14.8%, respectively, of our total advertising services revenues in 2011.

The increase in revenues from our automaker advertisers was primarily attributable to the increased average revenues per automaker advertiser. Our average revenues per automaker advertiser increased by 40.3% in 2012, as compared with that in 2011, mainly because we increased the rates for our advertising services as measured by the price per advertisement per day at a given location on our websites. We sold advertising services to 77 automakers in 2012, compared to 72 automakers in 2011. The increase in our automaker advertising services revenues was also driven by an increase in the advertising volume purchased by automakers.

The increase in dealer advertising services revenue was mainly attributable to an increase in the advertising volume purchased by dealer advertisers as a result of our expansion into new geographical markets and our

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deeper penetration into existing markets, together with an increase in the rates for our advertising services. The increase in our dealer advertising services revenues was also due to increased marketing campaigns conducted by automakers' regional sales offices to help dealers meet their sales targets, which was treated as dealer advertising for our accounting purpose.

Dealer subscription services. Dealer subscription services revenues increased by 161.5% from RMB53.5 million in 2011 to RMB139.9 million in 2012. The increase in dealer subscription services revenues was mainly due to an increase in the number of our registered dealers and an increasingly high percentage of them converting into our dealer subscribers, which in turn was a result of our expansion into new geographic markets and our deeper penetration into existing markets. We sold dealer subscription services to 5,052 dealers in 2012, compared with 2,160 dealers in 2011.

Cost of Revenues. Our cost of revenues increased by 36.5% from RMB130.6 million in 2011 to RMB178.2 million in 2012, primarily due to an increase in content related costs, VAT, business tax and surcharges and depreciation.

Content Related Costs. Our content related costs increased by 43.1% from RMB43.9 million in 2011 to RMB62.9 million in 2012, primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits payments to our editorial and testing personnel, which in turn was primarily due to a moderate increase in average compensation levels as well as increased editorial headcount. Our content related costs included share-based compensation expenses of RMB6.6 million, compared to RMB3.2 million in 2011, in connection with awards granted under the 2011 Share Incentive Plan to our editorial personnel.

Depreciation and Amortization. Our depreciation and amortization expenses increased by 17.3% from RMB18.7 million in 2011 to RMB22.0 million in 2012, primarily due to an increase in depreciation expenses related to servers that were purchased in 2012, partially offset by a decrease in the amortization of acquired intangible assets, mainly our websites.

Bandwidth and IDC Costs. Our bandwidth and IDC costs increased by 26.0% from RMB11.9 million in 2011 to RMB15.0 million in 2012, primarily due to increased bandwidth and IDC requirements to handle the growth of our user traffic and improve our users' experience.

VAT, Business Tax and Surcharges. We are subject to VAT, business tax and surcharges on external services as well as services provided by Autohome WFOE to our VIEs. Since the implementation of the VAT Pilot Program, the service fees received by Autohome WFOE from our VIEs are no longer subject to business tax and the VAT incurred by Autohome WFOE based on the services it provided to our VIEs can be deducted from the VAT payables of our VIEs. VAT, business taxes and related surcharges increased by 40.0% from RMB55.9 million for 2011 to RMB78.3 million for 2012, as a result of increased revenues.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses increased by 96.0% from RMB130.5 million in 2011 to RMB255.8 million in 2012, due to increases in sales and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses and product development expenses. As a percentage of net revenues, operating expenses in 2012 increased to 35.0% from 30.1% in 2011.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses increased by 92.3% from RMB67.5 million in 2011 to RMB129.8 million in 2012. This increase was primarily due to (i) an increase in our marketing expenses in connection with the promotion of our brands through other online media, and (ii) an increase in salaries and benefits, which in turn was primarily due to our increased sales and marketing headcount. As a percentage of net revenues, sales and marketing expenses in 2012 increased to 17.7% from 15.6% in 2011. Our sales and marketing expenses for 2012 included share-based compensation expenses of RMB4.2 million, compared to RMB1.1 million in 2011.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses increased by 78.6% from RMB46.5 million in 2011 to RMB83.2 million in 2012. This increase was attributable to increased salaries and

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other benefits expenses related to increased general and administrative headcount, and an increase in professional service fees and office expenses. As a percentage of net revenues, general and administrative expenses in 2012 increased to 11.4% from 10.7% in 2011. Our general and administrative expenses for 2012 included share-based compensation expenses of RMB15.7 million, compared to RMB8.0 million in 2011.

Product Development Expenses. Our product development expenses increased by 160.4% from RMB16.5 million in 2011 to RMB42.9 million in 2012, primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits payments as we recruited more product development personnel. As a percentage of net revenues, product development expenses in 2012 increased to 5.9% from 3.8% in 2011. Our product development expenses for 2012 included share-based compensation expenses of RMB2.7 million, compared to RMB0.5 million in 2011.

Income from Continuing Operations before Income Tax Expenses. Our income from continuing operations before income taxes increased by 74.8% to RMB303.9 million in 2012 from RMB173.8 million in 2011.

Income Tax Expenses. We incurred income tax expenses of RMB91.0 million in 2012, compared with RMB38.3 million in 2011, primarily due to the growth of our income from continuing operations before income taxes. As a percentage of our income from continuing operations before income tax expenses, our income tax expenses were 29.9% in 2012, increased from 22.1% in 2011, primarily due to the accrued withholding tax of RMB26.6 million on dividends that were declared in May 2013 and an increase in nondeductible expenses.

Income from Continuing Operations. As a result of the foregoing, our income from continuing operations increased by 57.2% to RMB212.9 million in 2012 from RMB135.4 million in 2011.

Loss from Discontinued Operations. We recorded a loss from discontinued operations of RMB4.2 million in 2011. We did not have discontinued operations in 2012.

Net Income. As a result of the foregoing, we had net income of RMB212.9 million in 2012, compared with net income of RMB131.3 million in 2011.

Table of Contents**Selected Quarterly Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth our unaudited condensed consolidated quarterly results of operations for each of the eight quarters from October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2014. You should read the following table in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. We have prepared the unaudited condensed consolidated quarterly results of operations on the same basis as our audited consolidated financial statements. The unaudited condensed consolidated quarterly results of operations includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, that we consider necessary for a fair presentation of our operating results for the quarters presented.

| | December | March | For the Three Months Ended | | | | September | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 31, | 31, | June 30, | September | December | March 31, | June 30, | September |
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2013 | 30, | 31, | 2014 | 2014 | 30, |
| | | | | 2013 | 2013 | | | 2014 |
| | (in thousands of RMB, unaudited) | | | | | | | |
| Selected consolidated statement of comprehensive income data | | | | | | | | |
| Net revenues: | | | | | | | | |
| Advertising services | 177,187 | 148,803 | 227,900 | 241,260 | 276,974 | 225,920 | 366,213 | 385,672 |
| Dealer subscription services | 44,568 | 55,553 | 67,061 | 89,975 | 109,022 | 116,067 | 140,569 | 159,394 |
| Total net revenues | 221,755 | 204,356 | 294,961 | 331,235 | 385,996 | 341,987 | 506,782 | 545,066 |
| Cost of revenues ⁽¹⁾ | (49,180) | (41,557) | (57,824) | (65,037) | (87,818) | (68,416) | (93,484) | (96,663) |
| Gross profit | 172,575 | 162,799 | 237,137 | 266,198 | 298,178 | 273,571 | 413,298 | 448,403 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | | | | |
| Sales and marketing expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (45,390) | (37,014) | (54,741) | (57,242) | (96,231) | (66,405) | (94,984) | (177,354) |
| General and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (33,265) | (17,919) | (16,746) | (19,123) | (28,741) | (29,528) | (29,752) | (27,545) |
| Product development expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (13,645) | (15,881) | (19,770) | (22,293) | (23,707) | (29,353) | (35,252) | (41,918) |
| Operating profit | 80,275 | 91,985 | 145,880 | 167,540 | 149,499 | 148,285 | 253,310 | 201,586 |
| Interest income | 1,986 | 2,703 | 3,738 | 2,115 | 2,526 | 5,624 | 8,784 | 9,813 |
| Interest expense | | | | (12) | (402) | | | |
| Other income (expense) | | (3) | 2,416 | 63 | 408 | (53) | (31) | 955 |
| Income before income taxes | 82,261 | 94,685 | 152,034 | 169,706 | 152,031 | 153,856 | 262,063 | 212,354 |
| Income tax expense | (38,943) | (19,674) | (29,785) | (33,481) | (29,354) | (31,941) | (55,761) | (41,448) |
| Net income | 43,318 | 75,011 | 122,249 | 136,225 | 122,677 | 121,915 | 206,302 | 170,906 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax | 583 | 124 | 473 | (16) | 822 | 6,303 | 137 | (134) |
| Comprehensive income | 43,901 | 75,135 | 122,722 | 136,209 | 123,499 | 128,218 | 206,439 | 170,772 |
| Non-GAAP Measures⁽²⁾ | | | | | | | | |
| Adjusted net income | 52,912 | 82,974 | 130,382 | 141,533 | 132,340 | 136,895 | 219,570 | 183,929 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 96,987 | 108,027 | 165,744 | 182,067 | 170,438 | 177,150 | 284,045 | 234,860 |

(1) Including share-based compensation expenses as follows:

| | December | March | June | For the Three Months Ended | | | June | September |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|------|---------------|
| | 31, | 31, | 30, | September | December | March 31, | 30, | September 30, |
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2013 | 30, | 31, | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 |
| | | | | 2013 | 2013 | | | |
| | (in thousands of RMB, unaudited) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

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| Allocation of Share-based Compensation Expenses | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Cost of revenues | 1,647 | 1,611 | 1,629 | 1,647 | 1,647 | 1,712 | 2,331 | 1,709 |
| Sales and marketing expenses | 1,050 | 1,063 | 1,035 | 1,138 | 1,139 | 1,548 | 3,314 | 3,350 |
| General and administrative expenses | 4,634 | 3,039 | 3,166 | 590 | 4,943 | 6,602 | 4,500 | 4,335 |
| Product development expenses | 672 | 659 | 712 | 795 | 795 | 3,980 | 1,984 | 2,491 |
| Total share-based compensation expenses | 8,003 | 6,372 | 6,542 | 4,170 | 8,524 | 13,842 | 12,129 | 11,885 |

(2) For a reconciliation of our non-GAAP measures to the GAAP measure of selected quarterly results of operations, see [Non-GAAP Financial Measures](#). The growth of our quarterly net revenues was primarily driven by the increases in advertising services over the eight quarters from October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2014. Such increases were mainly attributable to the

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increased average revenues per automaker advertiser, as well as the increase in the advertising services revenues from our dealer advertisers resulting from increased advertising volume purchased by dealer advertisers, increased rates for our advertising services and increased online advertising budgets that automakers provided to their dealers. The increases in net revenues also reflected the growth of our dealer subscription services. The number of our dealer subscribers continued to increase as a result of our expansion into new geographic markets and our deeper penetration into existing markets.

Seasonal fluctuations have affected, and are likely to continue to affect, our business. We generally generate less revenues from advertising services and dealer subscription services in the first quarter of each year due to the Chinese New Year holidays and reduced customer activities during this period. Our advertising services typically increase in the second quarter as automakers increase marketing activities in connection with China's major auto shows, and in the fourth quarter as advertisers seek to complete year-end marketing campaigns. Our cost of revenue, sales and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses tend to follow the trend of our business growth. We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly results of operations after this offering, for the reasons given above or other reasons, which may be significant. See also **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Business and Industry**. Our business is subject to fluctuations, which makes our results of operations difficult to predict and may cause our quarterly results of operations to fall short of expectations.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

To supplement net income from continuing operations presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we use adjusted net income and adjusted EBITDA as non-GAAP financial measures. We define adjusted net income as income from continuing operations excluding share-based compensation expenses and amortization expenses of intangible assets related to acquisitions. We define adjusted EBITDA as income from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit), depreciation expenses of property and equipment and amortization expenses of intangible assets and interest expense, excluding share-based compensation expenses. We present these non-GAAP financial measures because they are used by our management to evaluate our operating performance, in addition to net income from continuing operations prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Adjusted net income and adjusted EBITDA have material limitations as analytical tools. One of the limitations of using these non-GAAP financial measures is that they do not include share-based compensation expenses, which are and will continue to be a recurring expense in our business. Furthermore, because adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income are not calculated in the same manner by all companies, they may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies. In light of the foregoing limitations, you should not consider adjusted net income or adjusted EBITDA as a substitute for, or superior to, income from continuing operations prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We encourage investors and others to review our financial information in its entirety and not rely on a single financial measure.

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We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our U.S. GAAP results and using adjusted net income and adjusted EBITDA only as supplemental measures. Our adjusted net income and adjusted EBITDA are calculated as follows for the periods presented:

| | 2010 RMB | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | 2011 RMB | 2012 RMB | 2013 RMB US\$ (in thousands) | | 2013 RMB (unaudited) | 2014 RMB (unaudited) | 2014 US\$ (unaudited) |
| Income from continuing operations | 80,426 | 135,446 | 212,881 | 456,162 | 75,352 | 333,485 | 499,123 | 81,317 |
| Plus: amortization of acquired intangible assets of Cheerbright, China Topside and Norstar | 15,113 | 13,114 | 9,739 | 5,459 | 902 | 4,320 | 3,415 | 556 |
| Plus: share-based compensation expenses | | 12,975 | 29,142 | 25,608 | 4,230 | 17,084 | 37,856 | 6,167 |
| Adjusted net income | 95,539 | 161,535 | 251,762 | 487,229 | 80,484 | 354,889 | 540,394 | 88,040 |
| Income from continuing operations | 80,426 | 135,446 | 212,881 | 456,162 | 75,352 | 333,485 | 499,123 | 81,317 |
| Plus: income tax expense | 15,853 | 38,348 | 90,988 | 112,294 | 18,550 | 82,940 | 129,150 | 21,041 |
| Plus: depreciation of property and equipment | 1,875 | 6,347 | 14,301 | 25,548 | 4,220 | 17,647 | 25,350 | 4,130 |
| Plus: amortization of intangible assets | 15,238 | 13,768 | 10,203 | 6,250 | 1,032 | 4,670 | 4,576 | 746 |
| Plus: interest expense | | | | 414 | 68 | 12 | | |
| EBITDA | 113,392 | 193,909 | 328,373 | 600,668 | 99,222 | 438,754 | 658,199 | 107,234 |
| Plus: share-based compensation expenses | | 12,975 | 29,142 | 25,608 | 4,230 | 17,084 | 37,856 | 6,167 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 113,392 | 206,884 | 357,515 | 626,276 | 103,452 | 455,838 | 696,055 | 113,401 |

Our adjusted net income and adjusted EBITDA for our selected quarterly results of operations are calculated as follows:

| | December 31, 2012 | | March 31, 2013 | | June 30, 2013 | | September 30, 2013 | | For the Three Months Ended | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | December 31, 2012 | March 31, 2013 | June 30, 2013 | September 30, 2013 | December 31, 2013 | March 31, 2014 | June 30, 2014 | September 30, 2014 | December 31, 2013 | March 31, 2014 |
| Net income | 43,318 | 75,011 | 122,249 | 136,225 | 122,677 | 121,915 | 206,302 | 170,906 | 122,677 | 121,915 |
| Plus: amortization of acquired intangible assets of Cheerbright, China Topside and Norstar | 1,591 | 1,591 | 1,591 | 1,138 | 1,139 | 1,138 | 1,139 | 1,138 | 1,139 | 1,138 |
| Plus: share-based compensation expenses | 8,003 | 6,372 | 6,542 | 4,170 | 8,524 | 13,842 | 12,129 | 11,885 | 8,524 | 13,842 |
| Adjusted net income | 52,912 | 82,974 | 130,382 | 141,533 | 132,340 | 136,895 | 219,570 | 183,929 | 132,340 | 136,895 |
| Net income | 43,318 | 75,011 | 122,249 | 136,225 | 122,677 | 121,915 | 206,302 | 170,906 | 122,677 | 121,915 |
| Plus: income tax expense | 38,943 | 19,674 | 29,785 | 33,481 | 29,354 | 31,941 | 55,761 | 41,448 | 29,354 | 31,941 |
| Plus: depreciation of property and equipment | 5,015 | 5,263 | 5,460 | 6,924 | 7,901 | 7,868 | 8,338 | 9,144 | 7,901 | 7,868 |
| Plus: amortization of intangible assets | 1,708 | 1,707 | 1,708 | 1,255 | 1,580 | 1,584 | 1,515 | 1,477 | 1,580 | 1,584 |
| Plus: interest expense | | | | 12 | 402 | | | | 402 | |
| EBITDA | 88,984 | 101,655 | 159,202 | 177,817 | 161,914 | 163,308 | 271,916 | 222,975 | 161,914 | 163,308 |
| Plus: share-based compensation expenses | 8,003 | 6,372 | 6,542 | 4,170 | 8,524 | 13,842 | 12,129 | 11,885 | 8,524 | 13,842 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 96,987 | 108,027 | 165,744 | 182,067 | 170,438 | 177,150 | 284,045 | 234,860 | 170,438 | 177,150 |

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows and Working Capital

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Prior to our initial public offering in December 2013, we financed our operations primarily through cash generated from our operating activities and equity contributed by our shareholders. In December 2013, we

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completed our initial public offering and raised net proceeds of US\$142.6 million, after deducting underwriting commissions and discounts and expenses. Our principal uses of cash for 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014 were operating activities, primarily employee compensation, tax expenses, marketing expenses, bandwidth and internet data center costs and capital expenditures.

In June 2011, we distributed our entire equity interests in Norstar and China Topside to Sequel Media, which is a Cayman Islands company incorporated by us. We then simultaneously distributed shares of Sequel Media owned by us to our shareholders. Accordingly, we recognized a distribution to our shareholders for 2011 in the amount of RMB325.2 million, which included RMB94.1 million of cash balances of the distributed entities. As of September 30, 2014, we had RMB798.2 million (US\$130.0 million) in cash and cash equivalents.

We believe that our current cash and anticipated cash flow from operations will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs, including our cash needs for at least the next 12 months. We may require additional cash due to unanticipated business conditions or other future developments. If our existing cash is insufficient to meet our requirements, we may seek to sell additional equity securities, debt securities or secure debt funding from financial institutions.

We expect to continue to accrue for staff welfare benefits including medical insurance, housing funds, pension benefits, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance and work-related injury insurance based on certain percentages of the employees' respective salaries and to make cash contributions to state-sponsored plans out of the amounts accrued. The amount of such cash contributions may increase due to our expanding workforce as we grow our business or increase wage levels. However, we do not expect that such increase will have a material effect on our liquidity.

The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows for the years indicated. The cash flows associated with the entities we spun off on June 30, 2011 are included only in 2011 and not in other periods.

| | For the Year Ended December 31, | | | | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|---|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | 2011 RMB | 2012 RMB | 2013 RMB | US\$ | 2013 RMB (Unaudited) | 2014 RMB (Unaudited) | US\$ (Unaudited) |
| | (in thousands) | | | | | | |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 146,125 | 279,515 | 593,893 | 98,103 | 271,292 | 536,586 | 87,421 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (12,693) | (27,734) | (45,943) | (7,589) | (35,506) | (925,389) | (150,764) |
| Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities | (94,069) | (44,910) | 169,298 | 27,966 | (219,321) | 42,544 | 6,931 |
| Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents | | | 789 | 131 | 401 | 5,801 | 945 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 39,363 | 206,871 | 718,037 | 118,611 | 16,866 | (340,458) | (55,467) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period | 174,342 | 213,705 | 420,576 | 69,474 | 420,576 | 1,138,613 | 185,502 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | 213,705 | 420,576 | 1,138,613 | 188,085 | 437,442 | 798,155 | 130,035 |

Operating Activities

Net cash generated from operating activities was RMB536.6 million (US\$87.4 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. This amount was primarily attributable to net income of RMB499.1 million

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(US\$81.3 million), (a) adjusted for (i) certain non-cash expenses, primarily share-based compensation costs of RMB37.9 million (US\$6.2 million), deferred income taxes of RMB28.8 million (US\$4.7 million) and depreciation of property and equipment of RMB25.4 million (US\$4.1 million), and (ii) changes in operating assets and liabilities that positively affected operating cash flow, primarily an increase in accrued expenses and other payables of RMB73.9 million (US\$12.0 million) and an increase in deferred revenue of RMB45.2 million (US\$7.4 million), and (b) partially offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities that negatively affected operating cash flow, primarily an increase in accounts receivable of RMB143.7 million (US\$23.4 million). The increase in deferred revenues was mainly attributable to the growth of our dealer subscription services. The increase in accounts receivable was primarily due to the increase of our advertising service sales. The increase in accrued expenses and other payables was mainly due to the increase in accrued rebates to advertising agencies, advances from customers and service expenses accrued during the period.

Net cash generated from operating activities was RMB593.9 million (US\$98.1 million) for 2013. This amount was primarily attributable to net income of RMB456.2 million (US\$75.4 million), (a) adjusted for (i) certain non-cash expenses, primarily share-based compensation costs of RMB25.6 million (US\$4.2 million), depreciation of property and equipment of RMB25.5 million (US\$4.2 million) and deferred income taxes of RMB3.3 million (US\$0.6 million), and (ii) changes in operating assets and liabilities that positively affected operating cash flow, primarily an increase in deferred revenue of RMB121.2 million (US\$20.0 million) and an increase in accrued expenses and other payables of RMB97.8 million (US\$16.2 million), and (b) partially offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities that negatively affected operating cash flow, primarily an increase in accounts receivable of RMB139.9 million (US\$23.1 million). The increase in deferred revenues was mainly attributable to the subscription fees we received from our growing number of dealer subscribers. The increase in accounts receivable was primarily due to the increase in our advertising services sales. The increase in accrued expenses and other payables was mainly due to accrued rebates to advertising agencies in accordance with growth of revenue and accrual for the year-end bonuses to employees during the period.

Net cash generated from operating activities was RMB279.5 million for 2012. This amount was primarily attributable to income from continuing operations of RMB212.9 million, (a) adjusted for certain non-cash expenses, primarily share-based compensation costs of RMB29.1 million, and for changes in working capital accounts that positively affected operating cash flow, primarily an increase in accrued expenses and other payables of RMB63.8 million and an increase in deferred revenue of RMB52.9 million, and (b) partially offset by changes in working capital accounts that negatively affected operating cash flow, primarily an increase in accounts receivable of RMB123.8 million. The increase in accrued expenses and other payables was mainly attributable to the increase in accrued rebate in connection with our revenue growth and increase in accrued salaries and benefits. The increase in deferred revenue was mainly attributable to the subscription fees we received from our growing number of dealer subscribers. The increase in accounts receivable was primarily due to the increase of our advertising services.

Net cash generated from operating activities was RMB146.1 million for 2011. This amount was primarily attributable to income from continuing operations of RMB135.4 million and a loss from discontinued operations of RMB4.2 million, (a) adjusted for certain non-cash expenses, primarily amortization of intangible assets of RMB23.6 million, share-based compensation costs of RMB13.4 million and depreciation of property and equipment of RMB12.1 million, and for changes in working capital accounts that positively affected operating cash flow, primarily an increase in accrued expenses and other payables of RMB51.3 million and deferred revenue of RMB25.6 million, and (b) partially offset by changes in working capital accounts that negatively affected operating cash flow, primarily an increase in accounts receivable of RMB66.2 million, an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of RMB27.9 million and a decrease in other liabilities of RMB11.6 million. The increase in accrued expenses and other payables was mainly attributable to the increase in accrual of rebates as a result of our revenue growth and professional fees incurred in connection with our initial public offering. The increase in deferred revenues was mainly attributable to the subscription fees we received from our growing number of dealer subscribers. The increase in accounts receivable was primarily due to the increase of our advertising services. The increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets was mainly attributable to lump sum advancements to our vendors, as well as advancement to employees for their travel purposes. The

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decrease in other liabilities was mainly due to the decrease in unrecognized tax benefits in connection with the reversal of certain timing differences in revenue recognition and accrued expenses.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was RMB925.4 million (US\$150.8 million) in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, which was primarily attributable to the purchase of term deposits.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to RMB45.9 million (US\$7.6 million) in 2013, primarily attributable to the purchase of property and equipment.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to RMB27.7 million in 2012, primarily attributable to the purchase of property and equipment.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to RMB12.7 million in 2011, primarily attributable to the purchase of new held-to-maturity financial instruments of RMB98.0 million and the purchase of property and equipment of RMB30.1 million, partially offset by the proceeds from the maturity of held-to-maturity financial instruments of RMB117.0 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash generated from financing activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was RMB42.5 million (US\$6.9 million), which was primarily attributable to the decrease in restricted cash of RMB245.0 million (US\$39.9 million), partially offset by the payment of the final installment of RMB227.0 million (US\$37.0 million) to Mr. Jiang Lan, a former director of our company, pursuant to the West Crest Share Purchase (see Related Party Transactions Transactions with Entities Affiliated with Our Shareholders for more information).

Net cash generated from financing activities in 2013 was RMB169.3 million (US\$28.0 million), mainly attributable to the net proceeds from our initial public offering of RMB863.2 million (US\$142.6 million), partially offset by the payments of dividends amounting to RMB220.9 million (US\$36.5 million), net of withholding taxes paid in June and July 2013 to all of our shareholders and payment of the first installment for the repurchase of common stock from Mr. Jiang Lan, a former director of our company, of RMB230.3 million (US\$38.0 million) pursuant to the West Crest Share Purchase (see Related Party Transactions Transactions with Entities Affiliated with Our Shareholders for more information).

In connection with financing the first installment payable to Mr. Jiang Lan under the West Crest Share Purchase, we entered into a short-term loan facility agreement with The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong, on November 18, 2013 in the amount of RMB230.3 million (US\$38.0 million). The term of this loan was three months, with an interest rate of LIBOR plus 0.9% and a maturity of three months from the date of first drawdown. This short-term facility was secured by RMB denominated bank deposits of RMB245.0 million (US\$40.5 million) placed with HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited, which increased restricted cash for 2013. We repaid this loan in full in 2013 and subsequently the pledged RMB denominated bank deposits were released in early 2014.

We paid a special dividend of RMB44.9 million, net of withholding tax, in April 2012 to all of our shareholders.

The distribution to shareholders of RMB94.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, included in financing activities, represents the cash and cash equivalents of Norstar and China Topside, the entities we discontinued on June 30, 2011.

Capital Expenditures

Cash outflow in connection with capital expenditures amounted to RMB31.7 million, RMB27.7 million, RMB46.5 million (US\$7.7 million) and RMB15.0 million (US\$2.4 million) in 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine

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months ended September 30, 2014, respectively, which includes amounts related to our discontinued operations in 2011. These capital expenditures were primarily used to purchase equipment and intangible assets for our business.

Holding Company Structure

Our ability to pay dividends is primarily dependent on our receiving distributions of funds from our subsidiaries. Relevant PRC statutory laws and regulations permit payments of dividends by our PRC subsidiaries only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. The results of operations reflected in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP differ from those reflected in the statutory financial statements of our PRC subsidiaries.

Under PRC law, our PRC subsidiaries are required to allocate at least 10% of their after-tax profits on an individual company basis as determined under PRC accounting standards to the general reserve before paying dividends to us, and has the right to discontinue allocations to the general reserve if such reserve has reached 50% of registered capital on an individual company basis. In addition, they are also required to make appropriations to the enterprise expansion fund and staff welfare and bonus fund at the discretion of the board of directors of the subsidiaries. Our VIEs in the PRC are also subject to similar statutory reserve requirements. These reserves can only be used for specific purposes and are not transferable to us in the form of loans, advances or cash dividends. As of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs had appropriated RMB4.0 million, RMB4.9 million and RMB7.1 million (US\$1.2 million), respectively, of retained earnings for their statutory reserves.

As a result of these PRC laws and regulations, prior to allocations of after-tax profits to the statutory reserves, our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs are restricted in their ability to transfer a portion of their net assets to us.

Foreign exchange and other regulation in the PRC may further restrict our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs from transferring funds to us in the form of dividends, loans and advances. As of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 the amounts of the net restricted assets of our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs were RMB1,381.0 million, RMB1,600.2 million and RMB1,818.1 million (US\$300.3 million), respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. We have not entered into any derivative contracts that are indexed to our shares and classified as shareholder's equity, or that are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity. 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.

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 consumer price index in China increased by 5.4%, 2.6% and 2.6% in 2011, 2012 and 2013, and the year-over-year percent changes in the consumer price index for December 2011, 2012 and 2013 were increases of 4.1%, 2.5% and 2.5%, respectively. Although we have not in the past been materially affected by inflation since our inception, we can provide no assurance that we will not be affected in the future by higher rates of inflation in China.

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Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk primarily relates to the interest income generated by excess cash, which is mostly held in interest-bearing bank deposits. We have not used derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. Interest earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. We have not been exposed to, nor do we anticipate being exposed to, material risks due to changes in market interest rates. However, our future interest income and interest expense may fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

Foreign Exchange Risk

We earn substantially all of our revenues and incur most of our expenses in RMB, and substantially all of our sales contracts are denominated in RMB. We do not believe that we currently have any significant direct foreign exchange risk and have not used any derivative financial instruments to hedge our exposure to such risk. Although in general, our exposure to foreign exchange risks should be limited, the value of your investment in our ADSs will be affected by the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the RMB because the value of our business is effectively denominated in RMB, while the ADSs will be traded in U.S. dollars.

The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, is based on rates set by the People's Bank of China. The PRC government allowed the Renminbi to appreciate by more than 20% against the U.S. dollar between July 2005 and July 2008. Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation was halted and the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. As a consequence, the RMB fluctuated significantly during that period against other freely traded currencies, in tandem with the U.S. dollar. The PRC government again allowed the Renminbi to appreciate slowly against the U.S. dollar from June 2010 until the start of 2014 and since mid-2014. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar in the future.

There remains significant international pressure on the Chinese government to substantially liberalize 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.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, *Income Taxes (Topic 740)* (ASU 2013-11) to provide guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, similar tax loss, or tax credit carryforward exists. This ASU requires an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, to be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, with certain exceptions. The modifications to ASC Topic 740 resulting from the issuance of ASU 2013-11 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2013 and interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted. We adopted ASU 2013-11 on January 1, 2014, and there was no material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)* (ASU 2014-09), which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition* and requires entities to recognize revenue in a way that depicts 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

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those goods or services. The modifications to ASC Topic 606 resulting from the issuance of ASU 2014-09 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those years. Early adoption is not permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this new standard on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern* (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The guidance requires an entity to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or within one year after the financial statements are available to be issued when applicable) and to provide related footnote disclosures in certain circumstances. The guidance is effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual and interim periods thereafter (our fiscal 2017). Early application is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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INDUSTRY

China is the world's largest automotive market in terms of new automobile sales, and has the largest internet population, with both sectors continuing to experience strong growth. As a result of this parallel development, the online automotive advertising market in China has, and is expected to continue to, grow rapidly.

Automotive Industry in China

China is the world's largest automotive market as measured by sales volume of new automobiles in 2013, according to LMC Automotive. In 2013, total automobile sales in China, including passenger cars and other types of vehicles, was 22.9 million units, compared to 16.0 million units in the United States and 5.3 million units in Japan, according to LMC Automotive. The 22.9 million new automobiles sold in China grew from 9.6 million in 2008, representing a CAGR of 19.0%, according to LMC Automotive.

Growth Drivers for the Automotive Industry

The main factors driving the growth of China's automotive industry include the following:

Increasing affluence. China's economy has grown rapidly in the past decade. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, annual per capita disposable income of urban households more than quadrupled from RMB6,280 in 2000 to RMB26,955 in 2013. With increasing prosperity, durable consumer goods, including automobiles, have become more affordable to Chinese consumers.

Greater urbanization. China's economic growth has been accompanied by rapid urbanization. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the urban population as a percentage of China's total population increased from 36% in 2000 to 54% in 2013. Urban expansion has led to an increase in travel distances for urban dwellers. As a result, automobiles are more in demand as a method of transportation.

Large infrastructure investment. China has invested extensively in transportation infrastructure. In 2012 alone, China built 131,100 kilometers of roadways, including 11,300 kilometers of highways, according to the Ministry of Transportation of China. As a result, automobiles have become an increasingly important form of transportation and have brought higher mobility to China's consumers.

Increasing affordability of automobiles. The cost of automobiles has been steadily declining due to economies of scale achieved by automakers in China and intense competition, which has made automobiles more affordable to a larger proportion of China's population.

Automobiles as a status symbol. For a rising middle-class, individual automobile ownership is seen as an important status symbol among one's peers. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the number of registered private passenger cars increased by 20.8% from 2012 to 2013, reaching 64.1 million.

Furthermore, the automotive industry in China demonstrates significant growth potential as the personal vehicle density as measured by the number of vehicles per thousand driving population in China is considerably lower than in many developed and developing countries.

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Personal Vehicle Density in 2013

Source: LMC Automotive

Automotive Industry Segments

China's automobile market is predominantly driven by new automobile sales. The used automobile market is expected to grow as the size and age of China's automobile fleet increase. At the same time, growth in automobile ownership has created growth opportunities in a range of related products and services.

New Automobile Market

China is already the largest new automobile market in the world in terms of annual sales volume, according to LMC Automotive. The number of new automobiles sold in China grew from 9.6 million in 2008 to 22.9 million in 2013, representing a CAGR of 19.0%. New passenger car sales in China were 16.6 million units in 2013 and are projected to grow to 21.1 million units by 2015, representing a CAGR of 12.7%, according to LMC Automotive. Automakers in China sell new automobiles mainly through franchised dealers.

New Passenger Car Sales Volume

Source: LMC Automotive

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Used Automobile Market

The sales volume of China's used automobile market grew significantly from 2.7 million units in 2007 to 5.2 million units in 2013, and is expected to reach 36.4 million units in 2020, representing a CAGR of 32.0% from 2013 to 2020, according to the China Automobile Dealers Association.

China's used automobile market is still in its infancy, however, especially when compared to its own new automobile market or to the used automobile market in the U.S., as shown in the chart below. As the volume of new car sales continues to grow, the supply of used cars on the market will increase, driving the growth of this segment by providing a new group of consumers with the opportunity for car ownership. Given the fragmented nature of the used car market, access to reliable information on used cars, including model specifications, pricing and listings, is critical to the used car purchasing process.

Used Automobile Sales Volume as a Percentage of Overall Automobile Sales Volume in 2012

Source: Edmunds.com, Inc., LMC Automotive, Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., China Automobile Dealers Association, Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders

Auto-Related Products and Services Market

The increase in automobile sales in China has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in auto-related products and services, which generally includes repair and maintenance services and the sales of automobile parts and automobile insurance. China's automobile repair industry revenue increased from US\$4.2 billion in 2008 to US\$7.4 billion in 2013, representing a CAGR of 12.0%, and is projected to reach US\$10.4 billion in 2017, representing a CAGR of 8.9%, according to IBIS World. Revenue of the auto parts retail industry in China is estimated to total US\$31.4 billion in 2012, with a CAGR of 16.5% in the past five years, and is expected to reach US\$40.7 billion in 2015, according to the same source.

Key Participants in the Automotive Industry

Automakers

There were approximately 65 major automakers in China in 2013, according to IBIS World. These automakers include international and domestic manufacturers and related joint ventures. Given the growth of the overall automotive industry, there is strong competition among automakers to maintain and increase individual market share.

Automobile dealers

The automobile dealer market in China is highly fragmented due to a large number of independent small dealers. It is estimated that approximately 34,550 dealers operated in the industry during 2013 and the combined market share of the top four dealer chains was forecast to be only about 11.3% in 2013, according to IBIS World.

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Internet Usage and Online Advertising in China

China has the largest and one of the fastest-growing internet populations in the world, which increased from 298.0 million users at the end of 2008 to 632.0 million users as of June 2014, according to the CNNIC. The number of people who have accessed the internet through mobile devices increased at an even faster rate from 117.6 million at the end of 2008 to 527.1 million as of June 2014, representing a CAGR of 31.4%, according to the CNNIC.

Significant growth potential remains, as the internet penetration rate in China was only 45.8% as of December 2013, according to the CNNIC, compared to 85.4% in the United States as of December 2013, according to the World Bank forecast. With the expansion of broadband infrastructure in China and the increasing affluence of the urban population, internet usage is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the coming years. As a result, advertisers are increasingly focusing on the online advertising market. According to the iResearch Public Data, the online advertising market grew to RMB110.0 billion in 2013 from RMB51.3 billion in 2011, representing a CAGR of 46.4% from 2011 to 2013.

Online Automotive Marketing

China's large automobile and internet markets are developing in parallel, which is unique among the world's major economies. In addition, the majority of automobile buyers in China are first time buyers according to a survey conducted by a third-party research firm in September 2013, or the User Survey, which was commissioned by us to analyze the behavioral and demographic information of our potential website users. These first time buyers will naturally require in-depth automotive information before making a purchase decision. According to the User Survey, the internet is the most important source of automotive information and its influence on brand selection and purchase decision far exceeds that of traditional media. As a result, China's growing population of automobile consumers increasingly relies on the internet as its primary source of automotive information. Furthermore, approximately 92% of the participants responding to the User Survey said that the internet is their primary source of automotive information. China's automotive websites and automotive channels of internet portals have experienced rapid user growth as a result. According to the iResearch Public Data, the average number of daily unique visitors to automotive websites and automotive channels of internet portals increased from 5.8 million in December 2008 to 24.8 million in December 2013. Internet users in China spent an aggregate of 20.9 million hours on automotive websites and automotive channels of internet portals in December 2008 and this number increased to 94.9 million hours in December 2013. The number of monthly page views of automotive websites and automotive channels of internet portals in China increased from 1.5 billion in December 2008 to 8.6 billion in December 2013.

With strong competition among automakers and dealers, the internet has become increasingly important as a medium to automobile advertisers. According to the iResearch Commissioned Report, automakers and their franchise dealers, who are the dominant source of automotive advertising revenues in China, spent RMB7,039 million on online advertising in 2013, representing a CAGR of 27.3% from RMB3,410 million in 2010. Such spending increase outpaced their spending on traditional media, including television, print and radio, which grew at a CAGR of 6.8% during the same period, according to the iResearch Commissioned Report. Total automotive advertising spending grew from RMB26,160 million in 2010 to RMB34,756 million in 2013, according to the iResearch Commissioned Report. The ability of online advertising to directly target automobile consumers has allowed online advertising to gain an increasing share of total automobile advertising spending.

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Source: The iResearch Commissioned Report

Automotive websites have gained an increasingly larger share of the total online advertising spending of automakers and dealers, while the share of general internet portals has been decreasing, according to the iResearch Commissioned Report. The chart below demonstrates the increasing popularity of automotive websites as the online advertising platform for automakers and dealer advertisers.

Market Share of Online Automotive Advertising Spending

Source: The iResearch Commissioned Report

Key Drivers of Growth in Online Automotive Marketing Spending

We believe that several factors will likely continue to drive the growth of automobile related online advertising in China:

Auto sector growth. As the volume of automobile sales continues to grow in China, industry participants along the value chain, from automakers to dealers to after-sales services, are expected to increase the amount of advertising spending to support growth.

Increasing competition. As the automotive industry matures over time, competition for consumers will likely intensify. Advertising, both branded and promotional, will become increasingly important as manufacturers and service providers seek to differentiate themselves and win new customers versus competitors.

Growing need for targeted advertising. The consumer targeting capabilities provided by online advertising will become increasingly important to advertisers seeking to enhance the effectiveness of

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their advertising campaigns. Online advertising allows brands to target users with relevant messages based on user behavior and preferences. Automotive websites, in particular, provide automakers with direct access to an audience likely to purchase automobiles in the near future and receptive to advertising messages.

Continued growth in online viewership. The internet's popularity as a mass media channel for advertising will continue to grow in China as usage expands through the proliferation of internet enabled devices and through enhanced wireless and mobile internet access. As users spend more time on the internet, it will become an increasingly important marketing platform for advertisers as compared to other media.

We believe that internet advertising, particularly on automotive websites, provides effective advantages to automotive advertisers and that these advantages make online advertising budgets more resilient than other forms of advertising which may be less cost effective.

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BUSINESS

Overview

We are the leading online destination for automobile consumers in China. Through our two websites, *autohome.com.cn* and *che168.com*, and our mobile applications, we deliver comprehensive, independent and interactive content to automobile buyers and owners. *Autohome.com.cn* ranked first among China's automotive websites and automotive channels of internet portals in terms of average daily unique visitors, average daily time spent per user and average daily page views in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, based on the iResearch Public Data. In the same period, *autohome.com.cn* accounted for approximately 46% of the total time that China's internet users spent viewing online automotive information, more than three times that of our closest competitor, according to the iResearch Public Data. The number of our average daily unique users who access our websites via mobile devices and the number of average daily unique users of our mobile applications amounted to approximately 4.0 million and 2.9 million, respectively, in September 2014. We have developed a strong and well-recognized brand. Our (Autohome) brand has been the most searched automotive-related keyword during substantially the entire period since July 2011 on *Baidu.com*, the leading Chinese language internet search engine.

Our ability to reach a large and engaged user base of automobile consumers has made us a preferred platform for automakers and dealers to conduct their advertising campaigns. We generate substantially all of our revenues from online advertising services and dealer subscription services. We have a high penetration rate in the automaker market, with approximately 80% of over 80 automakers operating in China having advertised on our websites in each of 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014. In addition, a large and rapidly growing number of dealers are purchasing our advertising services and subscription services, through which they showcase and market their inventories on our websites.

We believe our focus on user experience, innovation and high-quality content distinguishes us from our competitors and is the foundation for our long-term success. Content we provide to our users includes:

Professionally produced content. We have a dedicated editorial team focused on serving consumers throughout the automobile ownership life cycle. We conduct independent and professional evaluations of vehicle models from our users' perspective, rather than relying only on information provided by automakers. In the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we published a daily average of over 500 articles, 1,500 photos and 18 video clips.

User generated content. We have the largest and most active online community of automotive consumers in China, with over 11.1 million registered users and over 1,700 user forums as of September 30, 2014, and an average of over 3.5 million daily unique visitors to our user forums in the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Automobile library. We have one of the most comprehensive online automobile libraries in China with over 18,000 vehicle model configurations and over 2.6 million photos as of September 30, 2014. We believe our automobile library covers all passenger car models released in China since 2005.

Automobile listing information. We feature extensive and up-to-date listings of both new and used automobiles on our websites. As of September 30, 2014, we had over 3.3 million new automobile listings and approximately 1.8 million used automobile listings in our database.

Our professionally produced and user generated content, comprehensive automobile library and extensive automobile listing information have attracted a large and engaged user base. This, in turn, represents a highly relevant audience that is receptive to automotive advertising. We believe that this user base, together with our nationwide advertising platform, targeted advertising solutions and value-added services, has led to our rapid growth and has laid the foundation for our continuing success.

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We develop our business model and technology platforms to provide services for the complete consumer automobile ownership life cycle. We have built a successful online automotive media and transaction platform that captures critical stages of the sales funnel, starting from product awareness, to purchase desire initiation and sales leads generation. We are further developing our business model to include the generation of actual sales. For instance, in June 2014 we launched Autohome Mall, an online transaction platform that we believe will allow us to be a long-term transaction facilitator as we develop our transaction business. We have also been leveraging our comprehensive platform to capture additional revenue opportunities in used car sales and aftermarket services, such as automobile maintenance and replacement.

We have experienced significant revenue growth while maintaining profitability. Our net revenues increased from RMB433.2 million in 2011 to RMB732.5 million in 2012 and RMB1,216.5 million (US\$201.0 million) in 2013, representing a CAGR of 67.6%. Our net revenues increased by 67.8% from RMB830.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB1,393.8 million (US\$227.1 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Our income from continuing operations increased from RMB135.4 million in 2011 to RMB212.9 million in 2012 and RMB456.2 million (US\$75.4 million) in 2013, representing a CAGR of 83.5%. Our net income increased by 49.7% from RMB333.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to RMB499.1 million (US\$81.3 million) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Our Strengths

We believe the following competitive strengths have contributed to our success and differentiate us from our competitors:

The leading online destination for automobile consumers in China with strong brand recognition

We are China's leading online destination for automobile consumers. According to the iResearch Public Data, in the nine months ended September 30, 2014, our *autohome.com.cn* website ranked first in each of the following categories:

Average daily unique visitors. *Autohome.com.cn* had an average of 7.3 million daily unique visitors, more than any of our competitors;

Total time spent. *Autohome.com.cn* accounted for approximately 46% of the total time China's internet users spent viewing online automotive information, more than three times that of our closest competitor;

Average daily time spent per user. Our users spent an average of approximately 15.8 minutes per day on *Autohome.com.cn*, more than twice that of our closest competitor; and

Average daily page views. *Autohome.com.cn* received an average of 132.5 million daily page views, more than twice that of our closest competitor.

We have developed a strong brand that is well-recognized among internet users in China. Our (Autohome) brand has been the most searched automotive-related keyword during substantially the entire period since July 2011 on *Baidu.com*, the leading Chinese language internet search engine. Approximately 75% of online automobile consumers in China know our *autohome.com.cn* website, higher than any other automotive websites or automotive channels of major internet portals, according to the User Survey completed in September 2013. Our content can be accessed on our websites through PCs and mobile devices and on our mobile applications. We recorded robust mobile traffic in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The number of average daily unique users who access our websites via mobile devices and the number of average daily unique users of our mobile applications amounted to approximately 4.0 million and 2.9 million, respectively, in September 2014.

User-centric and innovative culture driving a superior user experience

Delivering a superior user experience is our highest priority. We aim to provide a superior user experience throughout the automobile ownership life cycle, from automobile selection and purchase, to ownership and maintenance, and to eventual replacement. We believe that our user-centric approach is the foundation of our

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long-term success. To that end, we do not allow our advertisers to have any influence over our content rankings, such as our Most-viewed Car Models, which are generated solely from our user behavior data. We also clearly label sponsored content on our websites to maintain objectivity.

We innovate to improve our users' experience. Our innovations have focused on timely delivery of relevant and high-quality content to users. We have further improved our content delivery speed by maximizing the efficiency of our editorial process. We believe that we were the first in our industry in China to design our websites based on a dynamic database-driven structure, which enables users to efficiently access all relevant information contained in our database relating to a specific model on a dedicated webpage. We were among the first in our industry in China to introduce both iOS and Android-based applications to allow our users to easily access our websites and forums from mobile devices. Our content is made available to users via our easy-to-use interface, which we continue to improve based upon technological developments and user feedback. We continue to develop our user intelligence engine to prioritize content for users that is likely to be most relevant to them. Our focus on user experience has garnered strong support and loyalty from our users. Approximately 84% of our users visit our website at least four times a week, according to the User Survey.

Comprehensive and high-quality content creating strong network effects

We deliver comprehensive, independent and interactive automotive content to our users:

Professionally produced content. We have a dedicated editorial team focusing on serving consumers throughout the automobile ownership life cycle. We conduct independent and professional evaluations of vehicle models from the users' perspective, rather than relying on information provided by automakers. Over the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we published a daily average of over 500 articles, 1,500 photos and 18 video clips.

User generated content. We have the largest and most active online community of automotive consumers in China, with over 11.1 million registered users and over 1,700 user forums as of September 30, 2014 and an average of 3.5 million daily unique visitors to our user forums in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Approximately 44% of our users post on our website at least twice a week, according to the User Survey.

Automobile library. We have one of the most comprehensive online automobile libraries in China with over 18,000 vehicle model configurations and over 2.6 million photos as of September 30, 2014. We believe our automobile library covers all passenger car models released in China since 2005. It includes a broad range of specifications, as well as manufacturers' suggested retail prices. The scale of content in our automobile library, which we believe would require significant time and expense to replicate, makes it a valuable tool for our users in researching both new and used automobiles.

Automobile listing information. Our websites feature extensive and up-to-date listings of both new and used automobiles. As of September 30, 2014, we had over 3.3 million new automobile listings and approximately 1.8 million used automobile listings in our database.

Our professionally produced content, active user community, comprehensive automobile library and extensive range of automobile listings have been instrumental in the growth of our user base. Our user growth is reinforced by strong network effects. As our user base grows, so has our database of user generated content, which in turn has attracted more users. Furthermore, the virtuous cycle of our growing user base has also enhanced the effectiveness of our advertisements and the value of our advertising services, allowing us to attract more advertisers and increase revenues from existing advertisers.

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Highly effective online automotive media platform

We believe we have become a preferred platform for automakers and dealers to conduct their advertising campaigns due to the following factors, among others:

Broad user reach. Our large and engaged user base provides advertisers with broad reach among automobile consumers. We ranked first among China's automotive websites and automotive channels of internet portals in the nine months ended September 30, 2014 in terms of average daily unique visitors, average daily time spent per user and average daily page views, according to the iResearch Public Data. Approximately 90% of our users intend to buy a car and nearly 50% of our users intend to buy it within the next 12 months, according to the User Survey. They represent a highly relevant audience that is receptive to automotive advertising messages.

Targeted solutions. Our advanced technologies allow us to segment our user base into numerous dimensions and categories, including by geographical location and specific automotive interests. We have the capability to place advertisements with audiences likely to be receptive to a specific advertisement, providing our advertisers with effective targeted advertising solutions.

Value-added services. Leveraging our large user base and extensive user behavior data, we have developed a series of business intelligence services to improve advertisers' ability to evaluate the effectiveness of their advertisements and analyze the automotive market. For instance, we provide regular reports to advertisers detailing their share of voice on our websites, including the percentage of their information being viewed by users among all the user viewing activities on our websites. We also help automakers find competing models for their vehicle models based on the product- and photo-comparison behavior of our users. We believe that such data assists advertisers in their business planning and operations.

Nationwide platform with local focus. In addition to our nationwide reach, we also provide tailored solutions to automobile dealers focused on their local markets. We have dedicated city channels covering around 370 cities across China. Through our city channels, our local sales teams, in conjunction with our professional editorial team, generate and deliver local content to our users. Because our city channels attract users interested in a particular city or geographical region, we provide dealers with an effective means to advertise sales promotions and other offline events, such as new model test-drives, as well as to generate highly relevant sales leads.

These factors make our websites and mobile applications highly effective media platforms. We believe that advertisements placed on our websites and mobile applications enjoy high click-through rates, and as a result, our advertisers often return to us for additional and larger campaigns. In each of 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, approximately 80% of over 80 automakers operating in China were our advertising customers and contributed a substantial majority of our advertising services revenues.

Professional and proven management team backed by a strong strategic shareholder

We benefit from the leadership of a strong management team with relevant professional work experience, proven execution capabilities and an extensive knowledge of China's online automotive information and advertising markets. Under the leadership of our senior management, we have successfully executed our growth strategies to become China's leading online destination for automobile consumers. Furthermore, we receive strong support from our major shareholder Telstra Holdings, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Telstra Corporation Limited, the leading diversified telecommunications company in Australia and a Fortune Global 500 company. Since its initial investment in our company in June 2008, Telstra has provided strategic guidance through its representation on our board of directors and has assisted us in enhancing our corporate governance and setting our business strategies.

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Our Strategies

Our goal is to become China's leading online automotive media and transaction platform. We intend to achieve this goal by implementing the following strategies:

Continue to attract and retain automobile consumers

We intend to attract and retain the full spectrum of automobile consumers by pursuing the following initiatives:

maintain and further improve the desirability of our service offerings by expanding our content, particularly in the auto-related products and services and used automobile sectors, to further assist users through the entire automobile ownership cycle;

enhance the accessibility of our websites by developing and improving the delivery of our content through our websites and through the rapidly expanding number of internet-enabled mobile devices, such as smart phones and tablets; and

extend our market reach by enhancing our brand recognition and brand affinity through targeted marketing campaigns to reach a broader universe of automobile consumers.

Enhance user engagement

We view ongoing investment in innovation as a core part of our growth strategy and we intend to enhance user engagement by pursuing the following initiatives:

further integrate and expand our user interaction platform, allowing our users to obtain up-to-date information, exchange views and insights and follow other users, editors, automakers or products;

take advantage of our large repository of user data to further enhance our user intelligence engine and other functions that can tailor our content to user preferences and usage behavior; and

focus on our product development efforts to ensure that we provide user experience based on the latest technology.

Increase our share of wallet from automakers

We believe that increasing our share of automakers' advertising budgets is important to our future revenue growth. We plan to take the following measures to increase our share of wallet from automakers:

expand our advertising solutions and offerings to enable us to up-sell and cross-sell our services;

enhance communications with advertising agencies to ensure that we provide high-quality customer service responsive to advertiser needs;

explore performance-based pricing models, such as the cost-per-thousand-impressions model, to further ensure that our pricing reflects the effectiveness of our platform; and

enhance our brand recognition and brand affinity through online and offline marketing activities to help promote our value proposition as an effective advertising platform.

Further monetize our dealer network

We seek to consolidate our leading market position in dealer network coverage by strategically cooperating with high quality dealers in existing geographic markets and entering into new ones with growth potential, particularly third-tier and fourth-tier cities. We intend to further monetize our dealer network by pursuing the following strategies:

expand our sales team to cover more cities and increase the number of our dealer sales teams to maximize the conversion of our registered dealers into paying subscribers;

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increase our sales and marketing efforts focusing on large dealer chain groups and the regional offices of automakers to increase our share of wallet relative to other online media;

enhance our online dealer showroom functions and improve our dealers' ability to track inquiries from both PC and mobile devices, allowing us to attract dealers who historically have utilized traditional media for advertising services; and

introduce new product initiatives to increase average revenues per paying dealer advertiser and dealer subscriber.

Leverage our leading position to support our mobile internet business, develop our transaction business and other opportunities and explore used car services

We intend to expand our mobile internet platform and explore other opportunities to capitalize on our large and growing user base and content.

Expand, and develop monetization opportunities from, our mobile internet services. We plan to further improve our mobile application with a focus on enhancing our mobile user experience and engagement. We will also continue to optimize the mobile version of our websites to capture a greater number of users that access our services through mobile devices. The numbers of our average daily unique users who access our websites via mobile devices and the number of our average daily unique users of our mobile applications were 4.0 million and 2.9 million, respectively, in September 2014. We believe that these mobile channels of our content present an increasingly compelling proposition to advertisers and we intend to gradually increase our monetization efforts in pursuing such mobile strategies.

Develop our transaction business and other promotion opportunities. We successfully conducted major online sales promotion campaigns on November 11, 2013, known as "Double 11," which is a popular online shopping festival in China. We also conducted successful sales campaigns in April and May 2014 including a promotion of vouchers from certain automakers for selected car shopping festivals in selected provinces in China and a presale promotion campaign for an automaker. With the satisfactory results of these promotional campaigns, in June 2014, we launched Autohome Mall, an online transaction platform that we believe will allow us to be a long-term transaction facilitator. Through these events, we showcased our capability to generate sales and transaction leads and produced tangible car sales. We will continue to explore other promotional opportunities to connect automakers and automobile dealers with customers to facilitate sales transactions.

Explore used car services. We seek other opportunities by targeting new client groups along the automobile ownership life cycle and dealers' sales cycle. In October 2011, we strategically reorganized our websites to better position us to capitalize on the anticipated growth of China's used car market. We re-designed our *che168.com* website and converted it into a platform dedicated to used automobiles, including used-car content, listings and interactive features. We believe this strategy will provide us with additional monetization opportunities by expanding our services for the growing used-automobile market. We also seek to capitalize on promotional opportunities in the used car market.

Our Business Model and Technology Platforms

We are the leading online destination for automobile consumers in China. Over the past several years, we have developed the largest and most active online community of automobile consumers in China. We serve two distinct groups: our large and engaged user base of automobile consumers and our customers that include automakers, dealers and other auto-related products and service providers. Our business model and technology platforms seek to effectively link each stage of our users' automobile ownership life cycle with the corresponding stage of our customers' sales cycle.

We have built a successful online automotive media and transaction platform that captures critical stages of the sales funnel, starting from product awareness, to purchase desire initiation and to sales leads generation. We

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are further developing our business model to also include the generation of actual sales. To initiate product awareness and purchase desire, we utilize our comprehensive, independent and interactive content through our websites that are accessible through PCs and mobile devices and through our mobile applications to create strong user traffic and user engagement and stickiness. As our user traffic grows, we focus on generating sales leads through engaging our users with our promotional activities, including our dealer yellow page business which consists of dealer advertising services and dealer subscription services. We also launched several promotional initiatives such as group buy initiative to leverage our broad user base in our online social community and convert them into higher quality leads for our dealers. Finally, we aim to provide a transaction platform to facilitate automobile buyers purchases directly on our platform. In June 2014, we launched Autohome Mall, an online transaction platform. Autohome Mall is a one-stop platform for users to review automotive-related information, purchase coupons offered by automakers or dealers for discounts and make purchases to complete the transaction.

In addition, we have been leveraging our comprehensive platform to capture additional revenue opportunities in connection with the remaining stages of the automobile ownership life cycle. For the automobile maintenance stage, we rolled out an automotive aftermarket services platform in late 2011 that connects our users with national or local service providers and allows our users to research and schedule appointments for auto-related services. We charge commissions for successfully completed transactions originating from our aftermarket service platform. We developed a used automobile listing platform underlying our dedicated used car website *che168.com*, which targets the automobile replacement stage by allowing both used automobile dealers and individuals to list their used automobiles on our websites. We are yet to generate significant revenues from services in connection with Autohome Mall, our automotive aftermarket services platform, or used-automobile listing platform.

Our Services for Automobile Consumers

Our service offerings for users mainly include our high performance websites, our professional and user generated content, our interactive online community and our automotive aftermarket services platform, all of which can be accessed through both the internet and mobile networks.

Our Websites

Our user-centric approach has successfully attracted the largest user base of automobile consumers in China to our websites. According to the iResearch Public Data, *autohome.com.cn* had an average of 8.3 million unique visitors per day in September 2014, more than that of any of our competitors. On average, our users spent approximately 15.8 minutes per day on *autohome.com.cn*, more than twice that of our closest competitor in the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Our users are significantly more affluent, well-educated and active than the general internet users in China. The average monthly personal income of our users was RMB9,998 as opposed to RMB2,392 for general internet users in China, according to the User Survey. Approximately 71% of our users held post-secondary degrees and above, according to the User Survey, compared to 20% for the general internet users in China, according to the CNNIC. Approximately 97% of our users were between ages of 18 and 49, according to the User Survey. Our *autohome.com.cn* website targets a wide spectrum of automobile consumers with a focus on new automobiles. To capitalize on the growing used automobile market in China, we redesigned our *che168.com* website, which in the past had features and user base similar to our *autohome.com.cn* website, to focus on used automobiles. The re-designed *che168.com* website was launched in October 2011.

Most of the content on our websites is tagged by vehicle models to facilitate easy user access. We have developed and are continuing to improve our user intelligence engine to analyze user browsing behavior and prioritize content that the user is likely to find relevant and interesting. A user who searches for or navigates to a page for a specific vehicle model will be provided with links to relevant content such as vehicle specifications, photos and video clips, reviews, competing vehicle models, and listing and promotional information from local

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dealers. Users can easily compare competing vehicle models and brands for price and specifications to make informed purchase decisions. In addition, these user behavior data are summarized and analyzed on a regular basis to improve user experience and provide consumer intelligence to our advertisers.

To provide a superior experience to our users, we label sponsored content clearly to maintain objectivity. We do not allow our advertisers to have any influence over our content rankings, such as our Most-Viewed Models, which are generated solely from data relating to the number of times users navigate to the relevant pages. We do not use distracting pop-up advertisements which may adversely affect user experience.

Our Mobile Website and Applications

Our content can be accessed on our websites through PCs and mobile devices and on our mobile applications. We have made significant efforts in recent years to optimize the mobile version of our website to display our content and develop new mobile applications to capture a greater number of users that access our services through mobile devices. For example, the numbers of average daily unique smartphone users who access our website via mobile devices amounted to 4.0 million in September 2014. We were among the earliest in our industry in China to introduce both iOS- and Android-based applications to allow users to easily access our content. As of September 30, 2014, we had seven iOS-based applications and eight Android-based applications. Our mobile applications have generated significant user interest. In 2013, our iOS- and Android-based applications were downloaded approximately 14.7 million times, and the number of average daily unique users of our mobile applications amounted to approximately 1.4 million in December 2013. In the nine months ended September 30, 2014, our iOS- and Android-based applications were downloaded approximately 27.5 million times, and the number of average daily unique users of our mobile applications amounted to approximately 2.9 million in September 2014. Users can conveniently enjoy features available on our websites from their mobile devices, such as reading articles, checking vehicle prices and model parameters, viewing pictures, and participating in forum discussions. In addition, through GPS-enabled mobile devices, our services enable users in approximately 330 cities in China to obtain vehicle pricing information directly from their nearby dealers.

Our Content

The foundation of both our websites and mobile applications is a large amount of professionally produced content, a comprehensive automobile library and extensive automobile listing and promotional information organized around our automotive information database. In addition, our automotive information database includes a significant amount of user generated content originating from our user forums.

Professionally produced content

Our professionally produced content is created by our dedicated editorial team and includes automobile-related articles and reviews, pricing trends in various local markets, and photos and video clips. This content covers topics throughout the automobile ownership life cycle, from automobile research, selection and purchase to ownership and maintenance and to eventual replacement. Our review writers obtain first-hand experiences by test-driving many newly released vehicle models provided by various automakers. Our editorial team at our Beijing headquarters and sales offices located in 72 cities throughout China work closely with automakers, dealers and other industry participants to create automobile related articles. Although automakers may provide us with sample vehicles to test drive, we review all new automobiles independently, based upon our teams' experience and from our users' perspective.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we published a daily average of over 500 articles, 1,500 photos and 18 video clips. We follow well-developed guidelines in creating and publishing professional content with attention to details, such as the angles of photos, image sizes and the time between industry events and the relevant article publication. These practices enable us to streamline our editorial process and quickly and efficiently make national and local content available to our users, while ensuring that we maintain high quality standards and a consistent user experience.

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Automobile library

We have one of the most comprehensive automobile libraries within our industry in China with over 18,000 vehicle model configurations and over 2.6 million photos as of September 30, 2014. We believe our automobile library covers all passenger car models released in China since 2005. It includes a broad range of specifications covering performance levels, dimensions, powertrains, vehicle bodies, interiors, safety, entertainment systems and other unique features, as well as manufacturers' suggested retail prices. The scale of content in our automobile library, which we believe would require significant time, expertise and expense to replicate, makes it a valuable tool for our users in researching both new and used automobiles.

Automobile listings

Our database also includes a large amount of new and used automobile listings and promotional information. As of September 30, 2014, we had over 3.3 million new automobile listings and approximately 1.8 million used automobile listings in our database. With the comprehensive and continuously updated listing information, users can conveniently search for up-to-date information of automobile models without having to visit each individual dealer at their local showrooms.

User forums and user generated content

Our platform hosts an open and vibrant community of automobile consumers, from first-time buyers to sophisticated automobile enthusiasts. Our user community centers around our discussion forums, which are organized based on vehicle models, cities and regions, and provides users an easy and intuitive way to access various topics of interest. Registered users utilize our discussion forums to share a wide range of automotive experiences such as driving experiences and usage and maintenance tips. Users also frequently provide reviews of automobiles or automotive products and services, post questions and receive answers from fellow forum members. We continue to enhance user engagement and participation in the content generation and delivery process. For example, we expanded our user review platform by allowing users to add or modify their views and insights on a continuous basis. Approximately 44% of our users post on our website at least twice a week, according to the User Survey.

We strive to ensure the credibility, appeal and usefulness of our forums by identifying verified automobile owners and empowering selected registered users as forum moderators. Our verified automobile owners are registered users whose vehicle ownership has been confirmed through various channels. Our forum moderators are generally active registered users with significant forum post counts whom we have identified as being reputable automobile enthusiasts within our online community.

Our registered users increased by more than 2.2 million in 2013 with 158.9 million additional pieces of user generated content added to our user forums during 2013. As of September 30, 2014, we had over 11.1 million registered users and 556.6 million cumulative posts in our user forums. As our user base has grown and our user engagement and forum activity has increased, our database of user generated content has expanded, which in turn has attracted more users. Furthermore, this feedback effect on our growing user base has also enhanced the effectiveness of our advertisements and therefore the value of our advertising services, allowing us to attract more advertisers and increase revenues from existing advertisers.

Our Advertising Services for Automakers and Dealers

Leveraging our large and rapidly growing user base and utilizing the user intelligence data we have collected, we provide our advertisers with a broad range of advertising solutions and tools. Our advertisers are comprised primarily of automakers and new automobile dealers. As millions of consumers visit our websites for automotive information, we have become an increasingly important medium for automakers and dealers to conduct their advertising campaigns.

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Automakers typically utilize our advertising services for brand promotion, new model releases and sales promotions. We believe we are well-positioned to provide solutions to meet all of these needs. Our large and growing automobile purchase- and ownership-oriented user base provides a broad reach for automakers' marketing messages. Our automotive content delivery and advertisement management platform allows us to segment our user base in a number of different dimensions, including by users' geographical location and specific automotive interests, and enables us to place advertisements with targeted audiences likely to be receptive to particular advertising messages.

Leveraging our large user base and extensive forum posting data, we provide automakers with more reliable and timely business insights than traditional customer surveys or other post-sales feedback channels. For instance, we analyze user posts in our forums to evaluate consumer response. In addition, we organize various types of offline national or local events for our automaker and dealer customers through our online marketing campaigns and user forum activities to complement our advertising services and dealer subscription services. For example, we help automakers increase their brand awareness and execute sales promotions by organizing large-scale test driving activities for specific automobile models in multiple cities across China. Users can conveniently participate and interact with automaker representatives through our forums.

Dealer Subscription Services

Our dealer subscription services allow dealers to market their inventory and services through our websites, extending the reach of their physical showrooms to potentially millions of internet users in China and generating sales leads for them. Our dealer subscription services are delivered through our dealership information system on a fixed-fee basis, typically for a period of one year. Through the web-based interface of our dealership information system, dealers can create online showrooms hosted on our websites and upload and manage their automobile inventories, pricing and promotional information. Potential automobile purchasers can interact with our dealer subscribers online or through toll free numbers provided by us to inquire for more detailed information and schedule test drives. Our dealer subscribers can track all the interactions with their customers originating from our websites, analyze the number of sales leads and assess the effectiveness of their marketing activities.

In the first quarter of 2012, we launched a trial version of our automobile consumers trend analysis service for our automaker and dealer customers that helps them analyze data in specific geographic markets such as consumer purchasing behavior characteristics and their brand strength in comparison to that of their competitors. We believe the consumer intelligence gathered from our large user base reflects the current automotive market trends in China and provides excellent market insight to our automaker and dealer customers. We continue to develop our dealer subscription services and plan to implement additional services in the future, which we believe will allow us to reach additional dealers by enabling us to offer basic and advanced subscriptions at different price levels.

We also offer some basic functions of our dealer subscription services to automobile dealers for free. Registered dealers can create their online showrooms and upload inventory and pricing information on our websites. However, their listings have lower priority than those of our dealer subscribers when being displayed in response to users' inquiry and do not have the user interaction features. We believe that these free services allow more dealers to understand and appreciate the benefits our subscription services may bring to them, which helps us convert them into dealer subscribers.

Automotive Aftermarket Services Platform

Our large and rapidly growing automotive-oriented user base has attracted an increasing number of providers of auto-related services to our websites. We have sought to capitalize on this trend to better fulfill our goal of serving users throughout the automobile ownership life cycle. In addition to expanding our online advertisement offerings to include these service providers, in late 2011, we launched an automotive aftermarket services platform that connects our users with national or local service providers. This platform integrates

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services descriptions and pricing information into an easily accessible database, through which our users can identify and research local automobile services shops, schedule various services with them through our toll-free telephone numbers, and provide real-time feedback on the service providers. These service providers can also use this platform to manage their service offering information. We charge these service providers commissions for successful transactions originating from this platform. These services do not currently contribute a material portion of our total net revenues.

Used Automobile Listings

We launched our used automobile listing platform in late 2009. Our used automobile listings services allow used automobile dealers and individuals to market their automobiles for sale on our websites. Our used automobile listing database has been expanding rapidly. We had approximately 1.8 million used automobile listings in our database as of September 30, 2014.

Because the used automobile market remains at a nascent stage of development, we do not currently charge a fee for our used automobile listing services and do not expect to generate significant revenue from our used automobile listing services in the near term.

In an effort to capitalize on the used automobile market as it matures, in October 2011, we redesigned our *che168.com* website as a platform dedicated to used automobiles. The redesigned website features content, listings and interactive functionality similar to our *autohome.com.cn* website, but focuses primarily on used automobiles. We continued to develop and enhance our used car sales platform and introduced several usability enhancements in 2014.

Our Advertisers and Dealer Subscribers

The vast majority of our current end customers are automakers or new automobile dealers. In each of 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, approximately 80% of over 80 automakers in China, which include independent Chinese automobile manufacturers, joint ventures between Chinese and international automobile manufacturers and international automobile manufacturers that sell their cars made outside of China, purchased online advertisements from us. Our top five advertisers, all of whom were automakers, contributed 19.5%, 20.0% and 15.0% and 11.4% of our total net revenues in 2011, 2012, 2013, and the nine months ended September 30, 2014 respectively. No single automaker contributed more than 10% of our revenues in 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014. In addition, a large number of automobile dealers utilize our online advertising services to improve their brand awareness, promote their inventories and generate sales leads. We also offer automobile dealer subscription services to enable dealers to establish and maintain online showrooms of automobiles with pricing and promotional information on *autohome.com.cn*.

As is customary in China, we sell our advertising services and solutions primarily through third-party advertising agencies that represent the automakers and dealers. Our top ten advertising agencies accounted for 55.4%, 51.7%, 44.0% and 35.0% of our total net revenues in 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively. In 2011, 2012, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014 our largest agency accounted for 10.0%, 9.0%, 6.7% and 6.0% of our total net revenues, respectively. No other agency accounted for more than 10% of our total net revenues in these years. We typically enter into individual advertising agreements with the third-party advertising agencies. Depending on the type of advertiser and content, the duration of an advertising agreement ranges from one to twelve months, with the majority being one to three months. We typically require payment be made within 90 days after the delivery of our services, but for contracts that last for three months or longer, installment payments are typically required. Our agreements with certain major advertising agencies contain a most-favored price term provision, through which we undertake to provide the advertising agencies with the best price we give to any other agencies or advertisers.

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Although we sell our advertising services and solutions to third-party advertising agencies, we consider the automakers and dealers, who are the main decision makers as to whether to place advertisements on our websites, to be our end-customers. As a result, our sales efforts focus primarily on automakers and dealers. However, through direct contact between our sales team, advertisers and advertising agencies, we are able to maintain good relationships with existing advertisers and their advertising agencies, which in turn may identify and refer new advertisers to us. See Our Advertising Services for Automakers and Dealers.

Technology and Product Development

Our technologies and infrastructure are critical to our success. We follow a user-centric strategy for our system architecture and have developed robust and scalable technology platforms with sufficient flexibility to support our rapid growth.

A key component of our user-centric strategy is our user intelligence engine which we have developed and are continually enhancing. Our user intelligence engine allows us to rapidly gather user intelligence by analyzing large amounts of data from many sources throughout our content production system. We can utilize such user intelligence data to personalize user interfaces, associate and understand the relationship of information from different sources and facilitate interactions among users and various elements on our websites. It also helps us recommend suitable products, services and user connections to our users. Through our user intelligence engine, we can engage our users more closely by providing them with relevant content. We are also able to provide precision marketing services to our automakers, dealers and other automotive related customers so that they can deliver relevant advertisements to targeted users who are more receptive to such marketing information.

We distribute our web content to numerous network nodes close to our users by utilizing a third-party content delivery network, allowing most of our user communications to bypass internet congestion. With our technological expertise, we manage third-party and in-house content delivery networks to enhance our website responsiveness and to improve user experience. As such, we believe our websites have a performance advantage over other automotive websites.

We invested heavily in mobile technologies and were among the earliest in our industry in China to introduce a mobile version of our websites and both Apple iOS- and Android-based applications to allow our users to easily access our content. We have built up a team of 81 research and development personnel as of September 30, 2014, to focus exclusively on the development of our mobile websites and applications and to explore new business models and opportunities through mobile technology. We plan to continue to leverage our mobile technology to develop more applications for Apple iOS- and Android platforms focusing on convenience, real-time interaction and location based services.

We had an experienced product development team of 451 engineers as of September 30, 2014. Our past innovation has focused on helping users research, select and purchase suitable automobiles through our websites. We plan to develop additional products and services to further explore the additional business opportunities inherent in the maintenance and replacement stages of the automobile ownership cycle.

Sales and Marketing

Our nationwide in-house sales team of sales representatives sells our services to advertisers. As of September 30, 2014, we had 892 sales and marketing representatives operating our physical sales office network spanning 73 cities across China and visiting customers in an additional 76 satellite cities, a significant increase from December 31, 2009, when we had physical sales offices in 17 cities. We have a prudent expansion plan and we typically only open new physical sales offices in a city after we have already established a sufficient customer base in the area. In cities where we have do not yet have a customer base, we provide sales coverage by telephone. Our Beijing-based telephone sales team provided sales coverage to other cities of our city channels in which we did not maintain physical offices. Our sales team also provides ongoing customer support to

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advertisers and dealer subscribers. We plan to expand our sales and marketing efforts into second- and third-tier cities that we believe are under-served markets with significant opportunities for new automobile sales growth.

Our sales team is equipped with specialized automotive industry knowledge and expertise, understands our customers' needs and are trained to help them develop their advertising strategies. Sales employees work directly with our advertisers and advertising agencies that represent advertisers. Our sales teams also maintain close relationships with our dealer customers by, among other things, providing continuing training, support and ongoing customer service for our dealer subscriptions services.

Compensation for our salespeople includes a base salary and incentives based on the sales revenues they generate. We provide regular in-house and external education and training to our sales team to help them provide current and prospective customers with information on, and the advantages of using, our services. We believe that our performance-linked compensation structure and career-oriented training help to retain and motivate our salespeople.

We believe brand recognition is important to our ability to attract users. We focus our sales and marketing efforts through search engines, navigation websites and mobile platforms to retain and strengthen our leading position in terms of user reach. For example, we cooperate with application stores and mobile browsers to promote our mobile applications and our websites. In July 2014, we entered into an arrangement with Baidu for a period of 12 months to provide automotive-related information, such as model descriptions, pricing information and other useful data for potential car buyers, to enhance the user experience of automotive-related searches on PCs using Aladdin, Baidu's open platform initiative. We also conduct promotional campaigns on navigation websites from time to time.

Intellectual Property

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

We hold [®] and [®] (both mean auto home in English) and AUTOHOME[®] trademarks in China. In addition, as at September 30, 2014, we held 124 pending trademark applications and 42 registered trademarks in China. As at the same date, we had 41 registered domain names, including our main website domain names, *autohome.com.cn* and *che168.com*, and 58 pending patent applications.

Competition

We compete with China's automotive websites, such as *pcauto.com.cn* and *bitauto.com*, automotive channels of major internet portals, such as Sina and Sohu, and traditional forms of media such as television and magazines. We compete primarily on the basis of user traffic, user engagement and brand recognition, which drive the acquisition and retention of automakers and dealers as advertisers and their spending on our advertising services. We re-designed our *che168.com* website in October 2011 and converted it into our dedicated used car platform. Our re-designed *che168.com* website faces competition from other used car websites, such as *51auto.com*, *taoche.com* and *youxinpai.com*. As we develop our transaction business, we may face competition from other websites engaged in the online automobile transaction business, such as *bitauto.com* and *tmall.com*. Competition will be centered on factors similar to those affecting our current automotive advertising and dealer subscription services. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business and Industry We face significant competition, and 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.

Table of Contents**Seasonality**

Seasonal fluctuations have affected, and are likely to continue to affect, our business. We generally generate less revenues from advertising services and dealer subscription services in the first quarter of each year due to the Chinese New Year holidays and reduced customer activities during this period. Our advertising services typically increase in the second quarter as automakers increase marketing activities in connection with China's major auto shows, and in the fourth quarter as advertisers seek to complete year-end marketing campaigns. Our cost of revenue, sales and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses tend to follow the trend of our business growth. See also "Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Business and Industry." Our business is subject to fluctuations, which makes our results of operations difficult to predict and may cause our quarterly results of operations to fall short of expectations.

Employees

We had 547, 912, 1,191 and 1,654 employees as of December 31, 2011, 2012, 2013 and September 30, 2014, respectively. The following table sets forth the number of our employees by function as of September 30, 2014:

| Functional Area | Number of Employees |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sales and marketing | 892 |
| Content and editorial | 218 |
| Product development | 451 |
| Management and administrative | 93 |
| Total | 1,654 |

Through a combination of short-term performance evaluations and long-term incentive arrangements, we intend to build a competent, loyal and highly motivated workforce. We have not experienced any work stoppages due to labor disputes.

Facilities

Our corporate headquarters is located in Beijing, China, where we lease office space with an area of approximately 11,477 square meters. We generally make rental payments on a monthly basis. In addition, as of September 30, 2014 we also lease office space in 72 cities for our representative offices, including regional operation centers in Shanghai and Guangzhou in China. We believe that our existing facilities are generally adequate to meet our current needs, but we expect to seek additional space as needed to accommodate future growth.

Our servers are primarily hosted at internet data centers owned by major domestic internet data center providers. The hosting services agreements typically have a term of one year. We believe that our current facilities are adequate and that we will be able to obtain additional facilities, principally through leasing, to accommodate any future expansion plans.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may be subject to various claims and legal actions that arise in the ordinary course of our business. There are currently no legal proceedings that, in the opinion of our management, may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

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REGULATION

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

Regulations on Value-Added Telecommunications Services

On September 25, 2000, the State Council promulgated the Telecommunications Regulations, or the Telecom Regulations, which draw a distinction between basic telecommunication services and value-added telecommunication services. Internet content provision services, or ICP services, is a subcategory of value-added telecommunications businesses. Under the Telecom Regulations, commercial operators of value-added telecommunications services must first obtain an operating license from the MIIT or its provincial level counterparts.

On September 25, 2000, the State Council issued the Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services, or the Internet Measures. 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.

On March 1, 2009, the MIIT promulgated the Administrative Measures on Telecommunications Business Operating License, or the Telecom License Measures, which took effect on April 10, 2009. 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.

To comply with these PRC laws and regulations, both of our ICP operators, Autohome Information and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Hongyuan Information, hold ICP licenses. Autohome Information also holds a value-added telecommunications business operation license for provision of mobile network information services.

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.

On July 13, 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 service 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 telecommunication 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

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measures against such license holders, including revoking their valued-added telecommunication business operating licenses.

To comply with these PRC regulations, we operate our websites through our VIEs, Autohome Information and its wholly-owned subsidiary Hongyuan Information. Autohome Information is currently 68% owned by Xiang Li, 24% owned by Zheng Fan and 8% owned by James Zhi Qin, all of whom are PRC citizens. Both Autohome Information and Hongyuan Information hold ICP licenses.

Regulations on Internet Content Services

The National People's Congress has enacted laws with respect to maintaining the security of internet operation and internet content. According to these laws, as well as the Internet Measures, 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 heretical teachings or feudal superstitions;

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 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. These laws and regulations apply to the websites we operate through our VIEs.

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 using personal information from their users with the users' consent. However, the Internet Measures prohibit an ICP operator from insulting or slandering a third party or infringing the lawful rights and interests of a third party. 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. On December 29, 2011, the MIIT promulgated the Several Provisions on Regulating the Market Order of Internet Information Services, effective as of March 15, 2012. It stipulates that ICP operators may not, without a user's consent, collect

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the user's information that can be used alone or in combination with other information to identify the user and may not provide any such information to third parties without the user's prior consent. ICP operators may only collect users' personal information that is necessary to provide their services and must expressly inform the users of the method, content and purpose of the collection and using of such personal information. In addition, an ICP operator may only use users' personal information for the stated

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purposes under the ICP operator's scope of service. ICP operators are also required to ensure the proper security of users' personal information, and take immediate remedial measures if users' personal information is suspected to have been inappropriately disclosed. If the consequences of any such disclosure are expected to be serious, ICP operators must immediately report the incident to the telecommunications regulatory authority and cooperate with the authorities in their investigations. On December 28, 2012, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC issued the Decision on Strengthening the Protection of Online Information. Most requirements under this decision relevant to ICP operators are consistent with the requirements already established under the MIIT provisions discussed above, but are often stricter and broader. Under this decision, ICP operators are required to take such technical and other measures necessary to safeguard the information against inappropriate disclosure. To further implement this decision and relevant rules, MIIT issued the Regulation of Protection of Telecommunication and Internet User Information on July 16, 2013, which became effective on September 1, 2013.

To comply with these laws and regulations, we require our users to accept a user terms of service whereby they agree to provide certain personal information to us, and have established information security systems to protect users' privacy.

Regulations on Advertisements

The PRC government regulates advertising, including online advertising, principally through the SAIC, although there is no PRC law or regulation at the national level that specifically regulates the online advertising business. Prior to November 30, 2004, in order to conduct any advertising business, an enterprise was required to hold an operating license for advertising in addition to a relevant business license. On November 30, 2004, the SAIC issued the Administrative Rules for Advertising Operation Licenses, effective as of January 1, 2005, granting a general exemption to this requirement for most enterprises (other than radio stations, television stations, newspapers and magazines, non-corporate entities and entities specified in other regulations). Because our subsidiaries and VIEs which engage in advertising businesses qualify for the exemption noted above, they are not required to hold an advertising operation license.

Under the Rules for Administration of Foreign Invested Advertising Enterprises, which were jointly promulgated by the SAIC and the Ministry of Commerce on August 22, 2008, certain foreign investors are permitted to hold direct equity interests in PRC advertising companies if certain conditions as discussed below are met. 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. Before we acquired Autohome Media (formerly known as Prbrownies Marketing Limited) in October 2013, our offshore companies had not been involved in the advertising industry outside of China for the required number of years, and therefore, we were not permitted to hold direct equity interests in PRC companies engaging in the advertising business. Therefore, we conducted our advertising business through two subsidiaries of Autohome Information, namely Autohome Advertising and Chengshi Advertising, and Shanghai Advertising and Guangzhou Advertising. In October 2013, Autohome HK acquired Autohome Media, a Hong Kong advertising and marketing company. Autohome Media has engaged in advertising business outside the PRC for more than three years, and is therefore qualified to directly invest in a PRC company providing advertising services in accordance with PRC laws. Autohome Media has established subsidiaries in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Tianjin. We are gradually migrating our advertising business from our VIEs to Autohome Media and its subsidiaries, a transition we expect to complete in the next two to three years.

Advertisers, advertising operators and advertising distributors are required by PRC advertising laws and regulations to ensure that the content of the advertisements they produce 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 duly performed and that the relevant approval has

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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 circumstances involving serious violations, the SAIC or its local branches may order 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 liabilities if they infringe on the legal rights and interests of third parties. To comply with these laws and regulations, we include clauses in our advertising contracts requiring that all advertising content provided by advertisers must comply with relevant laws and regulations. Prior to website posting, our staff reviews advertising materials to ensure there is no violent, pornographic or any other improper content, and will request the advertiser to provide government approval if the advertisement is subject to special government review.

Regulations on Broadcasting Audio/Video Programs through the Internet

On July 6, 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. The A/V Broadcasting 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.

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

On December 20, 2007, the SARFT and the MIIT jointly issued the Rules for the Administration of Internet Audio and Video Program Services, commonly known as Circular 56, which came into effect as of January 31, 2008. Circular 56 reiterates the requirement set forth in the A/V Broadcasting Rules that online audio/video service providers must obtain an internet audio/video program transmission license from the SARFT. Furthermore, Circular 56 requires all online audio/video service providers to be either wholly state-owned or state-controlled companies. 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. These policies have been reflected in the Application Procedure for Audio/Video Program Transmission License. Failure to obtain the internet audio/video program transmission license may subject an online audio/video service provider to various penalties, including fines of up to RMB30,000, seizure of related equipment and servers used primarily for such activities and even suspension of its online audio/video services.

To comply with these laws and regulations, Autohome Information obtained an internet audio/video program transmission license on February 9, 2010, which was renewed on February 13, 2012, for automotive industry information related audio/video programs posted on our *autohome.com.cn* website.

Regulations on Producing Audio/Video Programs

On July 19, 2004, the SARFT promulgated the Administrative Measures on the Production and Operation of Radio and Television Programs, effective as of August 20, 2004. These Measures provide that anyone who

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wishes to produce or operate radio or television programs must first obtain an operating permit. Applicants for this permit must meet several criteria, including having a minimum registered capital of RMB3.0 million. Autohome Information and Hongyuan Information hold the operating licenses for the production and dissemination of radio and television programs for special topic programs, cartoons and television variety shows.

Regulations on Internet Mapping Services

According to the amended Administrative Rules of Surveying Qualification Certificates and the amended Standards for Internet Map Services issued by the National Administration of Surveying, Mapping and Geoinformation, or NASMG, in July 2014, respectively, the provision of internet mapping services by any non-surveying and mapping enterprise is subject to the approval of the NASMG and requires a surveying and mapping qualification certificate. According to these rules, certain conditions and requirements, such as the number of technical personnel and map security verification personnel, security facilities and approval from relevant provincial or national government on the service provider's security system, qualification management and filings management, are necessary for an enterprise applying for a Surveying and Mapping Qualification Certificate. Pursuant to the Notice on Further Strengthening the Administration of Internet Map Services Qualification issued by the NASMG in December 2011, any entity that has not yet applied for a surveying qualification certificate for internet mapping services is prohibited from providing any internet mapping services. We have provided maps on our website for the convenience of our users to locate certain services providers. Both Autohome Information and Hongyuan Information hold the Surveying and Mapping Qualification Certificate for internet mapping.

Regulations on Online Cultural Services

On February 17, 2011, the Ministry of Culture promulgated the Internet Culture Administration Tentative Measures, or the Internet Culture Measures, which became effective on April 1, 2011 and replaced the original measures promulgated in 2003 and amended in 2004. The Internet Culture Measures require ICP operators engaged in internet culture activities to obtain an internet cultural operating license from the provincial administration of culture. The term internet culture activities includes, among other things, online dissemination of internet cultural products (such as audio-video products, gaming products, performances of plays or programs, works of art and cartoons) and the production, reproduction, importation, publication and broadcasting of internet cultural products.

Autohome Information has hosted certain audio/video programs on its websites, and if such audio/video programs are deemed by the authorities as internet cultural products, Autohome Information may be required to obtain the internet culture operating license. However, we have consulted the local culture administration authority and have been informed that as the automotive industry information related audio/video programs we hosted do not contain online music, games, performances of plays or programs, works of art or cartoons, they do not fall into the scope of internet cultural products, therefore we are not required to obtain the internet culture operating license. Nevertheless, Autohome Information has applied and obtained an internet culture operating license in January 2013.

Regulations on Internet Publishing

The General Administration of Press and Publication and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology jointly issued the Interim Provisions for the Administration of Internet Publishing, or the Internet Publishing Regulations, which became effective on August 1, 2002. The Internet Publishing Regulations authorize the General Administration of Press and Publication, or GAPP, to grant approval to all entities that engage in internet publishing. Pursuant to the Internet Publishing Regulations, the term internet publishing shall mean the act of online dissemination of articles, whereby the internet information service providers select, edit and process works created by themselves or others and subsequently post such works on the internet or transmit such works to the users' end via internet for the public to browse, read, use or download. If we release

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articles or information that may be deemed by authorities as internet publications, we may be required to obtain the internet publishing license.

Based on a consultation we had with the local press and publication administration authority, we believe we are not required to obtain the internet publishing license as the activities we engage on our websites do not constitute internet publishing activities, as such term is used in the Internet Publishing Regulation. We are also not aware of companies with an operation similar to us have obtained or been required to obtain the internet publishing license. As a result, both Autohome Information and Hongyuan Information have not applied for such internet publishing approval. However, in the event that our activities are deemed to be internet publishing, we may be required to obtain approval from GAPP. If we are deemed to be in breach of relevant internet publishing regulations, the PRC regulatory authorities may seize the related equipment and servers used primarily for such activities and confiscate any revenues generated from such activities. In addition, relevant PRC authorities may also impose a fine of five to ten times of any revenues exceeding RMB10,000 or a fine of not more than RMB50,000 if such related revenues are below RMB10,000.

Regulations on Internet News Information Service

In September 2005, the State Council Information Office and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology jointly issued the Provisions for the Administration of Internet News Information Services, or Internet News Provision. Internet news information services shall include the publishing of news via the internet, provision of electronic bulletin services on current and political events and transmission of information on current and political events to the public. Under the Internet News Provision, internet news service providers shall also include entities that are not established by news press but reproduce internet news from other sources, provide electronic bulletin services on current and political events, and transmit such information to the public. The Information Office of the State Council shall be in charge of the supervision and administration of the internet news information services throughout China. The counterparts of the Information Office of the State Council at the provincial level shall take charge of the supervision and administration of the internet news information services within their own jurisdiction.

If we release information that may be deemed by authorities as internet news, we may be required to obtain the internet news information service license. However, we have consulted the relevant government authorities and have been informed that we would not be required to obtain the internet news releasing license because the internet news posted on our website is only automotive industry related news which is not political in nature or relate to macroeconomics. However, if any of the internet news posted on our website is deemed by the government to be political in nature, relate to macroeconomics, or otherwise require such license based on the sole discretion of the government authority, we would need to apply for such license. If we are deemed to be in breach of the Internet News Provision or other relevant internet news releasing regulations, the PRC regulatory authorities may suspend our information release activities and impose a fine exceeding RMB10,000 but not more than RMB30,000. In serious cases, the PRC regulatory authorities may even suspend the internet service or internet access.

Regulations on E-commerce

China's e-commerce industry is at an early stage of development, and there are few PRC laws or regulations specifically regulating the e-commerce industry. In January 2014, the SAIC promulgated the Administrative Measures for Online Trading, which strengthen the protection of consumers and impose stringent requirements and obligations on online business operators and third-party online marketplace operators. Online business operators and third-party online marketplace operators are prohibited from collecting any information on consumers and business operators, or disclosing, selling or providing any such information to any third party, or sending commercial electronic messages to consumers without their consent. Fictitious transactions, deletion of adverse comments and technical attacks on competitors' websites are prohibited as well. In addition, third-party online marketplace operators are required to examine and verify the identifications of the online business

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operators and set up and retain relevant records for at least two years. Moreover, any third-party online marketplace operator that simultaneously engages in online trading for products and services should clearly distinguish itself from other online business operators on the marketplace platform. We are subject to these measures as a result of our online platform services.

Foreign ownership of e-commerce and related businesses, including online retail businesses, is subject to restrictions under current PRC laws and regulations. Our provision of online platform services to third parties requires an ICP license. Foreign investors are not allowed to own more than 50% of the equity interests in a value-added telecommunications service provider, and any such foreign investor must have experience in providing value-added telecommunications services overseas and maintain a good track record. Therefore, we conduct our online platform services through our VIEs that hold ICP licenses. See [Restrictions on Foreign Ownership in Value-Added Telecommunications Services](#).

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, and amended it in 1992, 2000 and 2008. The purpose of the Patent Law is to protect lawful interests of patent holders, encourage invention, foster applications of invention, enhance innovative capabilities and promote the development of science and technology. To be patentable, invention or utility models must meet three conditions: novelty, inventiveness and practical applicability. Patents cannot be granted for scientific discoveries, rules and methods for intellectual activities, methods used to diagnose or treat diseases, animal and plant breeds, substances obtained by means of nuclear transformation or a design which has major marking effect on the patterns or colors of graphic print products or a combination of both patterns and colors. The Patent Office under the State Intellectual Property Office is responsible for receiving, examining and approving patent applications. 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 had 58 pending patent applications as of September 30, 2014.

Copyright. The National People's Congress adopted the Copyright Law in 1990 and amended it in 2001 and 2010, respectively. The amended Copyright Law extends copyright protection to internet activities, products disseminated over the internet and software products. In addition, there is a voluntary registration system administered by the China Copyright Protection Center. The amended Copyright Law also requires registration of a copyright pledge.

To address the problem of copyright infringement related to the content posted or transmitted over the internet, the National Copyright Administration and the MIIT jointly promulgated the Measures for Administrative Protection of Internet Copyright on April 29, 2005. This measure became effective on May 30, 2005.

On October 27, 2000, the MIIT issued the Administrative Measures on Software Products, or the Software Measures, to strengthen the regulation of software products and to encourage the development of the PRC software industry. On March 5, 2009, the MIIT issued amended Software Measures, which became effective on April 10, 2009. The Software Measures 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. Registered software products may 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.

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In order to further implement the Computer Software Protection Regulations promulgated by the State Council on December 20, 2001, as amended in 2013, the National Copyright Administration of the PRC issued Computer Software Copyright Registration Procedures on February 20, 2002, 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 72 computer software copyrights as of September 30, 2014.

On May 18, 2006, the State Council promulgated the Protection of the Right of Communication through Information Networks, which became effective on July 1, 2006, as amended in 2013. Under this regulation, with respect to any information storage space, search or link services provided by an internet service provider, if the legitimate rights owner believes that the works, performance or audio or video recordings pertaining to that service infringe his or her rights of communication, the rights owner may give the internet service provider a written notice containing the relevant information along with preliminary documents supporting that an infringement has occurred, and requesting that the internet service provider delete, or disconnect the links to, such works or recordings. The rights owner will be responsible for the truthfulness of the content of the notice. Upon receipt of the notice, the internet service provider must delete or disconnect the links to the infringing content immediately and forward the notice to the user that provided the infringing works or recordings. If the user believes that the subject works or recordings have not infringed others' rights, the user may submit to the internet service provider a written explanation with preliminary documents supporting non-infringement, and a request for the restoration of the deleted works or recordings. The internet service provider should then immediately restore the deleted or disconnected content and forward the user's written statement to the rights owner.

On December 26, 2009, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted the Torts Liability Law, which became effective on July 1, 2010. Under this Torts Liability Law, both internet users and internet service providers may be liable for the wrongful acts of users who infringe the lawful rights of other parties. If an internet user utilizes internet services to commit a tortious act, the party whose rights are infringed may request the internet service provider to take measures, such as removing or blocking the content, or disabling the links thereto. Failure to take necessary measures after receiving such notice will subject the internet service providers to joint liability for any further damages suffered by the rights holder. Furthermore, if an internet service provider fails to take necessary measures when it knows that an internet user utilizes its internet services to infringe the lawful rights and interests of other parties, it will be held jointly liable with the internet user for damages resulting from the infringement.

According to an interpretation by PRC Supreme People's Court took effect on January 1, 2013, internet service providers will be held jointly liable if they continue their infringing activities or do not remove infringing content from their websites once they know of the infringement or receive notice from the rights holder. If an internet service provider economically benefits from the works, performances, and sound or visual recordings provided by network users, it must pay close attention to infringement of network information transmission rights by network users.

Trademark. The PRC Trademark Law, adopted in 1982 and amended in 1993, 2001 and 2013, protects registered trademarks. The Trademark Office under the SAIC handles trademark registrations and grants a term of ten years for registered trademarks. Trademark license agreements must be filed with the Trademark Office for record. We hold ® and ® (auto home in English) and AUTOHOME® Trademarks in China with each registered under different categories.

Domain Names. In September 2002, the CNNIC issued the Implementing Rules for Domain Name Registration, as amended in June 2009 and May 2012, that forth detailed rules for registration of domain names. On November 5, 2004, the MIIT promulgated the Measures for Administration of Domain Names for the Chinese Internet, or the Domain Name Measures. The Domain Name Measures regulate the registration of

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domain names, such as the first tier domain name .cn. In 2002, the CNNIC issued the Measures on Domain Name Dispute Resolution, as amended in February 2006 and 2012, pursuant to which the CNNIC can authorize a domain name dispute resolution institution to decide disputes. We have registered a number of domain names, including *autohome.com.cn*, *autohome.com* and *che168.com*.

Regulations on Tax

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Taxation PRC and Taxation PRC.

Regulations on Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange activities in China are primarily governed by the following regulations:

Foreign Currency Administration Rules (2008), or the Exchange Rules; and

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

Under the Exchange Rules, 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, or registration with, SAFE or its local counterpart. Capital investments by PRC entities outside of China, after obtaining the required approvals of, or making filings with, 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.

Under the Administration Rules, 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 or being registered with SAFE or its local counterpart.

In utilizing the proceeds we expect to receive from this offering in the manner described in Use of Proceeds, as an offshore holding company with PRC subsidiaries, we may (a) make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries, (b) establish new PRC subsidiaries and make capital contributions to these new PRC subsidiaries, (c) make loans to our PRC subsidiaries or VIEs or (d) 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 VIEs, which are domestic PRC entities, must be approved by the National Development and Reform Commission (in the case of middle or long term loans) or be within the limits approved by SAFE (in the case of short term loans), and must also be registered with SAFE or its local branches.

On August 29, 2008, SAFE issued the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of the Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises,

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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. In addition, the 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 the 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. On July 15, 2014, SAFE issued SAFE Circular 36 which launches the pilot reform of administration regarding conversion of foreign currency registered capitals of foreign-invested enterprises in 16 pilot areas. According to SAFE Circular 36, an ordinary 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 registration and settlement procedures as set forth in SAFE Circular 36. As this circular is relatively new, there remains uncertainty as to the interpretation and application of this circular and any other future foreign exchange related rules. We expect that if we convert the net proceeds from this offering into RMB pursuant to SAFE Circular 142, our use of RMB funds will be within the approved business scope of our PRC subsidiaries. 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. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain these government registrations or approvals on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to our future plans to use the U.S. dollar proceeds we received from this offering for our expansion and operations in China. If we fail to receive such registrations or approvals, our ability to use the proceeds from this offering and to capitalize our PRC operations may be negatively affected, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and ability to fund and expand our business. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure PRC regulation of loans to, and direct investment in, PRC entities by offshore holding companies and governmental control of currency conversion may restrict or prevent us from using the proceeds of this offering to make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and VIEs 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.

Regulations on Dividend Distribution

The principal regulations governing dividend distributions of wholly foreign-owned enterprises include:

the Companies Law (2005, as amended in 2013);

the Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law (2000); and

the Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise Law Implementing Rules (2001).

Under these regulations, 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.

Regulations on Offshore Investment by PRC Residents

On July 4, 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 No. 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 (generally known as SAFE Circular No. 75) promulgated by the SAFE on October 21, 2005.

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SAFE Circular No. 37 requires PRC residents to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore entity, for the purpose of overseas investment and financing, with such PRC residents' legally owned assets or equity interests in domestic enterprises or offshore assets or interests, which is referred to in SAFE Circular No. 37 as a special purpose vehicle. SAFE Circular No. 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.

Currently, all of our shareholders who are PRC residents have registered with the competent local branch of the SAFE with respect to their investments in our company as required by SAFE Circular No. 75 and will update their registration filings with the SAFE under SAFE Circular No. 37 when there are any changes that should be registered under SAFE Circular No. 37.

Regulations on Employee Stock Options Plans

In December 2006, the PBOC promulgated the Administrative Measures of Foreign Exchange Matters for Individuals, setting 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 January 2007, SAFE issued relevant implementing rules that 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 February 2012, SAFE promulgated the Stock Option Notice that supersedes the requirements and procedures for the registration of PRC resident individuals' participation in stock incentive plans set forth by certain rules promulgated by SAFE in March 2007. The purpose of the Stock Option Notice is to regulate the foreign exchange administration of PRC resident individuals who participate in employee stock holding plans and share option plans of overseas listed companies.

According to the Stock Option Notice, if a PRC resident individual participates in any employee stock incentive plan of an overseas listed company, a PRC domestic qualified agent appointed through the PRC subsidiary of such overseas listed company must, among other things, file, on behalf of such individual, 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 stock holding or share option exercises. With the approval from SAFE or its local counterpart, the PRC domestic qualified agent shall open a special foreign exchange account at a PRC domestic bank to hold the funds required in connection with the stock purchase or option exercise, any returned principal or profits upon sales of shares, any dividends issued on the stock and any other income or expenditures approved by SAFE or its local counterpart.

Under the Foreign Currency Administration Rules, as amended, 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.

Many issues with respect to the Stock Option Notice require further interpretation. We and our PRC employees who participate in an employee stock incentive plan are subject to the Stock Option Notice as we are

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an overseas listed company. We have registered with the local counterparts of SAFE for our PRC resident employees who participate in our share incentive plans, as required under the Stock Option Notice and relevant rules. If we or our PRC employees fail to comply with the Stock Option Notice, we and our PRC employees may face sanctions imposed by the PRC foreign exchange authority or any other PRC government authorities, including restriction on foreign currency conversions and additional capital contribution to our PRC subsidiaries.

In addition, the SAT 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 subsidiary has 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. If our employees fail to pay and we fail to withhold their income taxes, we may face sanctions imposed by tax authorities or any other PRC government authorities. See [Risk Factors](#) [Risks Related to Doing Business in China](#) 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.

Regulations on Employment

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

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.

Regulations on Overseas Listing

In August 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies jointly adopted the M&A Rules. These rules require that, if an overseas company established or controlled by PRC domestic companies or citizens intends to acquire equity interests or assets of any other PRC domestic company affiliated with the PRC domestic companies or citizens, such acquisition must be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce, rather than local regulators, for approval. In addition, this regulation requires that an overseas company controlled directly or indirectly by PRC companies or citizens and holding equity interests of PRC domestic companies needs to obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to listing its securities on an overseas stock exchange.

While the application of the M&A Rules remain unclear, based on their understanding of current PRC laws, regulations, and additional procedures announced on September 21, 2006, our PRC counsel, TransAsia Lawyers, has advised us that we are not required to submit an application to the CSRC for its approval of the listing and trading of our ADSs on the NYSE on the basis that:

the CSRC currently has not issued any definitive rule or interpretation concerning whether offerings like ours under this prospectus are subject to this regulation;

Autohome WFOE and Autohome Information were incorporated before September 8, 2006, the effective date of this regulation; and

no provision in this regulation clearly classified contractual arrangements as a type of transaction subject to its regulation. If, conversely, it is determined that CSRC approval is required for this offering, we may face sanctions by the CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies for failure to seek CSRC approval for this offering. These sanctions

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may include fines and penalties on our operations in the PRC, restrictions on or prohibition of the payments or remittance of dividends by our PRC subsidiaries, or other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our ADSs. The CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies may also take actions requiring us, or making it advisable for us, to halt this offering before the settlement and delivery of the ADSs in connection with this offering. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China The approval of the China Securities Regulatory Commission may be required in connection with this offering under a regulation adopted in August 2006, and, if required, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain such approval.

Regulations on Concentration in Merger and Acquisition Transactions

The M&A Rules 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 on August 3, 2008 are triggered.

Complying with these requirements could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China Certain regulations in the PRC may make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Directors and Executive Officers**

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

| Directors and Executive Officers | Age | Position/Title |
|---|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Timothy Y. (Tim) Chen | 58 | Chairman of the Board |
| James Zhi Qin | 42 | Director and Chief Executive Officer |
| Andrew Penn | 51 | Director |
| Xiang Li | 33 | Director and President |
| Nicholas Yik Kay Chong | 47 | Chief Financial Officer |
| Cynthia Whelan | 44 | Director |
| Han Willem Kotterman | 49 | Director |
| Ruey-Bin Kao | 54 | Director |
| Ya-Qin Zhang | 47 | Independent Director |
| Ted Tak-Tai Lee | 63 | Independent Director |

Timothy Y. (Tim) Chen has served as our chairman of the board since 2012. He has served as the president and group managing director of Telstra International Group and is currently International President of Telstra, which he joined in November 2012. He is also a director of China Communications Media Group Co. Ltd., Qingdao Haier, Telstra International HK Limited, Telstra Holdings Pty Limited, Sequel Media Inc. and several other Telstra subsidiaries. He was a non-executive director on the board of directors of Telstra Corporation Limited between April 2012 and November 2012. Previously, Mr. Chen was a partner of a China Opportunities Fund within GL Capital Group. He was the CEO of National Basketball Association China from 2007 to 2010, the corporate vice president of Microsoft and the CEO of its Greater China region from 2003 to 2007, the corporate vice president of Motorola and the chairman and president of Motorola (China) Electronics from 2001 to 2003. Before Microsoft, he was the CEO of 21CN Cybernet, a company listed on Hong Kong Stock Exchange, from 2000 to 2001. Prior to 2000, Mr. Chen spent eight years in China with Motorola, including serving as the general manager responsible for the sales and marketing for the Greater China Cellular Infrastructure Division. He also spent nine years with AT&T Bell Laboratories in the United States. Mr. Chen holds an MBA degree from the University of Chicago and a master's degree in both computer science and mathematics from Ohio State University.

James Zhi Qin has served as our director since 2008 and chief executive officer since 2009. Mr. Qin is also a director of Sequel Media. Mr. Qin joined our company in 2007 and prior to joining us, from 2006 to 2007, Mr. Qin was the chief operating officer of 265.com, an internet company providing website directory service, which was acquired by Google in 2007. Mr. Qin worked for McKinsey & Company as an associate from 2005 to 2006 and Northern Telecom Limited as a software engineer from 1999 to 2003. Prior to that, Mr. Qin was employed at IBM Corporation from 1996 to 1998 and Hughes Network Systems from 1995 to 1996. Mr. Qin holds a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Tsinghua University in 1995, a master's degree in computer science from the University of Iowa in 1999, and an MBA degree from Harvard Business School in 2005.

Andrew Penn has served as our director since March 2012. He joined Telstra Corporation Limited in March 2012 and serves as Chief Financial Officer and Group Executive International, Finance and Strategy. Prior to that, Mr. Penn had a career at AXA Asia Pacific Holdings Limited spanning twenty years, where he served in a variety of senior finance, strategy and executive roles, including group Chief Executive Officer from 2006 to 2011. Mr. Penn holds an MBA degree from Kingston University, London and is a graduate of Harvard Business School's advanced management program. He is a fellow of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants.

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Xiang Li has served as our director since 2008 and president since May 2013. He served as our executive vice president between 2008 and May 2013. Mr. Li is also a director of Sequel Media. In 2005, Mr. Li founded our *autohome.com.cn* website providing online advertising services to the automotive industry. In 2000, Mr. Li founded *pcpop.com* website, which began commercial operations in 2003. *Pcpop.com* focuses on providing marketing services for the information technology industry and was operated through China Topside. *Pcpop.com* was spun off from our company in June 2011. Mr. Li currently mainly focuses on content creation and product development in our company.

Nicholas Yik Kay Chong has served as our chief financial officer since February 2014. He served as our co-chief financial officer between September 2013 and February 2014. Mr. Chong has over 22 years of experience in the fast-moving consumer goods, IT and sporting goods industries. From 2009 to 2012, Mr. Chong was a director and the group chief financial officer of Li Ning Sports Limited, a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Mr. Chong served in a variety of senior finance and management roles at Dell China from 2001 to 2009 and Procter & Gamble Singapore and China from 1991 to 2001. Mr. Chong holds a bachelor's degree in economics, statistics and business studies from National University of Singapore.

Cynthia Whelan has served as our director since December 10, 2013. Ms. Whelan has been group managing director of strategic finance of Telstra Corporation since August 2013. Prior to that, she was with Barclays Bank PLC, Australia Branch where she held the role of chief executive officer, Australia/New Zealand for three years. Over her ten years at Barclays, Ms. Whelan held a variety of roles including managing director and head of Asia Pacific capital markets, based in Hong Kong. During her investment banking career spanning more than 20 years, Ms. Whelan worked in Australia for Barclays, UBS, Merrill Lynch and Westpac. Ms. Whelan was previously a director of Asia Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association and Australian Financial Markets Association. She holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Finance and Japanese studies) from the University of New South Wales and a Masters of Applied Finance from Macquarie University.

Han Willem Kotterman has served as our director since December 10, 2013. Mr. Kotterman is the Chief Operating Officer for Telstra International Group, based in Hong Kong. Mr. Kotterman joined Telstra from CSL Limited where he held the position of acting chief executive officer and executive vice president, customer service and operations. Mr. Kotterman has over 20 years of experience in telecommunications, management consulting, and international corporate tax law across Europe, Asia and North America. Before joining CSL Limited, Mr. Kotterman was a senior strategy consultant in Accenture's Wireless Communications Practice based in New York. In this role, Mr. Kotterman advised the leading US wireless operators in the areas of corporate strategy and merger integration, and was involved in executing several large industry mergers in the North American wireless industry. Mr. Kotterman holds an MBA degree from Wharton School of Business in Philadelphia in finance and strategic management and a master of laws degree in international corporate taxation from Leiden University in the Netherlands.

Ruey-Bin Kao has served as our director since February 20, 2014. Dr. Kao was named CEO of Telstra Greater China in January 2014. Based in Beijing, he is responsible for developing Telstra's integrated service capabilities and identifying strategic areas to grow the business in the rapidly evolving Greater China market. He has more than 25 years of technology and management experience in the U.S. and Asia, and has served in many senior positions, including as country president of Applied Materials China. Prior to that, he was the managing director and vice president of Enterprise Business in Hewlett Packard China and the chairman of Motorola (China) Electronics Limited and Motorola Asia Pacific Business Council. He holds directorships at China National Travel Service (HK) Group Corporation, one of the largest diversified comprehensive travel groups in China, and Want-Want China Holdings Limited, a Hong Kong listed company. He is also a former director at Shenhua Group Corporation Limited, a diversified energy enterprise. Dr. Kao holds a bachelor of science degree in computer science from Tam-Kang University, a master of science degree in computer and information science from the University of Delaware and a doctorate of business administration from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

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Ya-Qin Zhang has served as our independent director since December 10, 2013. Mr. Zhang has been serving as president, in charge of new business, of Baidu, Inc. since September 2014. Before joining Baidu, Inc., Mr. Zhang served as chairman of Microsoft Asia-Pacific R&D Group since 2005 and was in charge of the research and development function of Microsoft Corporation in the Asia-Pacific region. Mr. Zhang is one of the founding members of the Microsoft Research Asia Lab, where he served as managing director and chief scientist, and he also founded the Advanced Technology Center in 2003. Before joining Microsoft in 1999, Mr. Zhang was a director for the Multimedia Technology Laboratory at Sarnoff Corp. and worked as a senior technical staff member for GTE Laboratories Inc. and Contel Corp. Mr. Zhang currently serves as an independent director of ChinaCache International Holdings Ltd., a company listed on the Nasdaq Global Market. Mr. Zhang received his bachelor's and master's degrees in electrical engineering from the University of Science and Technology of China and a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from George Washington University.

Ted Tak-Tai Lee has served as our independent director since December 10, 2013. Mr. Lee is the managing director of T Plus Capital Ltd., a firm he founded in 2007 that provides strategic, financial and business development advisory services to accounting, financial valuation services and human resources firms in China. Mr. Lee is also an independent director and chairman of the audit committee of Daphne International Holding Limited, a Hong Kong listed company, and a director of Shriro Trading (Shanghai) Company Limited, a privately held company established in China. From September 2007 to April 2009, he was an executive director at Prax Capital, a private equity firm specializing in China-focused investments. Mr. Lee was a senior partner at Deloitte where he worked for 31 years in the United States and Asia. Mr. Lee is an AICPA certified public accountant (inactive) and received his MBA degree from the University of Southern California in 1979 and his bachelor's degree in accounting from California State University, Fresno in 1973.

Board of Directors

Our board of directors consists of nine 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 or she is materially interested provided (a) such director, if his or her interest in such contract or arrangement is material, has declared the nature of his or her interest at the earliest meeting of the board at which it is practicable for him or her to do so, either specifically or by way of a general notice and (b) if such contract or arrangement is a transaction with a related party, such transaction has been approved by the audit committee. The directors may 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 has a service contract with us that provides for benefits upon termination of service.

Committees of the Board of Directors

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

Audit Committee. Our audit committee consists of Messrs. Ted Tak-Tai Lee and Ya-Qin Zhang. Mr. Ted Tak-Tai Lee is the chairman of our audit committee. We have determined that Messrs. Ted Tak-Tai Lee and Ya-Qin Zhang satisfy the independence requirements of Section 303A of the NYSE Listed Company Manual and Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The audit committee oversees our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements of our company. The audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

appointing the independent auditors and preapproving all auditing and nonauditing services permitted to be performed by the independent auditors;

reviewing with the independent auditors any audit problems or difficulties and management's response;

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

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reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our accounting and internal control policies and procedures and any steps taken to monitor and control major financial risk exposures;

reviewing and approving all proposed related party transactions;

meeting separately and periodically with management and the independent auditors; and

monitoring compliance with our code of business conduct and ethics, including reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our procedures to ensure proper compliance.

Compensation Committee. Our compensation committee consists of Dr. Ruey-Bin Kao, Mr. Han Willem Kotterman, Ms. Cynthia Whelan, Mr. James Zhi Qin and Mr. Ya-Qin Zhang. Dr. Ruey-Bin Kao is the chairman of our compensation committee. We have determined that Mr. Ya-Qin Zhang satisfies the independence requirements of Section 303A of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. The compensation committee assists the board in reviewing and approving the compensation structure, including all forms of compensation, relating to our directors and executive officers. Our chief executive officer may not be present at any committee meeting during which his compensation is deliberated. The compensation committee is responsible for, among other things:

reviewing and approving, or recommending to the board for its approval, the compensation for our chief executive officer and other executive officers;

reviewing and recommending to the board for determination with respect to the compensation of our nonemployee directors; and

reviewing periodically and approving any incentive compensation or equity plans, programs or similar arrangements.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Our nominating and corporate governance committee consists of Messrs. Tim Chen, Andrew Penn, James Zhi Qin and Ted Tak-Tai Lee. Mr. Tim Chen is the chairperson of our nominating and corporate governance committee. We have determined that Mr. Ted Tak-Tai Lee satisfies the independence requirements of Section 303A of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. The nominating and corporate governance committee assists the board of directors in selecting individuals qualified to become our directors and in determining the composition of the board and its committees. The nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for, among other things:

selecting and recommending to the board nominees for election by the shareholders or appointment by the board;

reviewing annually with the board the current composition of the board with regards to characteristics such as independence, knowledge, skills, experience and diversity;

making recommendations on the frequency and structure of board meetings and monitoring the functioning of the committees of the board; and

advising the board periodically with regards to significant developments in the law and practice of corporate governance as well as our compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and making recommendations to the board on all matters of corporate governance and on any remedial action to be taken.

Duties of Directors

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Under Cayman Islands law, our directors have a duty of loyalty to act honestly in good faith with a view to our best interests. Our directors also owe to our company a duty to act with skill and care. It was previously considered that a director need not exhibit in the performance of his or her duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from a person of his or her knowledge and experience. However, English and Commonwealth courts have moved towards an objective standard with regard to the required skill and care and

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these authorities are likely to be followed in the Cayman Islands. In fulfilling their duty of care to us, our directors must ensure compliance with our memorandum and articles of association. Our company has the right to seek damages if a duty owed by our directors is breached.

Terms of Directors and Officers

Our officers are elected by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors. At each annual general meeting, one-third of our directors then existing, or if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to and not exceeding one-third, shall retire from office by rotation, provided that (i) the chairman of the board and/or our chief executive officer shall not, whilst holding such office, be subject to retirement by rotation or be taken into account in determining the number of directors to retire in each year and (ii) a director appointed by Telstra shall not be subject to retirement by rotation and should not be taken into account in determining the number of directors who are to retire by rotation, so long as Telstra holds at least 51% of the voting rights represented by our issued and outstanding voting shares.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with each of our executive officers through Autohome WFOE. Under these agreements, each of our executive officers is employed for a specified time period. We may terminate employment for cause at any time without advance notice or remuneration for certain acts of the executive officer, such as conviction or plea of guilty to a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude, negligent or dishonest acts to our detriment, or misconduct or a failure to perform agreed duties. In such case, the executive officer will not be entitled to receive payment of any severance benefits or other amounts by reason of the termination, and the executive officer's right to all other benefits will terminate, except as required by any applicable law. We may also terminate an executive officer's employment without cause upon one-month advance written notice. In such case of termination by us, we are required to provide compensation to the executive officer, including cash compensation equivalent to three months of the executive officer's salary. The executive officer may terminate the employment at any time with a one-month advance written notice, if there is any significant change in the executive officer's duties and responsibilities inconsistent in any material and adverse respect with his or her title and position or a material reduction in the executive officer's annual salary before the next annual salary review, or if otherwise approved by the board of directors.

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

In addition, each executive officer has agreed to be bound by non competition and non solicitation restrictions during the term of his or her employment and for one year following the last date of employment. Specifically, each executive officer has agreed not to (a) approach our clients, advertisers or contacts or other persons or entities introduced to the executive officer for the purpose of doing business with such persons or entities that will harm our business relationships with these persons or entities; (b) assume employment with or provide services to any of our competitors, or engage, whether as principal, partner, licensor or otherwise, any of our competitors; or (c) seek directly or indirectly, to solicit the services of any of our employees who is employed by us on or after the date of the executive officer's termination, or in the year preceding such termination.

Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, we incurred an aggregate compensation expense of approximately RMB9.6 million (US\$1.6 million) for our executive officers and directors. We have not set aside

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or accrued any amount to provide pension, retirement or other similar benefits to our executive officers and directors. For additional information on share incentive grants to our directors and executive officers, see Share Incentive Plans.

Share Incentive Plans***2011 Share Incentive Plan***

On May 4, 2011, we adopted our 2011 Share Incentive Plan to attract and retain the best available personnel, provide additional incentives to employees, directors and consultants and promote the success of our business. The maximum aggregate number of our Class A ordinary shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2011 Share Incentive Plan, as currently in effect, is 7,843,100. As of October 24, 2014, options to purchase 4,907,237 Class A ordinary shares under the 2011 Share Incentive Plan at an exercise price of US\$2.20 were outstanding. The following table summarizes, as of the date of this prospectus, the outstanding options we had granted to our directors, officers and other individuals under our 2011 Share Incentive Plan:

| Name | Options | Exercise Price (US\$/Share) | Date of Grant | Date of Expiration | Vesting Schedule |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| James Zhi Qin | * | US\$2.20 | May 6, 2011 | May 5, 2021 | ** |
| Xiang Li | * | US\$2.20 | May 6, 2011 | May 5, 2021 | ** |
| Directors and officers as a group | 700,000 | US\$2.20 | May 6, 2011 | May 5, 2021 | ** |
| Other individuals as a group | 4,207,237 | US\$2.20 | May 6, 2011 August 1, 2011 October 8, 2011 December 19, 2011 July 1, 2012 May 27, 2013 October 22, 2013 January 16, 2014 | Ten years after grant date | Approximately 4 years |

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

** 25% of the awards have vested on each of January 1, 2012, 2013 and 2014 and the remaining awards will vest on January 1, 2015.

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

Types of awards. The Plan permits the awards of incentive and non statutory share-based awards, share appreciation rights, restricted shares and restricted share units. The following briefly describe the principal features of the various awards that may be granted under the 2011 Share Incentive Plan.

Options. The administrator may grant incentive stock options, or ISOs, or nonstatutory stock options, NSOs, under our 2011 Share Incentive Plan. Unless the administrator determines otherwise, the exercise price of options granted under our 2011 Share Incentive Plan must at least be equal to the fair market value of our ordinary shares on the date of grant and its term may not exceed ten years. In addition, for any participant who owns more than 10% of the total combined voting rights of all classes of our outstanding shares, or of certain of our parent or subsidiary, the term of an ISO must not exceed five years and the exercise price of such ISO must equal at least 110% of the fair market value on the grant date. The administrator determines the term of all other options.

After termination of an employee, director or consultant, he or she may exercise his or her option, to the extent vested as of such date of termination, within sixty (60) days of termination, or such longer

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period of time stated in the option agreement. In the absence of a specified period of time in the option agreement, the option will remain exercisable for a period of twelve months in the event of a termination due to death or disability. However, in no event may an option be exercised later than the expiration of its term.

Share appreciation rights. Share appreciation rights may be granted under our 2011 Share Incentive Plan. Share appreciation rights allow the recipient to receive the appreciation in the fair market value of our ordinary shares between the exercise date and the date of grant. The exercise price of share appreciation rights granted under our 2011 Share Incentive Plan must at least be equal to the fair market value of our ordinary shares on the date of grant. The administrator determines the terms of share appreciation rights, including when such rights vest and become exercisable and whether to settle such awards in cash or with our ordinary shares, or a combination thereof. Share appreciation rights expire under the same rules that apply to options.

Restricted shares. Restricted shares may be granted under our 2011 Share Incentive Plan. Restricted share awards are Class A ordinary shares that are subject to various restrictions, including restrictions on transferability and forfeiture provisions. Restricted shares will vest and the restrictions on such shares will lapse, in accordance with terms and conditions established by the administrator. The administrator will determine the number of restricted shares granted to any employee. The administrator may impose whatever conditions to vesting it determines to be appropriate. For example, the administrator may set restrictions based on the achievement of specific performance goals and/or continued service to us. Holders of restricted share awards generally will have voting rights but not dividend rights, unless the administrator provides otherwise. Restricted shares that do not vest for any reason will be forfeited by the recipient and will revert to us.

Restricted Share Units. A restricted share unit award is the grant of the right to receive an ordinary share at a future date and may be subject to forfeiture. Our plan administrator has the discretion to set performance objectives or other vesting criteria that will determine the number or value of restricted share units to be granted. Unless otherwise determined by our plan administrator, a restricted share unit is nontransferable and may be forfeited or repurchased by us upon termination of employment or service during a restricted period. Our plan administrator, at the time of grant, specifies the dates on which the restricted share units become fully vested.

Administration. Our board of directors or the compensation committee of our board of directors administers our 2011 Share Incentive Plan. Subject to the provisions of our 2011 Share Incentive Plan, the administrator has the power to determine the terms of the awards, including the recipients, the exercise price, the number of shares subject to each such award, the vesting schedule applicable to the awards, together with any vesting acceleration, and the form of consideration payable upon exercise. The administrator also has the authority to modify or amend awards, to prescribe rules and to construe and interpret the 2011 Share Incentive Plan. Our board of directors may delegate limited authority to additional committees with respect to certain employees and consultants to reduce the burden on the board in administering the 2011 Share Incentive Plan.

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

Eligibility. We may grant awards to our employees, directors and consultants of our company. However, we may grant options that are intended to qualify as incentive share-based awards only to our employees and employees of our parent companies and subsidiaries.

Transferability. Unless the administrator provides otherwise, our 2011 Share Incentive Plan does not allow for the transfer of awards other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution and only the recipient of an award may exercise an award during his or her lifetime.

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Certain adjustments. In the event of certain changes in our capitalization, to prevent diminution or enlargement of the benefits or potential benefits available under the 2011 Share Incentive Plan, the administrator will make adjustments to one or more of the number and class of shares that may be delivered under the plan and/or the number, class and price of shares covered by each outstanding award and the numerical share limits contained in the plan. In the event of our proposed liquidation or dissolution, the administrator will notify participants as soon as practicable and all awards will terminate immediately prior to the consummation of such proposed transaction.

Change in control transactions. Our 2011 Share Incentive Plan provides that in the event of our merger or change in control, as defined in the 2011 Share Incentive Plan, each outstanding award will be treated as the administrator determines, except that if the successor corporation or its parent or subsidiary does not assume or substitute an equivalent award for each outstanding option or share appreciation right, then such option or share appreciation right will be exercisable for a period of time determined by the administrator in its sole discretion. The option or share appreciation right will then terminate upon the expiration of the specified period of time.

Amendment and Termination. Our board of directors has the authority to amend, suspend or terminate the 2011 Share Incentive Plan.

2013 Share Incentive Plan

We adopted the 2013 Share Incentive Plan in November 2013. The maximum aggregate number of Class A ordinary shares which may be issued pursuant to all awards under the 2013 Share Incentive Plan is 3,350,000. As of October 24, 2014, 806,000 restricted shares under the 2013 Share Incentive plan were outstanding. The following table summarizes, as of the date of this prospectus, the outstanding awards we granted under the 2013 Share Incentive Plan:

| Name | Restricted Shares | Date of Grant | Vesting Schedule |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Nicholas Yik Kay Chong | * | November 4, 2013 | ** |
| Directors and officers as a group | * | November 4, 2013 | ** |
| Other individuals as a group | * | May 8, 2014 | Approximately 4 years |
| | | October 9, 2014 | |

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

** 25% of the restricted shares vested on September 29, 2014, and the remaining restricted shares will vest on each of September 29, 2015, September 29, 2016 and September 29, 2017.

The following paragraphs summarize the terms of the 2013 Share Incentive Plan:

Types of awards. The 2013 Share Incentive Plan permits the awards of options, restricted shares and restricted share units. The following briefly describe the principal features of the various awards that may be granted under the 2013 Share Incentive Plan.

Options. Options provide for the right to purchase a specified number of our ordinary shares at a specified price and usually will become exercisable at the discretion of our plan administrator in one or more installments after the grant date. The option exercise price may be paid, subject to the discretion of the plan administrator, in cash or check, in our ordinary shares which have been held by the option holder for such period of time as may be required by our plan administrator, in other property with value equal to the exercise price, through a broker-assisted cashless exercise, or by any combination of the foregoing.

Restricted Shares. A restricted share award is the grant of our ordinary shares which are subject to certain restrictions and may be subject to risk of forfeiture. Unless otherwise determined by our plan

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administrator, a restricted share is nontransferable and may be forfeited or repurchased by us upon termination of employment or service during a restricted period. Our plan administrator may also impose other restrictions on the restricted shares, such as limitations on the right to vote or the right to receive dividends.

Restricted share units. A restricted share unit award is the grant of the right to receive an ordinary share at a future date and may be subject to forfeiture. Our plan administrator has the discretion to set performance objectives or other vesting criteria that will determine the number or value of restricted share units to be granted. Unless otherwise determined by our plan administrator, a restricted share unit is nontransferable and may be forfeited or repurchased by us upon termination of employment or service during a restricted period. Our plan administrator, at the time of grant, specifies the dates on which the restricted share units become fully vested.

Plan Administration. Our board or a committee of one or more members of our board duly authorized for the purpose of the 2013 Share Incentive Plan can act as the plan administrator.

Award Agreement. Options, restricted shares or restricted share units granted under the 2013 Share Incentive Plan are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth the terms, conditions and limitations for each grant.

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

Eligibility. We may grant awards to our directors, employees or consultants.

Term of the Options. The term of each option grant shall be no more than ten years from the date of the grant.

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

Transfer Restrictions. Unless otherwise determined by the plan administrator, no awards may be transferred other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. Nevertheless, awards (other than incentive share-based awards) can be transferred to certain persons or entities related to the plan participants.

Termination. The 2013 Share Incentive Plan will expire ten years after it became effective and may be terminated earlier with the approval of our board.

Table of Contents**PRINCIPAL AND SELLING SHAREHOLDERS**

Except as specifically noted in the table, the following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of October 24, 2014:

each of our directors and executive officers;

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

each selling shareholder.

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

| | Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to This Offering | | Ordinary Shares Being Sold in This Offering | | Ordinary Shares Beneficially Owned after This Offering | | | | % of Voting Rights ⁽⁴⁾ | |
|---|---|------------------|---|------------------|--|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| | Class A | Class B | Class A | Class A | Class A | Class B | | | | |
| | Number | % ⁽¹⁾ | Number | % ⁽¹⁾ | Number | % ⁽²⁾ | Number | % ⁽³⁾ | Number | % ⁽³⁾ |
| Directors and Executive Officers: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy Y. (Tim) Chen ⁽⁵⁾ | | | | | | | | | | |
| James Zhi Qin ⁽⁶⁾ | 3,488,929 | 3.2 | | | | | 3,488,929 | 3.2 | | 3.2 |
| Andrew Penn ⁽⁷⁾ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Xiang Li ⁽⁸⁾ | 3,906,852 ⁽⁹⁾ | 3.6 | | | 250,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾ | 2.9 | 3,656,852 | 3.3 | | 3.3 |
| Nicholas Yik Kay Chong ⁽¹¹⁾ | * | * | | | | | * | * | | * |
| Cynthia Whelan ⁽¹²⁾ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Han Willem Kotterman ⁽¹³⁾ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ruey-Bin Kao ⁽¹⁴⁾ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ya-Qin Zhang ⁽¹⁵⁾ | * | * | | | | | * | * | | * |
| Ted Tak-Tai Lee ⁽¹⁶⁾ | * | * | | | | | * | * | | * |
| All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group | 7,515,662 | 6.9 | | | 250,000 | 2.9 | 7,265,662 | 6.6 | | 6.6 |
| Principal and Selling Shareholders: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telstra Holdings Pty Limited ⁽¹⁷⁾ | | | 68,788,940 ⁽¹⁸⁾ | 63.6 | 6,600,000 ⁽¹⁹⁾ | 77.6 | | | 62,188,940 | 56.7 |
| AutoLee Ltd. ⁽²⁰⁾ | 3,906,852 ⁽²¹⁾ | 3.6 | | | 250,000 ⁽²²⁾ | 2.9 | 3,656,852 | 3.3 | | 3.3 |
| Tiger Group ⁽²³⁾ | 6,735,000 | 6.2 | | | | | 6,735,000 | 6.1 | | 6.1 |

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

(1) For each person and group included in this column, percentage ownership is calculated by dividing the number of shares beneficially owned by such person or group by the sum of the total number of our Class A and Class B ordinary shares outstanding, which is 108,124,799 as of October 24, 2014, and the number of shares such person or group has the right to acquire upon exercise of option, warrant or other right within 60 days after October 24, 2014.

(2) For each person and group included in this column, percentage ownership is calculated by dividing the number of shares to be sold by such person or group at the time of this offering by 8,500,000, being the total number of the Class A ordinary shares in the form of ADSs to be sold by us and the selling shareholders in this offering, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs.

(3)

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For each person and group included in this column, percentage ownership is calculated by dividing the number of shares beneficially owned by such person or group by the sum of the total number of our Class A and Class B ordinary shares outstanding immediately after the completion of this offering, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs, which will be 109,774,799, and the number of shares such person or group has the right to acquire upon exercise of option, warrant or other right within 60 days after October 24, 2014.

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- (4) For each person and group included in this column, the percentage of voting rights is calculated by dividing the voting rights beneficially owned by such person or group by the voting rights with respect to all of our Class A and Class B ordinary shares outstanding immediately after the completion of this offering. Each Class A ordinary share is entitled to one vote. When the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra constitutes no less than 51% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, each Class B ordinary share is entitled to one vote; when the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra drops below 51% but is no less than 39.3% of all of our issued and outstanding shares, each Class B ordinary share will carry such number of votes that would result in the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra carrying, in the aggregate, 51% of the voting rights represented by all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares; when the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra drops below 39.3% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, all Class B ordinary shares will be automatically converted into the same number of Class A ordinary shares. Our Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares vote together as a single class on all matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders, except as may otherwise be required by law. Our Class B ordinary shares are convertible at any time by the holder thereof into Class A ordinary shares on a one-for-one basis.
- (5) The business address of Mr. Chen is 43/F, One Island East, 18 Westlands Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong.
- (6) Represents (i) 3,088,929 Class A ordinary shares held by Right Brain Limited, which is wholly owned by Mr. Qin, and (ii) 400,000 Class A ordinary shares underlying the options that are exercisable within 60 days after October 24, 2014. The business address of Mr. Qin is 10/FI, Tower B, CEC Plaza, No. 3 Dan Ling Street, Haidian District, Beijing 100080, People's Republic of China.
- (7) The business address of Mr. Penn is Level 41, 242 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000, Australia.
- (8) The business address of Mr. Li is 10/FI, Tower B, CEC Plaza, No. 3 Dan Ling Street, Haidian District, Beijing 100080, People's Republic of China.
- (9) Represents (i) 3,000,000 Class A ordinary shares, and (ii) 906,852 Class A ordinary shares in the form of ADSs held by AutoLee Ltd., which is wholly owned by Mr. Li.
- (10) Represents 250,000 Class A ordinary shares in the form of ADSs to be sold by AutoLee Ltd. in this offering.
- (11) Represents Class A ordinary shares in the form of ADSs held by Mr. Chong. The business address of Mr. Chong is 10/FI, Tower B, CEC Plaza, No. 3 Dan Ling Street, Haidian District, Beijing 100080, People's Republic of China.
- (12) The business address of Ms. Whelan is Level 41, 242 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000, Australia.
- (13) The business address of Mr. Kotterman is 43/F, One Island East, 18 Westlands Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong.
- (14) The business address of Dr. Kao is 2428, Tower 1, China World Trade Center, No. 1 Jianguo Men Wai Avenue, Chaoyang District Beijing 100004, People's Republic of China.
- (15) Represents restricted shares that will be granted to Mr. Zhang and become fully vested within 60 days after October 24, 2014. The business address of Mr. Zhang is No. 10 Shangdi 10th street, Haidian District, Beijing 100085, People's Republic of China.
- (16) Represents restricted shares that will be granted to Mr. Lee and become fully vested within 60 days after October 24, 2014. The business address of Mr. Lee is 7/F, Hong Kong Trade Centre, 161-7 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- (17) Telstra Holdings Pty Limited is an Australian company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Telstra Corporation Limited, which is a public company traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. Telstra Holdings Pty Limited's business address is Level 41, 242 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000, Australia.
- (18) Represents 68,788,940 Class B ordinary shares held by Telstra Holdings Pty Limited.
- (19) Represents 6,600,000 Class B ordinary shares to be converted to an equal number of Class A ordinary shares in the form of ADSs to be sold by Telstra Holdings Pty Limited in this offering.
- (20) AutoLee Ltd. is a British Virgin Islands company wholly owned by Mr. Xiang Li. AutoLee Ltd.'s registered address is Drake Chambers P.O. Box 3321, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.
- (21) Represents (i) 3,000,000 Class A ordinary shares, and (ii) 906,852 Class A ordinary shares in the form of ADSs held by AutoLee Ltd.
- (22) Represents 250,000 Class A ordinary shares in the form of ADSs to be sold by AutoLee Ltd. in this offering.
- (23) Represents 6,735,000 Class A ordinary shares in the form of ADSs held by private funds advised by Tiger Global Management, LLC. (Tiger Group). Such shareholding information is based on the information contained in the Schedule 13G filed by Tiger Global Investments, L.P., Tiger Global Performance, LLC, Tiger Global Management, LLC, Charles P. Coleman III, Feroz Dewan and Scott Shleifer with the SEC on September 15, 2014. Please see such Schedule 13G for information relating to Tiger Global Investments, L.P., Tiger Global Performance, LLC, Tiger Global Management, LLC, Charles P. Coleman III, Feroz Dewan and Scott Shleifer. The business address of Tiger Global Management, LLC, Tiger Global Performance, LLC, Charles P. Coleman III, Feroz Dewan and Scott Shleifer is 9 West 57th Street, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10019. The business address of Tiger Global Investments, L.P. is c/o Citco Fund Services (Curaçao) B.V., Kaya Flamboyan 9, P.O. Box 4774, Curaçao.

To our knowledge, as of October 24, 2014, 28,927,952 Class A ordinary shares were held by one record holder in the United States, which was Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, the depositary of our ADS program (excluding 1,211,637 Class A ordinary shares that are reserved for future grants under our share incentive plans). No Class B ordinary shares were held by record holders 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.

As of October 24, 2014, Telstra owned 63.6% of the total voting rights in our company. We are not aware of any arrangement that may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of our company.

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Contractual Agreement with our Variable Interest Entities

See Corporate History and Structure Contractual Arrangements.

Issuance and Sale of Ordinary Shares

See Description of Share Capital History of Securities Issuance.

Investors Rights Agreement

See Description of Share Capital Investors Rights Agreement.

Employment Agreements

See Management Employment Agreements.

Share Incentive Plans

See Management Share Incentive Plans.

Transactions with Entities Affiliated with Our Shareholders

In 2011, Beijing Cubic Information Technology Ltd., or Beijing Cubic, a company of which Mr. Xiang Li was a shareholder, developed internet-enabled mobile device applications for us in the amounts of RMB0.5 million, respectively. These amounts has been fully paid. Mr. Li transferred all of his interests in Beijing Cubic to a third party in 2011 and no longer has significant influence over this company.

In August 2011, Cheerbright paid an amount of RMB1.5 million that was owed to Beijing POP Information Technology Co., Ltd. for payment on behalf of Cheerbright of its capital contribution to Autohome WFOE. Beijing POP Information Technology Co., Ltd. is a company that was owned by Autohome and was spun off as part of our corporate restructuring in June 2011. This advance was extended on an interest free basis.

In 2011, Beijing POP Information Technology Co., Ltd. paid internet data center fees totaling RMB2.1 million on behalf of Autohome Information and Hongyuan Information. Beijing POP Information Technology Co., Ltd is a company that was owned by Autohome and was spun off as part of our corporate restructuring in June 2011. We repaid this amount in April 2012.

In 2011, Lianhe Shangqing (Beijing) Advertisement Co., Ltd. paid advertising and office rent expenses amounting to RMB1.8 million and RMB0.8 million, respectively, on behalf of Autohome Information. During the year ended December 31, 2012, Lianhe Shangqing (Beijing) Advertisement Co. Ltd. paid office rent expense amounting to RMB0.4 million on behalf of Autohome Advertising. Lianhe Shangqing (Beijing) Advertisement Co., Ltd is a company that was owned by Autohome and was spun off as part of our corporate restructuring in June 2011. We repaid these amounts in April 2012.

During 2012, Telstra International HK Limited provided network services amounting to RMB0.2 million to Autohome Information. Outstanding balance has been paid in full as of December 31, 2012.

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During 2013, Telstra International HK Limited provided network maintenance services amounting to RMB0.1 million (US\$0.02 million) to Autohome Information. In addition, Telstra International Limited provided network maintenance services amounting to RMB0.3 million (US\$0.04 million) and RMB0.3 million (US\$0.05 million), respectively, to Autohome Information in 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014. All outstanding balances have been paid in full as of September 30, 2014. In October 2013, Autohome HK acquired Autohome Media with a consideration of RMB1.9 million (US\$0.3 million). Autohome Media was 50% owned by the spouse of Mr. Henry Hon, one of our former directors whose resignation was effective as of March 28, 2014.

On October 30, 2013, West Crest Limited and its sole shareholder Mr. Jiang Lan, a then director of our company, requested that we repurchase its outstanding shares in our company, namely 6,684,711 ordinary shares, for a total purchase price of US\$130 million. On November 4, 2013, we and Telstra Holdings entered into a share purchase agreement with West Crest Limited, Mr. Jiang Lan and other shareholders of our company. Pursuant to the agreement, we and Telstra Holdings purchased 3,856,564 and 2,828,147 ordinary shares of our company held by West Crest Limited, or the West Crest Share Purchase, for US\$75 million and US\$55 million, respectively, in cash. We paid fifty percent of the purchase price on November 21, 2013 (initially financed through a short-term secured loan facility), and paid the remainder on January 29, 2014 using proceeds from our initial public offering.

During 2013, we and Telstra International Limited entered into an agreement whereby a Telstra executive would provide consulting services to us. Under this agreement, the amount due to Telstra for services provided during 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014 amounted to RMB0.4 million (US\$0.1 million) and RMB0.3 million (US\$0.04 million), respectively. All outstanding balances have been paid in full as of September 30, 2014.

During 2013, we and Beijing Australian Telecommunications Technical Consulting Limited entered into an agreement whereby a Telstra executive would provide consulting services to us. Under this agreement, the amount due to Beijing Australian Telecommunications Technical Consulting Limited for services provided during 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2014 amounted to RMB0.2 million (US\$0.03 million) and RMB0.2 million (US\$0.03 million), respectively. All outstanding balances have been paid in full as of September 30, 2014.

Corporate Restructuring

In June 2011, in connection with our strategy to focus on our core automotive advertising and dealer subscription services business, we distributed our entire equity interests in Norstar and China Topside, which serve the information technology industry to Sequel Media, a Cayman Islands company. We then immediately distributed shares of Sequel Media to our shareholders on a pro rata basis.

During the corporate restructuring interim period from June 30, 2011 to December 31, 2012, Sequel Media provided limited transitional services to us. As of December 31, 2013, we had settled all related party balances with Sequel Media.

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DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

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

Our authorized share capital consists of (i) 99,931,211,060 Class A ordinary shares with a par value of US\$0.01 each and (ii) 68,788,940 Class B ordinary shares with a par value of US\$0.01 each. As of October 24, 2014, all of our issued and outstanding Class A and Class B ordinary shares were fully paid.

We adopted a fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, which became effective on December 10, 2013 at the closing of our initial public offering. The following are summaries of material provisions of our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and the Companies Law insofar as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares.

Ordinary Shares

General

Our authorized share capital consists of (i) 99,931,211,060 Class A ordinary shares with a par value of US\$0.01 each and (ii) 68,788,940 Class B ordinary shares with a par value of US\$0.01 each. As of October 24, 2014, we had 39,335,859 Class A ordinary shares and 68,788,940 Class B ordinary shares issued and outstanding. Telstra Holdings will convert 6,600,000 of its Class B ordinary shares into an equal number of Class A ordinary shares and will sell such Class A ordinary shares represented by ADSs in this offering, assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs. Immediately after completion of this offering, our issued and outstanding ordinary shares will consist of 47,585,859 Class A ordinary shares and 62,188,940 Class B ordinary shares, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs.

All of our outstanding ordinary shares, which consist of Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares, are fully paid and non-assessable. Certificates representing the ordinary shares are issued in registered form. Our shareholders who are non-residents of the Cayman Islands may freely hold and transfer their ordinary shares.

Class Rights of our Class A and Class B Ordinary Shares

Subject to our fourth memorandum and articles of association and any resolution of the shareholders to the contrary and without prejudice to any special rights conferred thereby on the holders of any other shares or class of shares, the Class A ordinary shares and Class B ordinary shares carry equal rights and rank pari passu with one another other than as set out below.

Conversion

Subject to the provisions of our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and in compliance with all fiscal and other laws and regulations applicable thereto, a holder of Class B ordinary shares shall have the right to convert all or any of its Class B ordinary shares into Class A ordinary shares on a one-for-one basis. Upon the transfer of any Class B ordinary shares by Telstra to any person that is not an affiliate of Telstra, such Class B ordinary shares will be converted into an equal number of Class A ordinary shares. When the total number of Class A and Class B ordinary shares held by Telstra represents less than 39.3% of all of our total issued and outstanding shares, all Class B ordinary shares will be automatically converted into the same number of Class A ordinary shares. In addition, if immediately following the transfer of any ordinary shares held by Telstra to any party that is not an affiliate of Telstra, Telstra holds less than 51% of our total number of

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outstanding shares, all Class B ordinary shares will be automatically converted into the same number of Class A ordinary shares. Furthermore, upon a change of control event involving Telstra, all Class B ordinary shares shall be automatically converted into the same number of Class A ordinary shares.

A holder of Class A ordinary shares has no rights of conversion in respect of each such Class A ordinary share into Class B ordinary shares.

Dividends

The holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by us in general meeting or by our board of directors subject to the Companies Law and to the fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association.

So long as Telstra holds at least 51% of our issued and outstanding shares, the board may not declare any dividend unless the dividend is approved by a duly authorized representative of Telstra.

Voting Rights

Subject to any special rights or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any shares, at any general meeting every holder of Class A ordinary shares who is present in person or by proxy (or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative) shall have one vote on a show of hands, and on a poll every shareholder holding Class A ordinary shares present in person or by proxy (or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly appointed representative) shall have one vote for each fully paid Class A ordinary share of which such shareholder is the holder.

Subject to any special rights or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any shares, at any general meeting every holder of Class B ordinary shares who is present in person or by proxy (or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative) shall have the number of votes for each fully paid Class B ordinary share calculated as described in the following paragraph.

When the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra constitutes no less than 51% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, each Class B ordinary share is entitled to one vote; when the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra drops below 51% but is no less than 39.3% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, each Class B ordinary share will carry such number of votes that would result in the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra carrying, in the aggregate, 51% of the voting rights represented by all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares; when the total number of ordinary shares held by Telstra drops below 39.3% of all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, all Class B ordinary shares will be automatically converted into the same number of Class A ordinary shares.

A quorum required for a meeting of shareholders consists of two shareholders entitled to vote and present in person or by proxy or, if a corporation or other non-natural person, by its duly authorized representative holding at least one third of the voting rights represented by the issued and outstanding ordinary shares throughout the meeting. However, if at any time Telstra holds at least 51% of voting rights represented by all of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, two or more members entitled to vote and present in person or by proxy or (in the case of a member being a corporation) by its duly authorized representative representing not less than fifty percent (50%) of the voting rights represented by our issued and outstanding voting shares throughout the meeting will form a quorum for all purposes. We may, but are not obligated to, hold a general meeting in each year as our annual general meeting. The annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by the directors. Each general meeting, other than an annual general meeting, shall be an extraordinary general meeting. A majority of our board of directors or our chairman may call extraordinary general meetings. Advance notice of at least ten clear days is required for the convening of our annual general meeting and other shareholders meetings. The agenda of any extraordinary general meeting will be set by a majority of the directors then in office.

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An ordinary resolution to be passed by the shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes attaching to the ordinary shares cast in a general meeting, while a special resolution requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes cast attaching to the outstanding ordinary shares. A special resolution will be required for important matters such as a change of name or making changes to our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association.

Transfer of Ordinary Shares

Subject to the restrictions of our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, as applicable, any of our shareholders may transfer all or any of his or her ordinary shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or any other form approved by our board of directors.

Our board of directors may, in its absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share which is not fully paid up or on which we have a lien. Our board of directors may also decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share unless:

the instrument of transfer is lodged with us, accompanied by the certificate for the ordinary shares to which it relates and such other evidence as our board of directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;

the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of ordinary shares;

the instrument of transfer is properly stamped, if required; and

in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the ordinary share is to be transferred does not exceed four.

If our directors refuse to register a transfer they shall, within three months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal.

The registration of transfers may, after compliance with any notice required of the Designated Stock Exchange (as defined in the fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association), be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as our board of directors may from time to time determine, provided, however, that the registration of transfers shall not be suspended nor the register closed for more than 30 days in any year.

Liquidation

On a return of capital on winding up or otherwise (other than on conversion, redemption or purchase of ordinary shares), 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. The amount received by holders of Class B ordinary shares and Class A ordinary shares should be the same in any liquidation event. If our assets available for distribution are insufficient to repay all of the paid-up capital, the assets will be distributed so that the losses are borne by our shareholders proportionately.

Calls on Ordinary Shares and Forfeiture of Ordinary Shares

Our board of directors may from time to time make calls upon shareholders for any amounts unpaid on their ordinary shares in a notice served to such shareholders at least 14 days prior to the specified time of payment. The ordinary shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid are subject to forfeiture.

Redemption of Ordinary Shares

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, we may repurchase or redeem shares at our option or at the option of the holders of these shares, on such terms and in such manner, including out of capital, as may be determined by our board of directors.

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Variations of Rights of Shares

All or any of the special rights attached to any class of shares may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Law, be varied 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 issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* with such existing class of shares.

General Meetings of Shareholders

Shareholders' meetings may be convened by a majority of our board of directors or our chairman. Advance notice of at least ten clear days is required for the convening of our annual general shareholders' meeting and any other general meeting of our shareholders. In addition, general meetings will also be convened on the requisition in writing of any shareholder or shareholders entitled to attend and vote at our general meetings holding at least one third of the voting rights represented by our issued voting shares.

Appointment of Directors and Chairman

So long as Telstra holds at least 51% of our voting rights, it will be entitled to appoint a majority of our directors and to remove any director so appointed.

The directors will have the power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a director to fill a casual vacancy on the board or as an addition to the existing board.

Inspection of Books and Records

Holders of our ordinary shares have no general right under Cayman Islands law to inspect or obtain copies of our list of shareholders or our corporate records. However, we will allow our shareholders to inspect our register of members and provide our shareholders with annual audited financial statements. See [Where You Can Find Additional Information](#).

Pursuant to the investors rights agreement we have with Telstra and other shareholders, Telstra has the right to access to our books and records so long as it holds in aggregate at least 20% of our issued and outstanding share capital.

Issuance of Additional Preferred Shares

Our fourth amended and restated memorandum of association authorizes our board of directors to issue additional ordinary shares from time to time as our board of directors shall determine, to the extent of available authorized but unissued shares.

Our fourth amended and restated memorandum of association authorizes our board of directors to establish from time to time one or more series of preferred shares and to determine, with respect to any series of preferred shares, the terms and rights of that series, including:

the designation of the series;

the number of shares of the series;

the dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights; and

the rights and terms of redemption and liquidation preferences.

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Our board of directors may issue preferred shares without action by our shareholders to the extent authorized but unissued. The issuance of preferred shares may be used as an anti takeover device without further action on the part of the shareholders. Issuance of these shares may dilute the voting rights of holders of ordinary shares.

Exempted Company

We are an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law. The Companies Law distinguishes between ordinary resident companies and exempted companies. Any company that is registered in the Cayman Islands but conducts business mainly outside of the Cayman Islands may apply to be registered as an exempted company. The requirements for an exempted company are essentially the same as for an ordinary company except that an exempted company:

does not have to file an annual return of its shareholders with the Registrar of Companies;

is not required to open its register of members for inspection;

does not have to hold an annual general meeting;

may issue negotiable or bearer shares or shares with no par value;

may obtain an undertaking against the imposition of any future taxation (such undertakings are usually given for 20 years in the first instance);

may register by way of continuation in another jurisdiction and be deregistered in the Cayman Islands;

may register as a limited duration company; and

may register as a segregated portfolio company.

Limited liability means that the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount unpaid by the shareholder on the shares of the company.

History of Securities Issuance

We were incorporated in the Cayman Islands on June 23, 2008. Upon incorporation, we issued one ordinary share with a par value of US\$1.0 to Telstra International Holdings No. 2, which transferred that share to Telstra Holdings on June 26, 2008. On June 26, 2008 we issued an additional 549,999 ordinary shares to Telstra Holdings. On June 27, 2008, we issued 243,205 ordinary shares to Lansong & Li Limited, 148,000 ordinary shares to Poptop Limited, 52,457 ordinary shares to Orchid Asia III, L.P., 2,761 ordinary shares to Orchid Asia Co-Investment Limited, and 3,577 ordinary shares to New Access Capital International Limited.

In May 2011, we effected a hundred-for-one share split. As a result, the number of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares increased from 1,000,000 to 100,000,000.

At the closing of our initial public offering on December 16, 2013, we issued a total of 8,993,000 ADSs, each representing one Class A ordinary share, at the initial public offering price of US\$17.00 per ADS.

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As of October 24, 2014, 806,000 restricted Class A ordinary shares and options to purchase an aggregate of 4,907,237 Class A ordinary shares are outstanding.

Investors Rights Agreement

We and certain of our current shareholders, including Telstra, entered into an investors rights agreement on November 4, 2013. Under the investors rights agreement, certain shareholders are entitled to registration rights, rights of access to information and pre-emptive rights.

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Registration Rights

Pursuant to our investors rights agreement, we have granted registration rights to certain of our current shareholders. Set forth below is a description of the registration rights granted under the agreement.

Demand Registration Rights. Telstra has the right to demand that we file a registration statement covering the offer and sale of securities it holds. Upon receipt of a request by Telstra we should offer other holders of registrable securities the opportunity to register the number of registrable shares as such holders may request. We, however, are not obligated to effect a demand registration if the dollar amount of securities to be sold to the public is of an aggregate price less than US\$5.0 million; and we are not obligated to effect a demand registration if, among other things, we have already filed three demand registrations and each of such registrations has been declared effective. We have the right to defer filing of a registration statement for up to 90 days if our board of directors determines in good faith that the filing of a registration statement would be materially detrimental to us, but we cannot exercise the deferral right more than three times in any 12-month period.

Piggyback Registration Rights. If we propose to file a registration statement for a public offering of our ordinary shares on a form that would be suitable for registrable securities, we must offer holders of registrable securities an opportunity to include in that registration all or any part of their registrable securities. The underwriters of any underwritten offering have the right to limit the number of shares with registration rights to be included in the registration statement if a piggyback registration is initiated as a primary underwritten offering on our behalf.

Form F-3 Registration Rights. When we are eligible for registration on Form F-3, upon a written request from Telstra, we shall file a registration statement on Form F-3 covering the offer and sale of the registrable securities owned and designated by them. Upon receipt of a request by Telstra, we should offer other holders of registrable shares the opportunity to register the number of registrable shares as such holders may request. We, however, are not obligated to effect an F-3 registration if the dollar amount of securities to be sold to the public is of an aggregate price less than US\$5.0 million. We have the right to defer filing of a registration statement for up to 90 days if our board of directors determines in good faith that the filing of a registration statement would be materially detrimental to us, but we cannot exercise the deferral right more than three times in any 12-month period.

Expenses of Registration. We will pay all expenses incurred by us in complying with any demand, Form F-3 or piggyback registration. We are not obligated to pay any underwriting discounts and selling commissions applicable to the sale of a holder's registrable securities or any fees and expenses of any counsel representing holders of registrable securities.

Termination of Obligations. We shall have no obligation to effect any demand, Form F-3, or piggyback registration if, in the opinion of counsel to us, all such registrable securities proposed to be sold by a holder may then be sold without registration and without regard to any volume limitation requirement under Rule 144 under the Securities Act. In addition, our obligations relating to registration rights under the investors rights agreement with respect to Telstra shall automatically terminate if Telstra beneficially owns less than 5% of our issued and outstanding shares.

Pre-emptive Rights

When we propose to issue any ordinary shares or securities convertible into ordinary shares, Telstra (for so long as Telstra beneficially owns any Class B ordinary shares) is entitled to purchase such number of new securities at its election so as to enable Telstra to beneficially hold a pro rata portion of the new securities equal to the respective percentage of our issued and outstanding share capital owned by Telstra prior to the issuance. If Telstra does not exercise its pre-emptive rights, we are entitled to issue such number of new securities at a price no less than

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that offered to Telstra (as applicable) within 90 business days, which period of time may be extended in order to comply with applicable laws and regulations (including receipt of any applicable regulatory or shareholder approvals).

Differences in Corporate Law

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

Mergers and Similar Arrangements

A merger of two or more constituent companies under Cayman Islands law requires a plan of merger or consolidation to be approved by the directors of each constituent company and authorization by (a) a special resolution of the shareholders and (b) such other authorization, if any, as may be specified in such constituent company's articles of association.

A merger between a Cayman parent company and its Cayman subsidiary or subsidiaries does not require authorization by a resolution of shareholders of that Cayman subsidiary if a copy of the plan of merger is given to every member of that Cayman subsidiary to be merged unless that member agrees otherwise. For this purpose a subsidiary is a company of which at least ninety percent (90%) of the issued shares entitled to vote are owned by the parent company.

The consent of each holder of a fixed or floating security interest over a constituent company is required unless this requirement is waived by a court in the Cayman Islands.

Save in certain circumstances, a dissentient shareholder of a Cayman constituent company is entitled to payment of the fair value of his shares upon dissenting to a merger or consolidation. The exercise of appraisal rights will preclude the exercise of any other rights save for the right to seek relief on the grounds that the merger or consolidation is void or unlawful.

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

the statutory provisions as to the required majority vote have been met;

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

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

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

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

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

Shareholders Suits

In principle, we will normally be the proper plaintiff and as a general rule a derivative action may not be brought by a minority shareholder. However, based on English authorities, which would in all likelihood be of persuasive authority in the Cayman Islands, there are exceptions to the foregoing principle, including when:

a company acts or proposes to act illegally or ultra vires;

the act complained of, although not ultra vires, could only be effected duly if authorized by more than a simple majority vote that has not been obtained; and

those who control the company are perpetrating a fraud on the minority.

Indemnification of Directors and Executive Officers and Limitation of Liability

Cayman Islands law does not limit the extent to which a company's memorandum and articles of association may provide for indemnification of officers and directors, except to the extent any such provision may be held by the Cayman Islands courts to be contrary to public policy, such as to provide indemnification against civil fraud or the consequences of committing a crime. Our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association permit indemnification of officers and directors for losses, damages, costs and expenses incurred in their capacities as such unless such losses or damages arise from dishonesty or fraud of such directors or officers. This standard of conduct is generally the same as permitted under the Delaware General Corporation Law for a Delaware corporation. In addition, we have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and senior executive officers that provide such persons with additional indemnification beyond that provided in our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers or persons controlling us under the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that in the opinion of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

Directors Fiduciary Duties

Under Delaware corporate law, a director of a Delaware corporation has a fiduciary duty to the corporation and its shareholders. This duty has two components: the duty of care and the duty of loyalty. The duty of care requires that a director act in good faith, with the care that an ordinarily prudent person would exercise under similar circumstances. Under this duty, a director must inform himself or herself of, and disclose to shareholders, all material information reasonably available regarding a significant transaction. The duty of loyalty requires that a director acts in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation. He or she must not use his or her corporate position for personal gain or advantage. This duty prohibits self-dealing by a director and mandates that the best interest of the corporation and its shareholders take precedence over any interest possessed by a director, officer or controlling shareholder and not shared by the shareholders generally.

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In general, actions of a director are presumed to have been made on an informed basis, in good faith and in the honest belief that the action taken was in the best interests of the corporation. However, this presumption may be rebutted by evidence of a breach of one of the fiduciary duties. Should such evidence be presented concerning a transaction by a director, the director must prove the procedural fairness of the transaction, and that the transaction was of fair value to the corporation.

As a matter of Cayman Islands law, a director of a Cayman Islands company is in the position of a fiduciary with respect to the company and therefore it is considered that he or she owes the following duties to the company a duty to act bona fide in the best interests of the company, a duty not to make a profit based on his or her position as director (unless the company permits him or her to do so) and a duty not to put himself or herself in a position where the interests of the company conflict with his or her personal interest or his duty to a third party. A director of a Cayman Islands company owes to the company a duty to act with skill and care. It was previously considered that a director need not exhibit in the performance of his or her duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from a person of his or her knowledge and experience. However, English and Commonwealth courts have moved towards an objective standard with regard to the required skill and care and these authorities are likely to be followed in the Cayman Islands.

Shareholder Action by Written Consent

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation may eliminate the right of shareholders to act by written consent by amendment to its certificate of incorporation. Under our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, any action required or permitted to be taken at any annual or extraordinary general meetings of our company may be taken only upon the vote of our shareholders at an annual or extraordinary general meeting duly noticed and convened in accordance with the fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association and the Companies Law and may not be taken by written resolution of our shareholders without a meeting.

Shareholder Proposals

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a shareholder has the right to put any proposal before the annual meeting of shareholders, provided it complies with the notice provisions in the governing documents. A special meeting may be called by the board of directors or any other person authorized to do so in the governing documents, but shareholders may be precluded from calling special meetings.

Under our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, a general meeting may be convened on the requisition in writing of shareholders holding at least one third of the voting rights represented by our issued and outstanding voting shares. As an exempted Cayman Islands company, we are not obliged by law to call shareholders' annual general meetings.

Cumulative Voting

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, cumulative voting for elections of directors is not permitted unless the corporation's certificate of incorporation specifically provides for it. Cumulative voting potentially facilitates the representation of minority shareholders on a board of directors since it permits the minority shareholder to cast all the votes to which the shareholder is entitled on a single director, which increases the shareholder's voting rights with respect to electing such director. There are no prohibitions in relation to cumulative voting under the laws of the Cayman Islands but our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association do not provide for cumulative voting. As a result, our shareholders are not afforded any less protections or rights on this issue than shareholders of a Delaware corporation.

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Removal of Directors

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a director of a corporation with a classified board may be removed only for cause with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Under our fourth amended and restated articles of association, directors may be removed for reasonable cause by special resolution of our shareholders, provided that notice to Telstra is required before removal (other than by Telstra) of a director appointed by Telstra is effective. So long as Telstra holds at least 51% of our voting share capital, it may at any time remove and replace any director it has appointed.

Transactions with Interested Shareholders

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

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

Dissolution; Winding up

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

Variation of Rights of Shares

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation may vary the rights of a class of shares with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of such class, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Under Cayman Islands law and our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association, if our share capital is divided into more than one class of shares, we may vary the rights attached to any class only with the vote at a class meeting of holders of two-thirds of the shares of such class.

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Amendment of Governing Documents

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation's governing documents may be amended with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. As permitted by Cayman Islands law, our fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association may only be amended with a special resolution of our shareholders.

Rights of Non-resident or Foreign Shareholders

There are no limitations imposed by our fourth 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 fourth amended and restated memorandum and articles of association governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

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DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN DEPOSITARY SHARES

American Depositary Shares

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as depositary, will register and deliver the ADSs offered pursuant to this prospectus. Each ADS will represent ownership of one Class A ordinary share deposited with the office in Hong Kong of Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong Branch, as custodian for the depositary. Each ADS will also represent ownership of any other securities, cash or other property which may be held by the depositary. The depositary's corporate trust office at which the ADSs will be administered is located at 60 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005, USA. The principal executive office of the depositary is located at 60 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005, USA.

The Direct Registration System, or DRS, is a system administered by The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, pursuant to which the depositary may register the ownership of uncertificated ADSs, which ownership shall be evidenced by periodic statements issued by the depositary to the ADS holders entitled thereto.

We will not treat ADS holders as our shareholders and accordingly, you, as an ADS holder, will not have shareholder rights. Cayman Islands law governs shareholder rights. The depositary will be the holder of the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs. As a holder of ADSs, you will have ADS holder rights. A deposit agreement among us, the depositary and you, as an ADS holder, and the beneficial owners of ADSs sets out ADS holder rights as well as the rights and obligations of the depositary. The laws of the State of New York govern the deposit agreement and the ADSs.

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the deposit agreement. For more complete information, you should read the entire deposit agreement and the form of American Depositary Receipt. For directions on how to obtain copies of those documents, see [Where You Can Find Additional Information](#).

Holding the ADSs

How will you hold your ADSs?

You may hold ADSs either (a) directly (i) by having an American Depositary Receipt, or ADR, which is a certificate evidencing a specific number of ADSs, registered in your name, or (ii) by holding ADSs in DRS, or (b) indirectly through your broker or other financial institution. If you hold ADSs directly, you are an ADS holder. This description assumes you hold your ADSs directly. If you hold the ADSs indirectly, you must rely on the procedures of your broker or other financial institution to assert the rights of ADS holders described in this section. You should consult with your broker or financial institution to find out what those procedures are.

Dividends and Other Distributions

How will you receive dividends and other distributions on the shares?

The depositary has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on Class A ordinary shares or other deposited securities, after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of Class A ordinary shares your ADSs represent as of the record date (which will be as close as practicable to the record date for our Class A ordinary shares) set by the depositary with respect to the ADSs.

Cash. The depositary will convert any cash dividend or other cash distribution we pay on the Class A ordinary shares or any net proceeds from the sale of any Class A ordinary shares, rights, securities or other entitlements into U.S. dollars if it can do so on a reasonable basis, and can transfer the U.S. dollars to the United States. If that is not possible or lawful or if any government approval is needed and cannot be obtained, the deposit agreement allows the depositary to distribute the foreign currency only to those ADS holders to whom it is possible to do so. It will hold the foreign currency it

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cannot convert for the account of the ADS holders who have not been paid and such funds will be held in a segregated account. It will not invest the foreign currency and it will not be liable for any interest.

Before making a distribution, any taxes or other governmental charges, together with fees and expenses of the depositary, that must be paid, will be deducted. See **Taxation**. It will distribute only whole U.S. dollars and cents and will round fractional cents to the nearest whole cent. *If the exchange rates fluctuate during a time when the depositary cannot convert the foreign currency, you may lose some or all of the value of the distribution.*

Shares. The depositary may distribute additional ADSs representing any Class A ordinary shares we distribute as a dividend or free distribution to the extent reasonably practicable and permissible under law. The depositary will only distribute whole ADSs. It will try to sell Class A ordinary shares which would require it to deliver a fractional ADS and distribute the net proceeds in the same way as it does with cash. If the depositary does not distribute additional ADSs, the outstanding ADSs will also represent the new Class A ordinary shares. The depositary may sell a portion of the distributed Class A ordinary shares sufficient to pay its fees and expenses in connection with that distribution.

Elective Distributions in Cash or Shares. If we offer holders of our Class A ordinary shares the option to receive dividends in either cash or shares, the depositary, after consultation with us and having received timely notice as described in the deposit agreement of such elective distribution by us, has discretion to determine to what extent such elective distribution will be made available to you as a holder of the ADSs. We must first instruct the depositary to make such elective distribution available to you and furnish it with satisfactory evidence that it is legal to do so. The depositary could decide it is not legal or reasonably practical to make such elective distribution available to you, or it could decide that it is only legal or reasonably practical to make such elective distribution available to some but not all holders of the ADSs. In such case, the depositary shall, on the basis of the same determination as is made in respect of the Class A ordinary shares for which no election is made, distribute either cash in the same way as it does in a cash distribution, or additional ADSs representing Class A ordinary shares in the same way as it does in a share distribution. The depositary is not obligated to make available to you a method to receive the elective dividend in shares rather than in ADSs. There can be no assurance that you will be given the opportunity to receive elective distributions on the same terms and conditions as the holders of Class A ordinary shares.

Rights to Purchase Additional Shares. If we offer holders of our Class A ordinary shares any rights to subscribe for additional shares or any other rights, the depositary may after consultation with us and having received timely notice as described in the deposit agreement of such distribution by us, make these rights available to you. We must first instruct the depositary to make such rights available to you and furnish the depositary with satisfactory evidence that it is legal to do so. If the depositary decides it is not legal and practical to make the rights available but that it is practical to sell the rights, the depositary will use reasonable efforts to sell the rights and distribute the net proceeds in the same way as it does with cash. The depositary will allow rights that are not distributed or sold to lapse. In that case, you will receive no value for them.

If the depositary makes rights available to you, it will exercise the rights and purchase the shares on your behalf. The depositary will then deposit the shares and deliver ADSs to you. It will only exercise rights if you pay it the exercise price and any other charges the rights require you to pay.

U.S. securities laws may restrict transfers and cancellation of the ADSs represented by Class A ordinary shares purchased upon exercise of rights. For example, you may not be able to trade these ADSs freely in the United States. In this case, the depositary may deliver restricted depositary shares that have the same terms as the ADSs described in this section except for changes needed to put the necessary restrictions in place.

Other Distributions. Subject to receipt of timely notice, as described in the deposit agreement, from us with the request to make any such distribution available to you, and provided the depositary has determined such distribution is lawful and reasonably practicable and feasible and in accordance with

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the terms of the deposit agreement, the depositary will send to you anything else we distribute on deposited securities by any means it thinks is legal, fair and practical. If it cannot make the distribution in that way, the depositary has a choice: it may decide to sell what we distributed and distribute the net proceeds in the same way as it does with cash; or, it may decide to hold what we distributed, in which case ADSs will also represent the newly distributed property. However, the depositary is not required to distribute any securities (other than ADSs) to you unless it receives satisfactory evidence from us that it is legal to make that distribution. The depositary may sell a portion of the distributed securities or property sufficient to pay its fees and expenses in connection with that distribution.

The depositary is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any ADS holder. We have no obligation to register ADSs, shares, rights or other securities under the Securities Act. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, shares, rights or anything else to ADS holders. This means that you may not receive the distributions we make on our shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for us to make them available to you.

Deposit, Withdrawal and Cancellation

How are ADSs issued?

The depositary will deliver ADSs if you or your broker deposit Class A ordinary shares or evidence of rights to receive Class A ordinary shares with the custodian. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, the depositary will register the appropriate number of ADSs in the names you request and will deliver the ADSs to or upon the order of the person or persons entitled thereto.

How do ADS holders cancel an American Depositary Share?

You may turn in your ADSs at the depositary's corporate trust office or by providing appropriate instructions to your broker. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, the depositary will deliver the Class A ordinary shares and any other deposited securities underlying the ADSs to you or a person you designate at the office of the custodian. Or, at your request, risk and expense, the depositary will deliver the deposited securities at its corporate trust office, if feasible.

How do ADS holders interchange between Certificated ADSs and Uncertificated ADSs?

You may surrender your ADR to the depositary for the purpose of exchanging your ADR for uncertificated ADSs. The depositary will cancel that ADR and will send you a statement confirming that you are the owner of uncertificated ADSs. Alternatively, upon receipt by the depositary of a proper instruction from a holder of uncertificated ADSs requesting the exchange of uncertificated ADSs for certificated ADSs, the depositary will execute and deliver to you an ADR evidencing those ADSs.

Voting Rights

How do you vote?

You may instruct the depositary to vote the Class A ordinary shares or other deposited securities underlying your ADSs. Otherwise, you could exercise your right to vote directly if you withdraw the Class A ordinary shares. However, you may not know about the shareholders meeting sufficiently enough in advance to withdraw the Class A ordinary shares. If we ask for your instructions and upon timely notice from us, as described in the deposit agreement, the depositary will notify you of the upcoming vote and arrange to deliver our voting materials to you. The materials will (a) describe the matters to be voted on and (b) explain how you may instruct the depositary to vote the Class A ordinary shares or other deposited securities underlying your ADSs as you

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direct, including an express indication that such instruction may be given or deemed given in accordance with the second to last sentence of this paragraph if no instruction is received, to the depositary to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us. For instructions to be valid, the depositary must receive them on or before the date specified. The depositary will try, as far as practical, subject to the laws of the Cayman Islands and the provisions of our memorandum and articles of association, to vote or to have its agents vote the Class A ordinary shares or other deposited securities as you instruct. The depositary will only vote or attempt to vote as you instruct. If we timely requested the depositary to solicit your instructions but no instructions are received by the depositary from an owner with respect to any of the deposited securities represented by the ADSs of that owner on or before the date established by the depositary for such purpose, the depositary shall deem that owner to have instructed the depositary to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us with respect to such deposited securities, and the depositary shall give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us to vote such deposited securities. However, no such instruction shall be deemed given and no such discretionary proxy shall be given with respect to any matter if we inform the depositary we do not wish such proxy given, substantial opposition exists or the matter materially and adversely affects the rights of holders of the Class A ordinary shares.

We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depositary to vote the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs. 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 you may have no recourse if the Class A ordinary shares underlying your ADSs are not voted as you requested.*

In order to give you a reasonable opportunity to instruct the depositary as to the exercise of voting rights relating to deposited securities, if we request the depositary to act, we will try to give the depositary notice of any such meeting and details concerning the matters to be voted upon more than 30 business days in advance of the meeting date.

Compliance with Regulations

Information Requests

Each ADS holder and beneficial owner shall (a) provide such information as we or the depositary may request pursuant to law, including, without limitation, relevant Cayman Islands law, any applicable law of the United States of America, our memorandum and articles of association, any resolutions of our Board of Directors adopted pursuant to such memorandum and articles of association, the requirements of any markets or exchanges upon which the ordinary shares, ADSs or ADRs are listed or traded, or to any requirements of any electronic book-entry system by which the ADSs or ADRs may be transferred, and (b) be bound by and subject to applicable provisions of the laws of the Cayman Islands, our memorandum and articles of association, and the requirements of any markets or exchanges upon which the ADSs, ADRs or ordinary shares are listed or traded, or pursuant to any requirements of any electronic book-entry system by which the ADSs, ADRs or ordinary shares may be transferred, to the same extent as if such ADS holder or beneficial owner held ordinary shares directly, in each case irrespective of whether or not they are ADS holders or beneficial owners at the time such request is made.

Disclosure of Interests

Each ADS holder and beneficial owner shall comply with our requests pursuant to Cayman Islands law, the rules and requirements of the NYSE and any other stock exchange on which the ordinary shares are, or will be, registered, traded or listed or our memorandum and articles of association, which requests are made to provide information, inter alia, as to the capacity in which such ADS holder or beneficial owner owns ADS and regarding the identity of any other person interested in such ADS and the nature of such interest and various other matters, whether or not they are ADS holders or beneficial owners at the time of such requests.

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Fees and Expenses

As an ADS holder, you will be required to pay the following service fees to the depositary bank:

| Service | Fees |
|---|---|
| Issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from a distribution of shares or rights or other property | Up to US\$0.05 per ADS issued |
| Cancellation of ADSs, including the case of termination of the deposit agreement | Up to US\$0.05 per ADS cancelled |
| Distribution of cash dividends or other cash distributions | Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held |
| Distribution of ADSs pursuant to share dividends, free share 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 | A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been Class A ordinary shares and the Class A ordinary shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs |
| Depositary services | Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held on the applicable record date(s) established by the depositary bank |
| Transfer of ADRs | U.S. \$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 bank and certain taxes and governmental charges (in addition to any applicable fees, expenses, taxes and other governmental charges payable on the deposited securities represented by any of your ADSs) such as:

Fees for the transfer and registration of Class A ordinary shares charged by the registrar and transfer agent for the Class A ordinary shares in the Cayman Islands (i.e., upon deposit and withdrawal of Class A ordinary shares).

Expenses incurred for converting foreign currency into U.S. dollars.

Expenses for cable, telex and fax transmissions and for delivery of securities.

Taxes and duties upon the transfer of securities, including any applicable stamp duties, any stock transfer charges or withholding taxes (i.e., when Class A ordinary shares are deposited or withdrawn from deposit).

Fees and expenses incurred in connection with the delivery or servicing of Class A ordinary shares on deposit.

Fees and expenses incurred in connection with complying with exchange control regulations and other regulatory requirements applicable to Class A ordinary shares, deposited securities, ADSs and ADRs.

Any applicable fees and penalties thereon.

The depositary fees payable upon the issuance and cancellation of ADSs are typically paid to the depositary bank by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) receiving the newly issued ADSs from the depositary bank and by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) delivering the ADSs to the depositary bank for cancellation. The brokers in turn charge these fees to their clients. Depositary fees payable in connection with distributions

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of cash or securities to ADS holders and the depositary services fee are charged by the depositary bank to the holders of record of ADSs as of the applicable ADS record date.

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The depositary fees payable for cash distributions are generally deducted from the cash being distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. In the case of distributions other than cash (i.e., share dividends, rights), the depositary bank charges the applicable fee to the ADS record date holders concurrent with the distribution. In the case of ADSs registered in the name of the investor (whether certificated or uncertificated in direct registration), the depositary bank sends invoices to the applicable record date ADS holders. In the case of ADSs held in brokerage and custodian accounts (via DTC), the depositary bank generally collects its fees through the systems provided by DTC (whose nominee is the registered holder of the ADSs held in DTC) from the brokers and custodians holding ADSs in their DTC accounts. The brokers and custodians who hold their clients' ADSs in DTC accounts in turn charge their clients' accounts the amount of the fees paid to the depositary banks.

In the event of refusal to pay the depositary fees, the depositary bank may, under the terms of the deposit agreement, refuse the requested service until payment is received or may set off the amount of the depositary fees from any distribution to be made to the ADS holder.

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as depositary, has agreed to reimburse us for a portion of certain expenses we incur that are related to establishment and maintenance of the ADR program, including investor relations expenses. 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. Further, the depositary has agreed to reimburse us certain fees payable to the depositary by holders of ADSs. Neither the depositary nor we can determine the exact amount to be made available to us because (i) the number of ADSs that will be issued and outstanding, (ii) the level of service fees to be charged to holders of ADSs and (iii) our reimbursable expenses related to the program are not known at this time.

Payment of Taxes

You will be responsible for any taxes or other governmental charges payable on your ADSs or on the deposited securities represented by any of your ADSs. The depositary may refuse to register any transfer of your ADSs or allow you to withdraw the deposited securities represented by your ADSs until such taxes or other charges are paid. It may apply payments owed to you or sell deposited securities represented by your ADSs to pay any taxes owed and you will remain liable for any deficiency. If the depositary sells deposited securities, it will, if appropriate, reduce the number of ADSs to reflect the sale and pay to you any net proceeds, or send to you any property, remaining after it has paid the taxes. You agree to indemnify us, the depositary, the custodian and each of our and their respective agents, directors, employees and affiliates for, and hold each of them harmless from, any claims with respect to taxes (including applicable interest and penalties thereon) arising from any tax benefit obtained for you.

Reclassifications, Recapitalizations and Mergers

| If we: | Then: |
|---|--|
| Change the nominal or par value of our Class A ordinary shares | The cash, shares or other securities received by the depositary will become deposited securities. |
| Reclassify, split up or consolidate any of the deposited securities | Each ADS will automatically represent its equal share of the new deposited securities. |
| Distribute securities on the Class A ordinary shares that are not distributed to you or recapitalize, reorganize, merge, liquidate, sell all or substantially all of our assets, or take any similar action | The depositary may distribute some or all of the cash, shares or other securities it received. It may also deliver new ADSs or ask you to surrender your outstanding ADRs in exchange for new ADRs identifying the new deposited securities. |

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Amendment and Termination

How may the deposit agreement be amended?

We may agree with the depository to amend the deposit agreement and the form of ADR without your consent for any reason. If an amendment adds or increases fees or charges, except for taxes and other governmental charges or expenses of the depository for registration fees, facsimile costs, delivery charges or similar items, including expenses incurred in connection with foreign exchange control regulations and other charges specifically payable by ADS holders under the deposit agreement, or materially prejudices a substantial existing right of ADS holders, it will not become effective for outstanding ADSs until 30 days after the depository notifies ADS holders of the amendment. *At the time an amendment becomes effective, you are considered, by continuing to hold your ADSs, to agree to the amendment and to be bound by the ADRs and the deposit agreement as amended.*

How may the deposit agreement be terminated?

The depository will terminate the deposit agreement if we ask it to do so, in which case the depository will give notice to you at least 90 days prior to termination. The depository may also terminate the deposit agreement if the depository has told us that it would like to resign and we have not appointed a new depository within 90 days. In such case, the depository must notify you at least 30 days before termination.

After termination, the depository and its agents will do the following under the deposit agreement but nothing else: collect distributions on the deposited securities, sell rights and other property and deliver Class A ordinary shares and other deposited securities upon cancellation of ADSs after payment of any fees, charges, taxes or other governmental charges. Six months or more after termination, the depository may sell any remaining deposited securities by public or private sale. After that, the depository will hold the money it received on the sale, as well as any other cash it is holding under the deposit agreement, for the *pro rata* benefit of the ADS holders that have not surrendered their ADSs. It will not invest the money and has no liability for interest. The depository's only obligations will be to account for the money and other cash. After termination, our only obligations will be to indemnify the depository and to pay fees and expenses of the depository that we agreed to pay.

Books of Depository

The depository will maintain ADS holder records at its depository office. You may inspect such records at such office during regular business hours but solely for the purpose of communicating with other holders in the interest of business matters relating to the ADSs and the deposit agreement.

The depository will maintain facilities in New York to record and process the issuance, cancellation, combination, split-up and transfer of ADRs.

These facilities may be closed from time to time, to the extent not prohibited by law or if any such action is deemed necessary or advisable by the depository or us, in good faith, at any time or from time to time because of any requirement of law, any government or governmental body or commission or any securities exchange on which the ADRs or ADSs are listed, or under any provision of the deposit agreement or provisions of, or governing, the deposited securities, or any meeting of our shareholders or for any other reason.

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Limitations on Obligations and Liability

Limits on our Obligations and the Obligations of the Depositary; Limits on Liability to Holders of ADSs

The deposit agreement expressly limits our obligations and the obligations of the depositary. It also limits our liability and the liability of the depositary. We and the depositary:

are only obligated to take the actions specifically set forth in the deposit agreement without gross negligence or willful misconduct;

are not liable if either of us is prevented or delayed by law or circumstances beyond our control from performing our obligations under the deposit agreement, including, without limitation, requirements of any present or future law, regulation, governmental or regulatory authority or share exchange of any applicable jurisdiction, any present or future provisions of our memorandum and articles of association, on account of possible civil or criminal penalties or restraint, any provisions of or governing the deposited securities or any act of God, war or other circumstances beyond our control as set forth in the deposit agreement;

are not liable if either of us exercises, or fails to exercise, discretion permitted under the deposit agreement;

are not liable for the inability of any holder of ADSs to benefit from any distribution on deposited securities that is not made available to holders of ADSs under the terms of the deposit agreement, or for any indirect, special, consequential or punitive damages for any breach of the terms of the deposit agreement;

have no obligation to become involved in a lawsuit or other proceeding related to the ADSs or the deposit agreement on your behalf or on behalf of any other party;

may rely upon any documents we believe in good faith to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper party;

disclaim any liability for any action/inaction in reliance on the advice or information of legal counsel, accountants, any person presenting Class A ordinary shares for deposit, holders and beneficial owners (or authorized representatives) of ADSs, or any person believed in good faith to be competent to give such advice or information;

disclaim any liability for inability of any holder to benefit from any distribution, offering, right or other benefit made available to holders of deposited securities but not made available to holders of ADSs; and

disclaim any liability for any indirect, special, punitive or consequential damages.

The depositary and any of its agents also disclaim any liability for any failure to carry out any instructions to vote, the manner in which any vote is cast or the effect of any vote or failure to determine that any distribution or action may be lawful or reasonably practicable or for allowing any rights to lapse in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement, the failure or timeliness of any notice from us, the content of any information submitted to it by us for distribution to you or for any inaccuracy of any translation thereof, any investment risk associated with the acquisition of an interest in the deposited securities, the validity or worth of the deposited securities, the credit-worthiness of any third party, or for any tax consequences that may result from ownership of ADSs, Class A ordinary shares or deposited securities.

In addition, the deposit agreement provides that each party to the deposit agreement (including each holder, beneficial owner and holder of interests in the ADRs) irrevocably waives, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, any right it may have to a trial by jury in any lawsuit or proceeding against the depositary or our company directly or indirectly arising out of or relating to our shares, the ADSs or ADRs, the deposit

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agreement or any transaction contemplated therein or the breach thereof (whether based on contract, tort, common law or any other theory).

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In the deposit agreement, we and the depositary agree to indemnify each other under certain circumstances.

Requirements for Depositary Actions

Before the depositary will issue, deliver or register a transfer of an ADS, make a distribution on an ADS, or permit withdrawal of Class A ordinary shares, the depositary may require:

payment of stock transfer or other taxes or other governmental charges and transfer or registration fees charged by third parties for the transfer of any Class A ordinary shares or other deposited securities and payment of the applicable fees, expenses and charges of the depositary;

satisfactory proof of the identity and genuineness of any signature or other information it deems necessary; and

compliance with regulations it may establish, from time to time, consistent with the deposit agreement, including presentation of transfer documents.

The depositary may refuse to issue and deliver ADSs or register transfers of ADSs generally when the register of the depositary or our transfer books are closed or at any time if the depositary or we think it is necessary or advisable to do so.

Your Right to Receive the Shares Underlying Your ADSs

You have the right to cancel your ADSs and withdraw the underlying Class A ordinary shares at any time except:

when temporary delays arise because: (a) the depositary has closed its transfer books or we have closed our transfer books; (b) the transfer of Class A ordinary shares is blocked to permit voting at a shareholders' meeting; or (c) we are paying a dividend on our Class A ordinary shares;

when you owe money to pay fees, taxes and similar charges; or

when it is necessary to prohibit withdrawals in order to comply with any laws or governmental regulations that apply to ADSs or to the withdrawal of Class A ordinary shares or other deposited securities.

This right of withdrawal may not be limited by any other provision of the deposit agreement.

Pre-release of ADSs

The deposit agreement permits the depositary to deliver ADSs before deposit of the underlying Class A ordinary shares. This is called a pre-release of the ADSs. The depositary may also deliver Class A ordinary shares upon cancellation of pre-released ADSs (even if the ADSs are cancelled before the pre-release transaction has been closed out). A pre-release is closed out as soon as the underlying Class A ordinary shares are delivered to the depositary. The depositary may receive ADSs instead of Class A ordinary shares to close out a pre-release. The depositary may pre-release ADSs only under the following conditions: (a) before or at the time of the pre-release, the person to whom the pre-release is being made represents to the depositary in writing that it or its customer (i) owns the Class A ordinary shares or ADSs to be deposited, (ii) assigns all beneficial rights, title and interest in such Class A ordinary shares or ADSs to the depositary for the benefit of the owners, (iii) will not take any action with respect to such Class A ordinary shares or ADSs that is inconsistent with the transfer of beneficial ownership, (iv) indicates the depositary as owner of such Class A ordinary shares or ADSs in its records, and (v) unconditionally guarantees to deliver such Class A ordinary shares or ADSs to the depositary or the custodian, as the case may be; (b) the pre-release is fully collateralized with cash or other collateral that the depositary considers appropriate; and (c) the depositary must be able to close out the pre-release on no more than five business days' notice. Each pre-release is subject to further indemnities and credit regulations as the

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depository considers appropriate. In addition, the depository will limit the number of ADSs that may be outstanding at any time as a result of pre-release to 30% of the aggregate number of ADSs then outstanding, although the depository may disregard the limit from time to time, if it thinks it is appropriate to do so, including (a) due to a decrease in the aggregate number of ADSs outstanding that causes existing pre-release transactions to temporarily exceed the limit stated above or (b) where otherwise required by market conditions.

Direct Registration System

In the deposit agreement, all parties to the deposit agreement acknowledge that the DRS and Profile Modification System, or Profile, will apply to uncertificated ADSs upon acceptance thereof to DRS by DTC. DRS is the system administered by DTC pursuant to which the depository may register the ownership of uncertificated ADSs, which ownership shall be evidenced by periodic statements issued by the depository to the ADS holders entitled thereto. Profile is a required feature of DRS which allows a DTC participant, claiming to act on behalf of an ADS holder, to direct the depository to register a transfer of those ADSs to DTC or its nominee and to deliver those ADSs to the DTC account of that DTC participant without receipt by the depository of prior authorization from the ADS holder to register such transfer.

In connection with and in accordance with the arrangements and procedures relating to DRS/Profile, the parties to the deposit agreement understand that the depository will not verify, determine or otherwise ascertain that the DTC participant which is claiming to be acting on behalf of an ADS holder in requesting registration of transfer and delivery described in the paragraph above has the actual authority to act on behalf of the ADS holder (notwithstanding any requirements under the Uniform Commercial Code). In the deposit agreement, the parties agree that the depository's reliance on, and compliance with, instructions received by the depository through the DRS/Profile System and in accordance with the deposit agreement, shall not constitute negligence or bad faith on the part of the depository.

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SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALES

Upon completion of this offering, we will have 37,177,952 ADSs outstanding, representing 37,177,952 Class A ordinary shares, or approximately 33.9% of our outstanding ordinary shares, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional ADSs. All of the ADSs sold in this offering will be freely transferable by persons other than by our affiliates without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act. Sales of substantial amounts of our ADSs in the public market could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our ADSs.

Lock-up Agreements

In connection with this offering, we, our directors and executive officers, and the selling shareholders have agreed, subject to some exceptions, not to sell, transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any of our Class A ordinary shares, in the form of ADSs or otherwise, or our Class B ordinary shares, or any securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for our Class A ordinary shares, in the form of ADSs or otherwise, or our Class B ordinary shares, for a period of 90 days after the date of this prospectus. After the expiration of the 90-day period, the ordinary shares or ADSs held by these directors, executive officers and selling shareholders may be sold subject to the restrictions under Rule 144 under the Securities Act or by means of registered public offerings.

Rule 144

In general, under Rule 144 as currently in effect, a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated) who at the time of a sale is not, and has not been during the three months preceding the sale, an affiliate of us and has beneficially owned our restricted shares (as that term is defined in Rule 144) for at least six months will be entitled to sell such restricted shares without registration under the Securities Act, subject only to the availability of current public information about us, and will be entitled to sell restricted shares beneficially owned for at least one year without restriction. Persons who are our affiliates and have beneficially owned our restricted shares for at least six months may sell within any three-month period a number of restricted shares that does not exceed the greater of the following:

1% of the then outstanding Class A ordinary shares, in the form of ADSs or otherwise; or

the average weekly trading volume of our ordinary shares, in the form of ADSs or otherwise, on the NYSE, during the four calendar weeks preceding the date on which notice of the sale is filed with the SEC.

Sales by our affiliates under Rule 144 are also subject to certain requirements relating to manner of sale, notice and the availability of current public information about us.

Form S-8

We filed a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act on May 16, 2014 covering all Class A ordinary shares that are either subject to outstanding options granted prior to the filing of the Form S-8 or that may be issued pursuant to equity awards which may be granted in the future under our 2011 Share Incentive Plan or 2013 Share Incentive Plan. Shares registered on Form S-8 generally may be sold in the open market, except to the extent that the shares are subject to vesting restrictions or lock-up or other contractual restrictions.

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Registration Rights

Telstra is entitled to request that we register its shares under the Securities Act. See Description of Share Capital Investors Rights Agreement Registration Rights.

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TAXATION

The following summary of the material Cayman Islands, PRC and United States federal income tax consequences of an investment in our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares is based upon laws and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this registration statement, all of which are subject to change possibly with retroactive effect. This summary does not deal with all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, such as the tax consequences under state, local and other tax laws. To the extent that the discussion relates to matters of Cayman Islands tax law, it represents the opinion of Conyers Dill & Pearman (Cayman) Limited, our special Cayman Islands counsel. To the extent the discussion relates to matters of PRC tax law, it represents the opinion of TransAsia Lawyers, our special PRC counsel.

Cayman Islands Taxation

The Cayman Islands currently levies no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty. There are no other taxes levied by the Government of the Cayman Islands that are likely to be material to holders of ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties, except for a double tax treaty entered into with the United Kingdom in 2010. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

Pursuant to Section 6 of the Tax Concessions Law (1999 Revision) of the Cayman Islands, we have obtained an undertaking from the Governor-in-Cabinet:

(a) that no law which is enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax to be levied on profits or income or gains or appreciation shall apply to us or our operations; and

(b) that the aforesaid tax or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax shall not be payable on our shares, debentures or other obligations.

The undertaking for us is for a period of twenty years from July 22, 2008.

People's Republic of China Taxation

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, which indirectly holds Autohome WFOE and seven other subsidiaries in the PRC. Our business operations are principally conducted through our VIEs.

The PRC enterprise income tax is calculated based on the taxable income determined under the applicable Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, which became effective on January 1, 2008. The Enterprise Income Tax Law imposes a uniform enterprise income tax rate of 25% on all resident enterprises in China, including foreign-invested enterprises and domestic enterprises, unless they qualify for certain exceptions.

The Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules permit certain high and new technology enterprises strongly supported by the state that hold independent ownership of core intellectual property and simultaneously meet a list of other criteria, financial or non-financial, as stipulated in the implementation rules and other regulations, to enjoy a reduced 15% enterprise income tax rate subject to certain qualification criteria. On April 14, 2008, the State Administration of Taxation, the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Finance jointly issued the Administrative Rules for the Certification of High and New Technology Enterprises delineating the specific criteria and procedures for the certification of high and new technology enterprises, or HNTEs.

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Autohome WFOE, our PRC subsidiary, was recognized by the provincial level science and technology commission, finance bureau, and state and local tax bureaus as a HNTE on September 17, 2010, which were valid for three years. Therefore, Autohome WFOE is entitled to the preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15% from 2010 through 2012. We have obtained renewal of the HNTE qualification through 2015. However, if we lose this qualification, Autohome WFOE will no longer enjoy the 15% preferential tax rate, and the applicable enterprise income tax rate may increase to up to 25%.

Uncertainties exist with respect to how the Enterprise Income Tax Law applies to our tax residency status. Under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, an enterprise established outside of China with a de facto management body within China is considered a resident enterprise, which means that it can be treated in a manner similar to a Chinese enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, although the dividends paid to one resident enterprise from another may qualify as tax-exempt income. Though the implementation rules of the Enterprise Income Tax Law define de facto management body 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 only constructive guidance for this definition currently available is set forth in the SAT Circular 82 issued by the PRC State Administration of Taxation, which provides guidance on the determination of the tax residency status of Chinese-controlled offshore incorporated enterprises, defined as an enterprise that is incorporated under the laws of a foreign country or territory and that has a PRC enterprise or enterprise group as its primary controlling shareholder. 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 SAT's general position on how the de facto management body test should be applied in determining the tax resident status of offshore enterprises.

According to the SAT Circular 82, a Chinese-controlled offshore incorporated enterprise will be regarded as a PRC tax resident by virtue of having a de facto management body in China and will be subject to PRC enterprise income tax on its worldwide income only if all of the following conditions set forth in the SAT Circular 82 are met:

the primary location of the day-to-day operational management is in the PRC;

decisions relating to the enterprise's financial and human resource matters are made or are subject to approval by organizations or personnel in the PRC;

the enterprise's primary assets, accounting books and records, company seals, and board and shareholder resolutions are located or maintained in the PRC; and

50% or more of voting board members or senior executives habitually reside in the PRC.

We do not believe that Autohome Inc. or its British Virgin Islands subsidiary, Cheerbright, or Hong Kong subsidiaries of British Virgin Islands subsidiary, Autohome HK or Autohome Media, meets all of the conditions above. Each of Autohome Inc., Cheerbright, Autohome HK and Autohome Media is a company incorporated outside the PRC. As holding companies, these four entities' key assets and records, including the resolutions of their respective board of directors and the resolutions of their respective shareholders, are located and maintained outside the PRC. In addition, we are not aware of any offshore holding companies with a similar corporate structure as ours which has ever been deemed a PRC resident enterprise by the PRC tax authorities. Therefore, we believe that neither Autohome Inc. nor Cheerbright, Autohome HK and Autohome Media, should be treated as a resident enterprise for PRC tax purposes if the criteria for a de facto management body as set forth in the SAT Circular 82 were deemed applicable to us. However, as the tax residency status of an enterprise is subject to determination by the PRC tax authorities and uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation of the term de facto management body as applicable to our offshore entities, we will continue to monitor our tax status.

Although we believe we are not a PRC resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, substantial uncertainty exists. In the event that our company or our British Virgin Islands subsidiary or Hong Kong

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subsidiaries of our British Virgin Islands subsidiary, is considered to be a PRC resident enterprise: (a) our company or our British Virgin Islands subsidiary or our Hong Kong subsidiaries, as the case may be, would be subject to the PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on worldwide income; and (b) dividend income that our company or British Virgin Islands subsidiary or Hong Kong subsidiaries, as the case may be, receives from our PRC subsidiaries would be exempt from the PRC withholding tax since such income is exempted under the Enterprise Income Tax Law for PRC resident enterprise; and (c) any dividends we pay to our non-PRC shareholders or ADS holders as well as gains realized 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%, subject to reduction or exemption by an applicable treaty. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China 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 gains 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 SAT Circular 698, if a non-resident enterprise transfers the equity interests of a PRC resident enterprise indirectly by disposition of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, or Indirect Transfer, and such overseas holding company is located in a tax jurisdiction that: (a) has an effective tax rate less than 12.5%, or (b) does not tax foreign income of its residents, the non-resident enterprise, being the transferor, shall report to the PRC competent tax authority of the PRC resident enterprise this Indirect Transfer. Using a substance over form principle, the PRC tax authority may disregard the existence of the overseas holding company if it lacks a reasonable commercial purpose and was established for the purpose of reducing, avoiding, or deferring PRC tax. As a result, gains derived from such Indirect Transfer may be subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%. SAT Circular 698 also provides that, where a non-PRC resident enterprise transfers its equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise to its related parties at a price lower than the fair market value, the relevant tax authority has the power to make a reasonable adjustment to the taxable income of the transaction. SAT Circular 698 is retroactively effective on January 1, 2008. Although it appears that SAT Circular 698 was not intended to apply to share transfers of publicly traded companies, there is uncertainty as to the application of SAT Circular 698. If SAT Circular 698 was determined by the tax authorities to be applicable to us and our non-resident investors with respect to our corporate restructuring where non-residents investors were involved or transfer of our shares or ADSs by our non-PRC resident investors, we and our non-resident investors in such transactions may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with this circular or to establish that we or our non-resident investors should not be taxed under SAT Circular 698, which may adversely affect us or our non-resident investors. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China We face uncertainties with respect to indirect transfers of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises by their non-PRC holding companies.

Dividend Withholding Tax

We are a Cayman Islands holding company and substantially all of our income will come from dividends distributed by our subsidiaries located in the PRC through Cheerbright, our British Virgin Island subsidiary, and by our other subsidiaries in the PRC through Autohome Media, our Hong Kong subsidiary. Pursuant to the Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, dividends from our PRC subsidiaries paid out of profits generated after January 1, 2008 are subject to a withholding tax of 10%, unless there is a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding arrangement. British Virgin Islands currently does not have any tax treaty with China with respect to withholding tax.

Pursuant to the Arrangement between the Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion on Income, the withholding tax rate in respect to the payment of dividends by a PRC enterprise to a Hong Kong enterprise is reduced to 5% from a standard rate of 10% if the Hong Kong enterprise directly holds at least 25% of the PRC enterprise. Pursuant to the Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on the Issues concerning the Application of the Dividend Clauses of Tax Agreements, or Circular 81, a Hong Kong resident enterprise must meet the following conditions, among others,

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in order to enjoy the reduced withholding tax: (a) it must directly own the required percentage of equity interests and voting rights in the PRC resident enterprise; and (b) it must have directly owned such percentage in the PRC resident enterprise throughout the 12 months prior to receiving the dividends. Furthermore, the Administrative Measures for Non-Resident Enterprises to Enjoy Treatments under Tax Treaties (For Trial Implementation), which became effective in October 2009, require that non-resident enterprises must obtain approval from the relevant tax authority in order to enjoy the reduced withholding tax rate. There are also other conditions for enjoying the reduced withholding tax rate according to other relevant tax rules and regulations. Accordingly, Autohome Media may be able to enjoy the 5% withholding tax rate for the dividends it receives from our PRC subsidiaries, if it satisfies the conditions prescribed under Circular 81 and other relevant tax rules and regulations, and obtains the approvals as required. However, according to Circular 81, if the relevant tax authorities determine that the transactions or arrangements we have are for the primary purpose of enjoying favorable tax treatment, the relevant tax authorities may adjust the favorable withholding tax in the future. Distributions of profits generated before January 1, 2008 are exempt from PRC withholding tax. Our board of directors declared dividends of RMB49.9 million and RMB249.2 million in February 2012 and May 2013, respectively, to all of our shareholders. The dividends, net of applicable withholding tax, were paid in April 2012 and June and July 2013, respectively. We do not have any plan to pay additional cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future after this offering. The board of Autohome WFOE has resolved to reinvest all its undistributed earnings indefinitely in Autohome WFOE. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our remaining available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business.

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 deemed 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. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Doing Business in China 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.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of United States federal income tax considerations relating to the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares by U.S. Holders (as defined below) that will hold ADSs or Class A 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 applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury regulations (proposed, temporary and final) promulgated thereunder, pertinent judicial decisions, interpretive rulings of the Internal Revenue Service and such other authorities as we have considered relevant, which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be important to particular investors in light of their individual investment circumstances, including investors subject to special tax rules (for example, certain financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, pension plans, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, cooperatives, 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, investors that will hold their ADSs or Class A ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale, or other integrated transaction for United States federal income tax purposes, investors that are traders in securities that have elected the mark-to-market method of accounting, 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 discussed below. In addition, this discussion does not address any non-United States, state, or local tax considerations. Each U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisors regarding the United States federal, state, local, and non-United States income and other tax considerations of an investment in ADSs or Class A ordinary shares.

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General

For purposes of this summary, a U.S. Holder is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or Class A 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, or treated as such for United States federal income tax purposes, (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 Class A 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 Class A ordinary shares, the U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisors regarding an investment in our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares.

Based in part on certain representations from the depositary bank, a U.S. Holder of ADSs will be treated as the beneficial owner for United States federal income tax purposes of the underlying shares represented by the ADSs. The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom American depositary shares are released before shares are delivered to the depositary, or intermediaries in the chain of ownership between holders of American depositary shares and the issuer of the security underlying the American depositary shares, may be taking actions that are inconsistent with claiming foreign tax credits by holders of American depositary shares. These actions would also be inconsistent with claiming the reduced rate of tax, described below, applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate holders. Accordingly, the creditability of any PRC taxes and the availability of the reduced tax rate for dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, each described below, could be affected by actions taken by such parties or intermediaries.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

A non-United States corporation, such as our company, will be classified as a passive foreign investment company (or a 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 (the asset test). Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities, net gains from the sale or exchange of property producing such income and net foreign currency gains. For this purpose, cash is categorized as a passive asset and the company's unbooked intangibles associated with active business activity are taken into account as a non-passive asset. We will be treated as owning our proportionate share of the assets and earning our proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, more than 25% (by value) of the stock.

Although the law in this regard is unclear, we treat our VIEs 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 operation in our consolidated financial statements. If it were determined, however, that we are not the owner of our VIEs for United States federal income tax purposes, we would likely be treated as a PFIC for our current and any subsequent taxable year.

Assuming we are the owner of our VIEs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we believe that we primarily operate as an active provider of online automotive advertising solutions in China. Based on our current income and assets, we presently do not expect to be classified as a PFIC for the current taxable year and we do not

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anticipate becoming a PFIC in future taxable years. While we do not anticipate becoming a PFIC, because the value of assets for the purpose of the asset test may be determined by reference to the market price of our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, fluctuations in the market price of our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares may cause us to become a PFIC for the current or subsequent taxable years. The composition of our income and our assets will also be affected by how, and how quickly, we spend our liquid assets. 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 working capital or other purposes, our risk of becoming classified as a PFIC may substantially increase. Furthermore, because there are uncertainties in the application of the relevant rules, it is possible that the IRS may challenge our classification of certain income and assets as non-passive or challenge our valuation of our tangible and intangible assets, each of which may result in our becoming a PFIC for the current or subsequent taxable years.

If we are classified as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, the PFIC tax rules discussed below under *Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules* generally will apply to such U.S. Holder for such taxable year and, unless the U.S. Holder makes certain elections, will apply in future years even if we cease to be a PFIC in subsequent years. The discussion below under *Dividends* and *Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares* is written on the basis that we will not be classified as a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes.

Dividends

Any cash distributions (including the amount of any PRC tax withheld) paid on ADSs or Class A ordinary shares out of our 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 Class A ordinary shares, or by the depository bank, 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. Non-corporate recipients of dividend income generally will be subject to tax on dividend income from a qualified foreign corporation at a lower applicable capital gains rate rather than the marginal tax rates generally applicable to ordinary income provided that certain holding period and other 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. Under current guidance, our ADSs will be considered readily tradable on the NYSE, which is an established securities market in the United States, for as long as the ADSs continue to be listed on such exchange. Thus, we believe that dividends we pay on our ADSs will meet the requirements for the reduced tax rate. Since we do not expect that our Class A ordinary shares will be listed on established securities markets, it is unclear whether dividends that we pay on our ordinary shares that are not backed by ADSs currently meet the requirements for the reduced tax rate. There can be no assurance that our ADSs will continue to be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Each U.S. Holder is advised to consult with its tax advisor regarding the availability of the reduced tax rate under their particular circumstances.

In the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the Enterprise Income Tax Law (See *Taxation People's Republic of China Taxation*), a U.S. Holder may be subject to PRC withholding taxes on dividends paid on our ADSs or Class A 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 received on our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to

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corporations. Each U.S. Holder is advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income for any dividends we pay with respect to our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares.

Dividends generally will be treated as income from foreign sources for United States foreign tax credit purposes. In the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the Enterprise Income Tax Law, a U.S. Holder may be subject to PRC withholding taxes on dividends paid on our ADSs. A U.S. Holder may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of any foreign withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. A U.S. Holder 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 holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex and U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares

A U.S. Holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of ADSs or Class A ordinary shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the holder's adjusted tax basis in such ADSs or Class A ordinary shares. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term if the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares have been held for more than one year and will generally be United States source gain or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. Long-term capital gain of non-corporate U.S. Holders is generally eligible for reduced rates of taxation. In the event that gain from the disposition of the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares is subject to tax in the PRC, a U.S. Holder that is eligible for the benefits of the United States-PRC income tax treaty may elect to treat the gain as PRC source income. The deductibility of a capital loss may be subject to limitations. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences if a foreign tax is imposed on a disposition of our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, including the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

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

the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares;

the amount allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable years in the U.S. Holder's holding period prior to the first taxable year in which we are classified as a PFIC (a pre-PFIC year) will be taxable as ordinary income;

the amount allocated to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year, will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect applicable to individuals or corporations, as appropriate, for that year;

an additional tax in the nature of interest will be imposed on the tax attributable to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year; and

the use of net operating losses to offset the tax liability for amounts allocated to years prior to the year of disposition may be limited.

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

As an alternative to the foregoing rules, a U.S. Holder of marketable stock in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election with respect to our ADSs, provided that the ADSs are regularly traded on the NYSE. We anticipate that the ADSs should qualify as being regularly traded, but no assurances may be given in this regard. If a U.S. Holder makes this election, the U.S. Holder will generally (i) include as ordinary income for each taxable year 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 such ADSs over the fair market value of such ADSs held at the end of the taxable year, but such deduction will be allowed only to the extent of the amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. The U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs would be adjusted to reflect any income or loss resulting from the mark-to-market election. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election in respect of a corporation classified as a PFIC and such corporation ceases to be classified as a PFIC, the U.S. Holder will not be required to take into account the gain or loss described above during any year that such corporation is not classified as a PFIC. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election, any gain such U.S. Holder recognizes upon the sale or other disposition of our ADSs in a year when we are a PFIC will be treated as ordinary income and any loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but such loss will only be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. In the case of a U.S. Holder who has held ADSs or Class A ordinary shares during any taxable year in respect of which we were classified as a PFIC and continues to hold such ADSs or Class A ordinary shares (or any portion thereof) and has not previously made a mark-to-market election, and if the U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election, special tax rules may apply relating to purging the PFIC taint of such ADSs or Class A ordinary shares.

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 its 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.

Dividends that we pay on our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares will not be eligible for the reduced tax rate that applies to qualified dividend income discussed above under Dividends if we are classified as a PFIC for the taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year. If a U.S. Holder owns our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, the holder must generally file an annual report with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, subject to certain limited exceptions. Each U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor as to any such filing requirements. 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 Class A ordinary shares if we are or become a PFIC, including the possibility of making a mark-to-market election and the unavailability of the qualifying electing fund election.

Medicare Tax

Recently enacted legislation generally imposes a 3.8% Medicare 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

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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 Class A 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 Class A 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 the Medicare tax to their income and gains in respect of their investment in the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividend payments with respect to our ADSs or Class A ordinary shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of our ADSs or ordinary shares may be subject to information reporting to the Internal Revenue Service 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 are urged to 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 Internal Revenue Service and furnishing any required information.

An individual U.S. Holder and certain entities may be required to submit to the Internal Revenue Service certain information with respect to his or her beneficial ownership of the ADSs or Class A ordinary shares, if such ADSs or Class A ordinary shares are not held on his or her behalf by a financial institution. This law also imposes penalties if an individual U.S. Holder is required to submit such information to the Internal Revenue Service and fails to do so. Each U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor as to any such reporting requirements.

Table of Contents**UNDERWRITING**

The Company, the selling shareholders and the underwriters named below have entered into an underwriting agreement with respect to the ADSs being offered. Subject to certain conditions, each underwriter has severally agreed to purchase the number of ADSs indicated in the following table.

| Underwriters* | Number of ADSs |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. | 4,250,000 |
| Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C. | 4,250,000 |
| Total | 8,500,000 |

* In alphabetical order.

Subject to certain conditions, the underwriters are committed to take and pay for all of the ADSs being offered, if any are taken, other than the ADSs covered by the option described below unless and until this option is exercised.

If the underwriters sell more ADSs than the total number set forth in the table above, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C. have an option to buy up to an additional ADSs from the company and the selling shareholders. They may exercise that option for 30 days. If any ADSs are purchased pursuant to this option, each of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C. will severally purchase ADSs in approximately the same proportion.

The following tables show the per ADS and total underwriting discounts and commissions to be paid to the underwriters by the company and the selling shareholders. Such amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional ADSs.

| Paid by Us | No Exercise | Full Exercise |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Per ADS | US\$ 1.70 | US\$ 1.70 |
| Total | US\$ 2,805,000 | |