

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 20-F**

(Mark One)

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

or

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

or

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

or

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report

For the transition period from **to**

Commission file number: 001-36396

Leju Holdings Limited

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

N/A

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Cayman Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**15/F Floor, Shoudong International Plaza, No. 5 Building, Guangqu Home
Dongcheng District, Beijing 100022
The People's Republic of China**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**Li-Lan Cheng, Chief Financial Officer
Leju Holdings Limited**

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Dongcheng District, Beijing 100022
People's Republic of China
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(Name, Telephone, Email and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing one ordinary share, par value \$0.001 per share	New York Stock Exchange
Ordinary shares, par value \$0.001 per share*	New York Stock Exchange

* Not for trading but only in connection with the listing on the New York Stock Exchange of American depositary shares

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

None
(Title of Class)

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

None
(Title of Class)

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

135,763,962 ordinary shares (excluding the 4,205,458 ordinary shares issued to our depositary bank for bulk issuance of ADSs reserved for future issuances upon the exercise or vesting of awards granted under our share incentive plan), par value \$0.001 per share, as of December 31, 2018.

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

☐ Yes ☒ No

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

☐ Yes ☒ No

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

☒ Yes ☐ No

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

☒ Yes ☐ No

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒

Emerging growth company ☒

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

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

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

U.S. GAAP ☒

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued
by the International Accounting Standards Board ☐

Other ☐

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

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

☐ Yes ☒ No

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

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

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INTRODUCTION

Unless otherwise indicated and except where the context otherwise requires, references in this annual report on Form 20-F to:

- “Leju”, “we”, “us”, “our company” and “our” are to Leju Holdings Limited, its subsidiaries and its consolidated variable interest entities;
- “ADSs” are to our American depositary shares, each of which represents one ordinary share;
- “Beijing Leju” are to Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd.;
- “Beijing Jiajujiu” are to Beijing Jiajujiu E-Commerce Co., Ltd.;
- “Beijing Maiteng” are to Beijing Maiteng Fengshun Science and Technology Co., Ltd.;
- “China” or the “PRC” are to the People’s Republic of China, excluding, for the purposes of this annual report only, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan;
- “consolidated variable interest entity” are to each of our consolidated variable interest entities, namely each of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu;
- “Exchange Act” are to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;
- “E-House” are to E-House (China) Holdings Limited, a Cayman Islands exempted company with limited liability, and its predecessor entities;
- “O2O services” are to online to offline services, including in connection with the marketing of new residential properties by developers;
- “ordinary shares” to our ordinary shares, par value \$0.001 per share;
- “RMB” and “Renminbi” are to the legal currency of China;
- “Shanghai SINA Leju” are to Shanghai SINA Leju Information Technology Co., Ltd.;
- “Shanghai Yi Xin” are to Shanghai Yi Xin E-Commerce Co., Ltd.;
- “Shanghai Yi Yue” are to Shanghai Yi Yue Information Technology Co., Ltd.;
- “SINA” are to SINA Corporation;
- “Tencent” are to Tencent Holdings Limited or certain of its affiliates which have entered into agreements with us as described under “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Related Party Transactions—Transactions and Agreements with Tencent”, as applicable;
- “U.S. dollars”, “\$”, and “dollars” are to the legal currency of the United States;
- “Weibo” are to SINA’s microblog; and
- “Weixin” are to Tencent’s social communication platform “wechat”.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

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

- our anticipated growth strategies;
- our future business development, results of operations and financial condition;
- expected changes in our revenues and certain cost or expense items;
- our ability to attract clients and further enhance our brand recognition; and
- trends and competition in the real estate services industry.

You should read thoroughly this annual report and the documents that we refer to in this annual report 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. Other sections of this annual report include additional factors which could adversely impact our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in an evolving environment. New risk factors and uncertainties emerge from time to time and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors and uncertainties, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The following selected consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 and selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2017 and 2018 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” in this annual report. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Our selected consolidated statement of operations data for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015 and our consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this annual report.

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Our selected consolidated financial data also includes certain non-GAAP measures, which are not required by, or presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, but are included because we believe they are indicative of our operating performance and are used by investors and analysts to evaluate companies in our industry.

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

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(in thousands of \$, except share and per share data)					
Selected Consolidated Statement of Operations Data					
Revenues					
E-commerce	326,680	420,552	419,024	234,836	320,271
Online advertising	155,050	134,229	117,949	113,235	138,372
Listing	14,293	21,023	22,538	14,461	3,388
Total net revenues	496,023	575,804	559,511	362,532	462,031
Cost of revenues	(51,130)	(60,314)	(57,492)	(74,054)	(72,910)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(366,342)	(475,445)	(521,797)	(434,276)	(402,258)
Goodwill impairment	—	—	—	(41,223)	—
Other operating income, net	2,526	3,568	4,587	3,072	2,163
Income (loss) from operations	81,077	43,613	(15,191)	(183,949)	(10,974)
Income (loss) before income taxes and loss from equity in affiliates	82,429	45,341	(13,444)	(182,155)	(14,107)
Net income (loss)	66,659	34,806	(11,601)	(162,043)	(12,852)
Net income (loss) attributable to Leju Holdings Limited shareholders	66,521	35,330	(9,789)	(160,901)	(13,481)
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic	0.51	0.26	(0.07)	(1.19)	(0.10)
Diluted	0.50	0.26	(0.07)	(1.19)	(0.10)
Weighted average numbers of shares used in computation:					
Basic	129,320,666	134,528,971	135,220,210	135,708,350	135,763,962
Diluted	132,502,100	136,223,974	135,220,210	135,708,350	135,763,962

	As of December 31,				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(in thousands of \$)					
Selected Consolidated Balance Sheet Data					
Cash and cash equivalents	317,811	260,296	274,338	150,968	147,263
Accounts receivable and contract assets, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	119,742	113,991	71,390	80,606	104,834
Total current assets	480,766	485,084	406,386	284,833	280,552
Intangible assets, net	105,419	90,737	78,374	70,631	57,401
Total assets	638,266	626,838	575,867	438,944	416,727
Amounts due to related parties	5,289	10,214	1,581	3,093	3,477
Total current liabilities	197,301	179,607	150,638	163,891	160,381
Total liabilities	223,342	202,605	169,507	181,907	175,161
Total Leju Holdings Limited shareholders' equity	414,845	424,712	408,469	260,303	244,089

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The following table sets forth, for the periods specified, our adjusted income (loss) from operations, our adjusted net income (loss), and our adjusted net income (loss) attributable to Leju Holdings Limited shareholders. We present these non-GAAP financial measures because they are used by our management to evaluate our operating performance, formulate business plans, and make strategic decisions on capital allocation. These non-GAAP financial measures enable our management to assess our operating results without considering the impact of non-cash charges, including share-based compensation expense, amortization of intangible assets resulting from business combinations and goodwill impairment. We also believe they are indicative of our operating performance and are used by investors and analysts to evaluate companies in our industry. These non-GAAP measures of our performance are not required by, or presented in accordance with, U.S. GAAP. Such measures are not a measurement of financial performance or liquidity under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to income from operations, net income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP or an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Our presentation of such measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. You should not compare such measures as presented by us with the presentation of such measures by other companies because not all companies use the same definition.

We define adjusted income (loss) from operations as income (loss) from operations before share-based compensation expense, amortization of intangible assets resulting from business combinations and goodwill impairment.

We define adjusted net income (loss) as net income (loss) before share-based compensation expense, amortization of intangible assets resulting from business combinations, goodwill impairment, and income tax impact on the share-based compensation expense, amortization of intangible assets resulting from business combinations, and goodwill impairment.

We define adjusted net income (loss) attributable to Leju Holdings Limited shareholders as net income (loss) before share-based compensation expense (net of non-controlling interests), amortization of intangible assets resulting from business combinations (net of non-controlling interests), goodwill impairment (net of non-controlling interests) and income tax impact on the share-based compensation expense, amortization of intangible assets resulting from business combinations, and goodwill impairment.

We determine the tax effect of the items excluded from adjusted net income (loss) and adjusted net income (loss) attributable to Leju Holdings Limited shareholders based upon evaluation of the statutory tax treatment and the applicable tax rate of the jurisdiction in which the pre-tax items were incurred, and for which realization of the resulting tax benefit, if any, is expected. In certain jurisdictions where we do not expect to realize a tax benefit (due to a history of operating losses or other factors resulting in a valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets), a 0% tax rate is applied. The tax rates reflected are appropriate based on the non-GAAP income reflected in the reconciliation table.

The use of the above non-GAAP financial measures has material limitations as an analytical tool, as they do not include all items that impact our income (loss) from operations, net income (loss), and net income (loss) attributable to Leju Holdings Limited shareholders for the period. We compensate for these limitations by providing the relevant disclosure of our share-based compensation expense, amortization of intangible assets resulting from business acquisitions and goodwill impairment in our reconciliations to the financial measures under U.S. GAAP, and in our consolidated financial statements, all of which should be considered when evaluating our performance.

The following table reconciles our adjusted income (loss) from operations, adjusted net income (loss) and adjusted net income (loss) attributable to Leju Holdings Limited shareholders in the periods presented to the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP:

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	(in thousands of \$)				
Income (loss) from operations	81,077	43,613	(15,191)	(183,949)	(10,974)
Share-based compensation expense ⁽¹⁾	11,311	12,585	11,910	3,525	4,058
Amortization of intangible assets resulting from business acquisitions	14,569	12,653	12,329	13,333	13,064
Goodwill impairment	—	—	—	41,223	—
Adjusted income (loss) from operations	106,957	68,851	9,048	(125,868)	6,148
Net income (loss)	66,659	34,806	(11,601)	(162,043)	(12,852)
Share-based compensation expense ⁽¹⁾	11,311	12,585	11,910	3,525	4,058
Amortization of intangible assets resulting from business acquisitions	14,569	12,653	12,329	13,333	13,064
Goodwill impairment	—	—	—	41,223	—
Income tax benefits:					
Current	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred ⁽²⁾	(1,612)	(3,163)	(4,272)	(2,144)	(3,266)
Adjusted net income (loss)	90,927	56,881	8,366	(106,106)	1,004
Net income (loss) attributable to Leju Holdings Limited shareholders	66,521	35,330	(9,789)	(160,901)	(13,481)
Share-based compensation expense (net of non-controlling interests) ⁽¹⁾	11,311	12,576	11,877	3,491	4,038
Amortization of intangible assets resulting from business acquisitions (net of non-controlling interests)	14,415	12,653	12,329	13,333	13,064
Goodwill impairment (net of non-controlling interests)	—	—	—	41,223	—
Income tax benefits (net of non-controlling interests):					
Current	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred ⁽²⁾	(1,573)	(3,163)	(4,272)	(2,144)	(3,266)
Adjusted net income (loss) attributable to Leju Holdings Limited shareholders	90,674	57,396	10,145	(104,998)	355

Note:

- (1) Share-based compensation expense includes share-based compensation expenses recorded by us for our own plans and options granted to our employees under E-House's share incentive plan.
- (2) Represents the realization of deferred tax liabilities recognized for the temporary difference between the tax basis of intangible assets recognized from acquisitions and their reported amounts in the financial statements. The income tax impact on the share-based compensation expense and goodwill impairment are nil.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. [Risk Factors](#)

Risks Related to Our Business

Our business is susceptible to fluctuations in China’s real estate industry, which may materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

We conduct our real estate services business primarily in China. Our business depends substantially on conditions in China’s real estate industry and more particularly on the volume of new property transactions in China. Demand for private residential real estate in China has grown rapidly in recent years but such growth is often coupled with volatility and fluctuations in real estate transaction volume and prices. Fluctuations of supply and demand in China’s real estate industry are caused by economic, social, political and other factors. Over the years, governments at both national and local levels have announced and implemented various policies and measures aimed to regulate the real estate market, in some cases to stimulate further development and more purchase of residential real estate units and in other cases to restrict these activities from growing too rapidly. These measures can affect real estate buyers’ eligibility to purchase additional units, their down payment requirements and financing, as well as availability of land to developers and their ability to obtain financing. These measures have affected and continue to affect the conditions of China’s real estate market and cause fluctuations in real estate pricing and transaction volume. See “—Our business may be materially and adversely affected by government measures aimed at China’s real estate industry”. Furthermore, there may be situations in which China’s real estate industry is so active that real estate developers see a reduced need for marketing initiatives and reduce their spending on such initiatives, which could potentially adversely affect our result of operations. To the extent fluctuations in China’s real estate industry adversely affect spending on real estate marketing, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our business may be materially and adversely affected by government measures aimed at China’s real estate industry.

The real estate industry in China is subject to government regulations, including measures that are intended to control real estate prices. The regulations at both central government level and local government level change from time to time, to either stimulate or depress the real estate market, and it is difficult to foresee the timing or direction of regulatory changes. In the fourth quarter of 2016, local governments in more than 20 cities issued notices to restrict purchases of houses, including Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Guangzhou and Tianjin. The restrictive measures include, but are not limited to, an adjustment to the percentage of required down payment, more restrictive eligibility requirement imposed on purchasers and a limit on the maximum number of houses one may purchase. During the first quarter of 2017, a new round of restrictive measures at national level has permeated into more than 30 cities, including both first-tier and second-tier cities. For example, first-tier cities such as Beijing and Guangzhou further increased the percentage of required down payment. Meanwhile, a number of second-tier cities such as Hangzhou, Fuzhou, Nanjing, Changsha and Shijiazhuang have set a series of restrictions, including the maximum number of houses one may purchase, the maximum amount of mortgage loan(s) one may borrow, and the percentage of required down payment. In 2017, local governments of both first-tier and second-tier cities have also promulgated various policies to impose restrictions or eligibility requirements on buyers purchasing real estate. In the first three quarters of 2018, central and local governments emphasized the general administrative policy that “housing is for living, not for speculation”, and continuously implemented restrictive policies to curb significant increase of housing price. Furthermore, as a practical method to curb the housing price in China, local governments in certain areas of China have been reviewing the upper price limit of new residential properties for sale with increased scrutiny. If the local government determines, at its own discretion, that the upper price limit of a new residential property in its real estate sale plan is too high, the local government may refuse to approve such sale plan. It is uncertain for how long these measures will remain in effect, and whether the central or local governments will further tighten their policies or adopt new measures that are less restrictive. Frequent changes in government policies may also create uncertainty that could discourage investment in real estate. Our business may be materially and adversely affected as a result of decreased transaction volumes or real estate prices that may result from government policies.

We may fail to compete effectively, which could significantly reduce our market share and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face competition in each of our primary business activities. Our largest competitor at the national level is *fang.com*, formerly *soufun.com*, with which we compete on all of our business lines. We also face various other competitors with whom we may compete on one or more lines of business. For example, we compete with providers for online property listings, including *58.com*, which acquired *anjike.com* in 2015 and compete with mobile-based providers of news, such as *toutiao.com*, for our online advertising business. Our competitors may have more established brand names, larger visitor numbers and more extensive distribution channels than we do, either overall, or in specific regions in which we operate.

The business of providing online real estate services in China has become increasingly competitive. The barriers to entry for establishing internet-based businesses are low, thereby allowing new entrants to emerge rapidly. The new competitive landscape has placed additional demands on us to increase the amount of resources we provide to customers and increase the quality of our services in order to retain customers. As the online real estate services industry in China is constantly evolving, our current or future competitors may be able to better position themselves to attract funding and to compete as the industry matures.

We also face competition from companies in other media that offer e-commerce, advertising, listing and similar services. Any of these competitors may offer products and services that provide significant advantages over those offered by us in terms of performance, price, scope, creativity or other advantages. These products and services may achieve greater market acceptance than our service offerings, and thus weaken our brand. Increased competition in the online real estate services industry in China could make it difficult for us to retain existing customers and attract new customers, and could lead to a reduction in our revenues or an increase in our costs and expenses to conduct business.

Any of our current or future competitors may also receive investments from or enter into other commercial or strategic relationships with larger, well-established and well-financed companies and obtain significantly greater financial, marketing and content licensing and development resources than us. Furthermore, some of our competitors receive support from local governments, which may place us at a disadvantage when competing with them in their local markets. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against our current or future competitors. Any failure to compete effectively in the real estate internet services market in China would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to continue to develop and expand our content, service offerings and features, and to develop or incorporate the technologies that support them, could jeopardize our competitive position.

As a company providing online services, we participate in an industry characterized by rapidly changing technology and new products and services. We rely in part on attracting customers to our platform by providing attractive and helpful content and tools on our websites and mobile devices to assist customers seeking to purchase residential properties and home furnishings. In addition, our ability to continue to generate and maintain online advertising service revenues depends on our ability to innovate. To remain competitive, we must continue to develop and expand our content and service offerings. We must also continue to enhance and improve the user interface, functionality and features of our websites and our mobile applications. These efforts may require us to develop internally, or to license, increasingly complex technologies. In addition, many of our competitors are continually introducing new internet-related products, services and technologies, which will require us to update or modify our own technology to keep pace. New internet-related products, services and technologies developed by competitors could render our products and services obsolete if we are unable to update or modify our own technology. Developing and integrating new products, services and technologies into our existing businesses could be expensive and time-consuming. Furthermore, such new features, functions and services may not achieve market acceptance or serve to enhance our brand loyalty. We may not succeed in incorporating new internet technologies, or, in order to do so, we may incur substantial expenses. If we fail to develop and introduce or acquire new features, functions, services or technologies effectively and on a timely basis, we may not continue to attract new users and may be unable to retain our existing users. If we are not successful in incorporating new internet technologies, our business, results of operations and growth prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Failure to attract and retain qualified personnel at a reasonable cost could jeopardize our competitive position.

As our industry is characterized by high demand and intense competition for talent, we may need to offer higher compensation and other benefits in order to attract and retain quality sales, technical and other operational personnel in the future. We compete with other companies engaged in online real estate services and internet-related businesses and with print media for qualified personnel. We have, from time to time in the past, experienced, and we expect in the future to continue to experience, difficulty in hiring and retaining highly skilled employees with appropriate qualifications. There may be a limited supply of qualified individuals in some of the cities in China where we have operations and other cities into which we intend to expand. We must hire and train qualified managerial and other employees on a timely basis to keep pace with our rapid growth while maintaining consistent quality of services across our operations in various geographic locations. We must also provide continued training to our managerial and other employees so that they are equipped with up-to-date knowledge of various aspects of our operations and can meet our demand for high-quality services. If we fail to do so, the quality of our services may decline in one or more of the markets where we operate, which in turn, may cause a negative perception of our brand and adversely affect our business. We cannot assure you we will be able to attract or retain the quality personnel that we need to achieve our business objectives.

In addition, we place substantial reliance on the real estate industry experience and knowledge of our senior management team as well as their relationships with other industry participants. For example, Mr. Xin Zhou, our chairman, and Mr. Yinyu He, our chief executive officer, are both particularly important to our future success. We do not carry key person insurance on any member of our senior management team. The loss of one or more members of our senior management team could hinder our ability to effectively manage our business and implement our growth strategies. Finding suitable replacements for our current senior management could be difficult as competition for such talent is intense.

If we fail to successfully attract new personnel, retain and motivate our current personnel, or retain our senior management, we may lose competitiveness and our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business faces risks associated with the application of the e-commerce business model to the real estate industry and our new products and services may not perform as expected.

Our e-commerce business was established in 2011 and experienced rapid growth to become an important part of our online real estate service operations. Although we generally have been able to effectively manage the growth of this product and maintain contractual arrangements with third-party property developers who allow us to sell discount coupons to prospective real estate purchasers on acceptable terms, there can be no assurance that we will continue to be able to do so in the future. Customer complaints or negative publicity about our services could diminish consumer confidence in and use of our services. We may also explore new real estate e-commerce products or other product offerings. Development of new products or initiatives may involve various risks and there can be no assurance that such products or initiatives may be successfully developed, will perform as expected, or be well-received by customers. Failure to successfully develop or launch new products could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and revenue growth prospects.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from several major urban centers in China, and we face market risk due to our concentration in these major urban areas.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from major urban centers in China, including Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. In the year ended December 31, 2018, approximately 31% of our revenues was derived from Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and more than 13% of our total revenues were derived from Beijing. We expect these three urban centers to continue to be important sources of revenues. If any of these major urban centers experiences an event that negatively impacts the local real estate industry or online advertising, such as a serious economic downturn or contraction, a natural disaster, or slower growth due to adverse governmental policies or otherwise, demand for our services could decline significantly and our business and growth prospects could be materially and adversely impacted.

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

The global macroeconomic environment is facing challenges, including the end of quantitative easing by the U.S. Federal Reserve, the economic slowdown in the Eurozone since 2014 and the uncertain impact of “Brexit”. The growth of the Chinese economy has slowed since 2012 and such slowdown may continue. There is considerable uncertainty over the long-term effects of the expansionary monetary and fiscal policies adopted by the central banks and financial authorities of some of the world’s leading economies, including the United States and China. There have been concerns over unrest and terrorist threats in the Middle East, Europe and Africa, which have resulted in volatility in oil and other markets. There have also been concerns on the relationship between China and other countries, including the surrounding Asian countries, which may potentially result in foreign investors exiting the China market and other economic effects. Economic conditions in China are sensitive to global economic conditions, as well as changes in domestic economic and political policies and the expected or perceived overall economic growth rate in China. The United States and China have recently been involved in controversy over trade barriers in China that threatened a trade war between the countries and have implemented or proposed to implement tariffs on certain imported products. Sustained tension between the United States and China over trade policies could significantly undermine the stability of the global and Chinese economy. Any severe or prolonged slowdown or instability in the global or Chinese economy may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Failure to maintain or enhance our brands could have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We believe the “Leju” brand is associated with a leading real estate online platform in China, and it is important for the continued success of our business. The brand is integral to our sales and marketing efforts. Our continued success in maintaining and enhancing our brands and image depends to a large extent on our ability to satisfy customer needs by further developing and maintaining quality of services across our operations, as well as our ability to respond to competitive pressures.

If we cannot manage our growth effectively and efficiently, our results of operations or profitability could be adversely affected.

We intend to continue to grow our operations primarily in our current markets. This growth has placed, and will continue to place, substantial demands on our managerial, operational, technological and other resources. Our planned growth will also place significant demands on us to maintain the quality of our services. In order to manage and support our growth, we must continue to improve our existing operational, administrative and technological systems and our financial and management controls, and recruit, train and retain additional qualified real estate service professionals as well as other administrative and sales and marketing personnel, particularly as we expand into new markets. We may not be able to effectively and efficiently manage the growth of our operations, recruit and retain qualified personnel and integrate new expansion into our operations. As a result, our quality of service may deteriorate and our results of operations or profitability could be adversely affected.

Our results of operations may fluctuate or otherwise be materially and adversely affected due to seasonal variations.

Our operating income and earnings have historically been substantially lower during the first quarter than other quarters. The first quarter of each year generally contributes the smallest portion of our annual revenues due to reduced real estate transactions, advertising and marketing activities of our customers in the PRC real estate industry during and around the Chinese New Year holiday, which generally occurs in January or February of each year and due to the cold winter weather in northern China. In contrast, the third and fourth quarters of each year generally contribute a larger portion of our annual revenues due to increased real estate transactions, advertising and marketing activities during the months of September and October. For this reason, our results of operations may not be comparable from quarter to quarter.

Unexpected network interruptions or security breaches, including “hacking” or computer virus attacks, may cause delays or interruptions of service, resulting in reduced use and performance of our websites and damage our reputation and brands.

Our business depends heavily on the performance and reliability of China’s internet infrastructure, the continued accessibility of bandwidth and servers on our service providers’ networks and the continuing performance, reliability and availability of our technology platform. Any failure to maintain the satisfactory performance, reliability, security and availability of our computer and hardware systems may cause significant harm to our reputation and our ability to attract and maintain customers and visitor traffic. Major risks related to our network infrastructure include:

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- any breakdown or system failure resulting in a sustained shutdown of our servers, including failures which may be attributable to sustained power shutdowns, or efforts to gain unauthorized access to our systems causing loss or corruption of data or malfunctions of software or hardware;
- any disruption or failure in the national backbone network, which would prevent our customers and users from accessing our websites;
- any damage from fire, flood, earthquake and other natural disasters; and
- computer viruses, hackings and similar events.

Computer viruses and hackings may cause delays or other service interruptions and could result in significant damage to our hardware, software systems and databases, disruptions to our business activities, such as to our e-mail and other communication systems, breaches of security and inadvertent disclosure of confidential or sensitive information, inadvertent transmissions of computer viruses and interruptions of access to our websites through the use of denial-of-service or similar attacks. In addition, the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses could expose us to a material risk of loss or litigation and possible liability. We maintain most of our servers and backup servers in Beijing and Guangzhou, and all information on our websites is backed up weekly. Any hacking, security breach or other system disruption or failure that occurs in between our weekly backup procedures could disrupt our business or cause us to lose, and be unable to recover, data such as real estate listings, contact information and other important customer information.

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.

We also do not maintain insurance policies covering losses relating to our systems and do not have business interruption insurance. Moreover, the low coverage limits of our property insurance policies may not be adequate to compensate us for all losses, particularly with respect to any loss of business and reputation that may occur. To improve our performance and to prevent disruption of our services, we may have to make substantial investments to deploy additional servers or create one or more copies of our websites to mirror our online resources, either of which could increase our expenses and reduce our net income.

Any failure to protect our trademarks, copyrights and other intellectual property rights could have a negative impact on our business.

We believe our trademarks, copyrights and other intellectual property rights are critical to our success. Any unauthorized use of our trademarks and other intellectual property rights could harm our business. Historically, China's track record for protection of intellectual property rights has been poor, and infringement of intellectual property rights continues to pose a serious risk of doing business in China. Monitoring and preventing unauthorized use is difficult and the measures we take to protect our intellectual property rights may not be adequate. We have registered the software copyrights of substantially all of our mobile applications and software copyrights are still enforceable absent registration in China, but registration by itself may not be adequate protection from potential misuse, infringement or other challenges from third parties claiming rights on our intellectual property.

Furthermore, the application of laws governing intellectual property rights in China and abroad is uncertain and evolving, and could expose us to risks. If we are unable to adequately protect our brand, trademarks and other intellectual property rights, we may lose these rights and our business may suffer materially. We typically impose contractual obligations on employees and consultants and have taken other precautionary measures to maintain the confidentiality of our proprietary information and restricted the use of the proprietary information other than for our company's benefit. However, if our employees and consultants do not honor their contractual obligations or misappropriate our database and other proprietary information, our business would suffer as a result.

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As internet domain name rights are not rigorously regulated or enforced in China, other companies have incorporated in their domain names elements similar in writing or pronunciation to the “Leju” trademark or its Chinese equivalent. This may result in confusion between those companies and our company and may lead to the dilution of our brand value, which could adversely affect our business.

We may be subject to intellectual property infringement or misappropriation claims by third parties, which may force us to incur substantial legal expenses and, if determined adversely against us, could materially disrupt our business.

Some of our competitors may own copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and internet content, which they may use to assert claims against us. We provide training to our staff with respect to procedures designed to reduce the likelihood that we may use, develop or make available any content or applications without the proper licenses or necessary third party consents. However, these procedures may not be effective in completely preventing the unauthorized posting or use of copyrighted material or the infringement of other rights of third parties.

The validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights in internet-related industries, particularly in China, is uncertain and still evolving. For example, as we face increasing competition and as litigation becomes a more common way to resolve disputes in China, we face a higher risk of being the subject of intellectual property infringement claims. Pursuant to relevant laws and regulations, internet service providers may be held liable for damages if such providers have reason to know that the works uploaded or linked infringe the copyrights of others. In cases involving the unauthorized posting of copyrighted content by users on websites in China, there have been court proceedings but no settled court practice as to when and how hosting providers and administrators of a website can be held liable for the unauthorized posting by third parties of copyrighted material. Any such proceeding could result in significant costs to us and divert our management’s time and attention from the operation of our business, as well as potentially adversely impact our reputation, even if we are ultimately absolved of all liability.

In addition, we cannot assure you that we will not become subject to intellectual property laws in other jurisdictions, such as the United States, by virtue of our ADSs being listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, the ability of users to access, download and use our products and services in the United States and other jurisdictions, the ownership of our ADSs by investors in the United States and other jurisdictions, or the extraterritorial application of foreign law by foreign courts or otherwise, among other reasons. If a claim of infringement brought against us in the United States or other jurisdictions is successful, we may be required to pay substantial penalties or other damages and fines, remove relevant content or enter into license agreements which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Even though the allegations or claims could be baseless, defense against any of these allegations or claims would be both costly and time-consuming and could significantly divert the efforts and resources of our management and other personnel.

Regulation of the internet industry in China, including censorship of information distributed over the internet, may materially and adversely affect our business.

China has enacted laws, rules and regulations governing internet access and the distribution of news, information or other content, as well as products and services, through the internet. In the past, the PRC government has prohibited the distribution of information through the internet that it deems to be in violation of applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations. In particular, under regulations promulgated by the State Council, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (formerly the Ministry of Information Industry), or MIIT, the General Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television (established in March 2013 as a result of institutional reform integrating the former State Administration of Radio, Film and Television, and the former General Administration of Press and Publication), or GAPPRFT, and the Ministry of Culture, internet content providers and internet publishers are prohibited from posting or displaying content over the internet that, among other things: (i) opposes the fundamental principles of the PRC constitution; (ii) compromises state security, divulges state secrets, subverts state power or damages national unity; (iii) disseminates rumors, disturbs social order or disrupts social stability; (iv) propagates obscenity, pornography, gambling, violence, murder or fear or incites the commission of crimes; or (v) insults or slanders a third party or infringes upon the lawful right of a third party.

If any internet content we offer or will offer through our consolidated variable interest entities were deemed by the PRC government to violate any of such content restrictions, we would not be able to continue such offerings and could be subject to penalties, including confiscation of illegal revenues, fines, suspension of business and revocation of required licenses, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may also be subject to potential liability for any unlawful actions of our customers or affiliates or for content we distribute that is deemed inappropriate. It may be difficult to determine the type of content that may result in liability to us, and if we are found to be liable, we may be forced to cease operation of our websites in China.

If we fail to obtain or keep licenses, permits or approvals applicable to the various online real estate services provided by us, we may incur significant financial penalties and other government sanctions.

The internet and online advertising industries in China are highly regulated by the PRC government. Various regulatory authorities of the PRC government, such as the State Council, the MIIT, the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, or SAIC, the GAPPRT, and the Ministry of Public Security, are empowered to issue and implement regulations governing various aspects of the internet and advertising industries. Moreover, new laws, rules and regulations may be adopted, or new interpretations of existing laws, rules and regulations may be released, to address issues that arise from time to time. As a result, substantial uncertainties exist regarding the interpretation and implementation of any current and future PRC laws, rules and regulations applicable to the internet and online advertising industries.

Each of our consolidated variable interest entities, including Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu, as well as their respective subsidiaries, is required to obtain and maintain a value-added telecommunications service operating license, or ICP license, from the MIIT or its local counterpart in order to provide internet information services and a business license from the SAIC or its local branches which specifically includes operating advertising business in order to engage in advertising activities in China, to the extent applicable to their respective business. Beijing Leju, Beijing Yisheng Leju Internet Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Beijing Jiajujiu, and Shanghai Yi Xin, each hold a valid ICP license issued by the local provincial branch of the MIIT for the operation of our value-added telecommunication business. The business scope of the business licenses of Beijing Leju and its subsidiaries which engage in the advertising business includes operating advertising business. These licenses are essential to the operation of our online real estate business. The ICP licenses are subject to annual review by the relevant government authorities. The annual review of ICP licenses and business licenses is for the government authorities to conduct an annual inspection of the status of compliance of the license-holding entity. We have submitted the application documents for the annual review of the ICP licenses. At the time of and for the purpose of the annual review of these licenses, the relevant government authorities did not ask for disclosure of our full corporate structure and thus we did not provide such information. They have not so far expressed any opinion with respect to our corporate structure in connection with these annual reviews. Moreover, the regulations relating to ICP licenses also provide that an ICP license holder must first obtain approvals from, or make filings with, competent counterparts of the MIIT in connection with subsequent updates to its shareholding structure or certain other matters relating to such ICP license holder. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully pass the annual review of our ICP licenses, or complete the updating and renewal of the filing records of our ICP licenses with local MIIT counterparts on a timely basis.

In addition, Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and/or Beijing Jiajujiu and their respective subsidiaries may be required to obtain additional licenses. For example, the release, broadcasting and transmission of graphics, video and audio programs or weblinks to such programs, other websites or data on the websites may be deemed as providing internet publication services as well as transmission of video and audio programs on the internet, which could require internet publication licenses and licenses for online transmission of audio-visual programs. During operation of our e-commerce business, we post information, including graphics, weblinks to videos, live-broadcasting, other websites or data on websites operated by us. Our consolidated variable interest entities and their subsidiaries do not have internet publication licenses and licenses for online transmission of audio-visual programs, and are not applying for these licenses. For those video/audio programs and certain other forms of content that we believe are subject to the requirements of these licenses, such programs and content are hosted by SINA through our contractual arrangement with SINA. In the case that SINA does not possess the necessary licenses and permits, our video/audio programs and other content hosted by SINA are subject to the risk of being suspended by government authorities. Moreover, we cannot assure you that government would not require us to obtain these licenses separately for operation of our own websites and those websites licensed to us even if the underlying hosting of the relevant content may be provided by a qualified third party. If we are required to apply for such licenses, we can provide no assurance that we will procure and maintain such additional licenses.

Under applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations, the failure to obtain and/or maintain the licenses and permits required to conduct our business may subject our affected consolidated variable interest entities to various penalties, including confiscation of revenues, imposition of fines and/or restrictions on their business operations, or the discontinuation of their operations. Any such disruption in the business operations of our consolidated variable interest entities could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The newly adopted E-Commerce Law may have an adverse impact on our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

In August 2018, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the E-Commerce Law, which became effective on January 1, 2019. The E-Commerce Law generally provides that e-commerce operators must obtain administrative licenses if business activities conducted by the e-commerce operators are subject to administrative licensing requirements under applicable laws and regulations. In addition, the E-Commerce Law imposes a number of new obligations on e-commerce platform operators, including the obligations: (i) to verify and register platform merchants, (ii) to ensure platform cybersecurity, including, but not limited to, data privacy, (iii) to ensure fair dealing and the legitimate rights and interests of consumers on the platform, (iv) to publicize transaction information preservation and transaction rules, and (v) to protect intellectual properties. See "Regulation—Regulations Relating to E-Commerce" for further details. The new regulatory requirements may have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations. As no detailed interpretation and implementation rules have been promulgated, it remains uncertain how the newly adopted E-Commerce Law will be interpreted and implemented. We cannot assure you that our current business operations satisfy the obligations provided under the E-Commerce Law in all respects. If the PRC governmental authorities determine that we are not in compliance with all the requirements proposed under the E-Commerce Law, we may be subject to fines and/or other sanctions.

We are exposed to potential liability for information on our websites and for products and services sold over the internet and we may incur significant costs and damage to our reputation as a result of defending against such potential liability and could be subject to penalties or other severe consequences from PRC regulatory authorities as a result of such information.

We provide third-party content on our websites such as real estate listings, contractor information listings, links to third-party websites, advertisements and content provided by customers and users of our community-oriented services. In addition, our website, *jiaju.com*, is a platform for third-party home furnishing distributors to offer their products and services to consumers. We could be exposed to liability with respect to such third-party information or the goods and services sold through our website. Among other things, we may face assertions that, by directly or indirectly providing such third-party content or links to other websites, we should be liable for defamation, negligence, copyright or trademark infringement, or other actions by parties providing such content or operating those websites. We may also face assertions that content on our websites, including statistics or other data we compile internally, or information contained in websites linked to our websites contains false information, errors or omissions, and users and our customers could seek damages for losses incurred as a result of their reliance upon or otherwise relating to incorrect information. We may also be subject to fines and other sanctions by the government for such incorrect information. Moreover, our relevant consolidated variable interest entities, as internet advertising service providers, are obligated under PRC laws and regulations to monitor the advertising content shown on our websites for compliance with applicable law. Violation of applicable law may result in penalties, including fines, confiscation of advertising fees, orders to cease dissemination of the offending advertisements and orders to publish advertisements correcting the misleading information. In case of serious violations, the PRC authorities may revoke the offending entities' advertising licenses and/or business licenses. In addition, our websites could be used as a platform for fraudulent transactions. The measures we take to guard against liability for third-party content or information may not be adequate to exonerate us from relevant civil and other liabilities. Any such claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming to defend and result in litigation and significant diversion of management's attention and resources. Even if these claims do not result in liability to us, we could incur significant costs in investigating and defending against these claims and suffer damage to our reputation. Our general liability insurance may not cover all potential claims to which we are exposed to and may not be adequate to indemnify us for all liability that may be imposed.

Failure to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting could cause us to inaccurately report our financial result or fail to prevent fraud and have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and the trading price of our ADSs.

We are subject to the reporting obligations under U.S. securities laws. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related rules require public companies to include a report of management on their internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports. This report must contain an assessment by management of the effectiveness of a public company's internal control over financial reporting. We sometimes hire a professional consultant to assist us in such efforts. Our efforts to implement standardized internal control procedures and develop the internal tests necessary to verify the proper application of the internal control procedures and their effectiveness are a key area of focus for our board of directors, our audit committee and senior management.

We are an "emerging growth company", as defined in the JOBS Act, and we may take advantage of certain exemptions from 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 until the fifth anniversary from the date of our initial listing.

Our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2018. See "Item 15. Controls and Procedures". However, if we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, our management and our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting at a reasonable assurance level. Moreover, effective internal controls over financial reporting are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important to help prevent fraud. As a result, our failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting could in turn result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements and negatively impact the trading price of our ADSs. Furthermore, we have incurred and anticipate that we will continue to incur considerable costs, management time and other resources in an effort to continue to comply with Section 404 and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Increases in labor costs in China may adversely affect our business and our profitability.

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

In addition, we have been subject to regulatory requirements in terms of entering into labor contracts with our employees and paying various statutory employee benefits, including pensions, housing fund, medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, unemployment insurance and childbearing insurance to designated government agencies for the benefit of our employees. Pursuant to the PRC Labor Contract Law and its implementation rules, employers are subject to requirements in terms of signing labor contracts, minimum wages, paying remuneration, determining the term of employees' probation and unilaterally terminating labor contracts. In the event that we decide to terminate some of our employees or otherwise change our employment or labor practices, the PRC Labor Contract Law and its implementation rules may limit our ability to effect those changes in a desirable or cost-effective manner, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. Besides, pursuant to the PRC Labor Contract Law, dispatched employees are intended to be a supplementary form of employment and the fundamental form should be direct employment by enterprises and organizations that require employees. Further, it is expressly stated in the Interim Provisions on Labor Dispatch that the number of seconded employees an employer uses may not exceed 10% of its total labor force and the employer has a two-year transition period to comply with such requirement. Some of our PRC subsidiaries, consolidated variable interest entities and their subsidiaries use seconded employees for their principal business activities. The transition period ended on February 29, 2016, and those PRC subsidiaries, consolidated variable interest entities and their subsidiaries have completed reducing the percentage of seconded employees to less than 10% as required. If the relevant PRC companies are deemed to have violated the limitation on the use of seconded employees under the relevant labor laws and regulations, we may be subject to fines and incur other costs to make required changes to our current employment practices.

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

The successful operation of our business depends upon the performance and reliability of the internet infrastructure and telecommunications networks in China.

Our business depends on the performance and reliability of the internet infrastructure in China. Substantially all access to the internet is maintained through state-controlled telecommunication operators under the administrative control and regulatory supervision of the MIIT. In addition, the national networks in China are connected to the internet through international gateways controlled by the PRC government. These international gateways are generally the only websites through which a domestic user can connect to the internet. We cannot assure you that a more sophisticated internet infrastructure will be developed in China. We may not have access to alternative networks in the event of disruptions, failures or other problems with China's internet infrastructure. In addition, the internet infrastructure in China may not support the demands associated with continued growth in internet usage.

We also rely on China Unicom and China Telecom to provide us with data communications capacity primarily through local telecommunications lines and internet data centers to host our servers. We do not have access to alternative services in the event of disruptions, failures or other problems with the fixed telecommunications networks of China Unicom or China Telecom, or if China Unicom or China Telecom otherwise fails to provide such services. Any unscheduled service interruption could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation and result in a decrease in our revenues. Furthermore, we have no control over the costs of the services provided by China Unicom and China Telecom. If the prices that we pay for telecommunications and internet services rise significantly, our gross margins could be significantly reduced. In addition, if internet access fees or other charges to internet users increase, our user traffic may decrease, which in turn may cause our revenues to decline.

We are subject to changing law and regulations regarding regulatory matters, corporate governance and public disclosure that have increased both our costs and the risk of non-compliance.

We are subject to rules and regulations by various governing bodies, including, for example, the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is charged with the protection of investors and the oversight of companies whose securities are publicly traded, and the various regulatory authorities in China and the Cayman Islands, and to new and evolving regulatory measures under applicable law. Our efforts to comply with new and changing laws and regulations have resulted in and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

Moreover, because these laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance becomes available. This evolution may result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and additional costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to our disclosure and governance practices. If we fail to address and comply with these regulations and any subsequent changes, we may be subject to penalty and our business may be harmed.

Any natural or other disasters, including outbreaks of health epidemics, and other extraordinary events could severely disrupt our business operations.

Our operations are vulnerable to interruption and damage from natural and other types of disasters, including earthquakes, fire, floods, environmental accidents, power loss, communication failures and similar events. If any natural disaster or other extraordinary events were to occur in the area where we operate, our ability to operate our business could be seriously impaired. Our business could also be materially and adversely affected by the outbreak of health epidemics, including H7N9 bird flu, H1N1 swine influenza, avian influenza, severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, Ebola or another epidemic. Any such occurrence in China could severely disrupt our business operations and adversely affect our results of operations.

Potential strategic investments, acquisitions or new business initiatives may disrupt our ability to manage our business effectively.

Strategic investments, acquisitions or new business initiatives and any subsequent integration of new companies or businesses will require significant attention from our management, in particular to ensure that such changes do not disrupt any existing collaborations, or affect our users' opinion and perception of our services and customer support. In addition, in the case of acquisitions or new business initiatives our management will need to ensure that the acquired or new business is effectively integrated into our existing operations. The diversion of our management's attention and any difficulties encountered in integration could have a material adverse effect on our ability to manage our business. In addition, strategic investments, acquisitions or new business initiatives could expose us to potential risks, including:

- risks associated with the assimilation of new operations, services, technologies and personnel;
- unforeseen or hidden liabilities;
- the diversion of resources from our existing businesses and technologies;
- the inability to generate sufficient revenues to offset the costs and expenses of the transaction; and
- potential loss of, or harm to, relationships with employees, customers and users as a result of the integration of new businesses or investment.

Certain of our leased office premises contain defects in the leasehold interests and if we are forced to relocate operations affected by such defects, our operations may be adversely affected.

As of December 31, 2018, we had leased 82 office premises in 51 cities in China, in addition to a branch office in Hong Kong and our principal executive offices in Beijing, China. A number of these leased properties contain defects in the leasehold interests. Such defects include the lack of proper title or right to lease with respect to 30 leased premises, the landlords' failure to duly register the leases with the relevant PRC government authority with respect to 78 leased premises and the failure to renew lease agreements before the expiration date with respect to 8 leased premises.

Under PRC regulations, in situations where a tenant lacks evidence of the landlord's title or right to lease, the relevant lease agreement may not be valid or enforceable and may also be subject to challenge by third parties. In addition, under PRC laws and regulations, while the failure to register the lease agreement does not affect its effectiveness between the tenant and the landlord, such lease agreement may be subject to challenge by and unenforceable against a third party who leases the same property from the landlord and the lease agreement entered into by such third party has been duly registered with the competent PRC government authority. This risk may be mitigated if we continue to occupy the leased premises under our lease. Furthermore, the landlord and the tenant may be subject to administrative fines for such failure to register the lease.

We have taken steps to cause our landlords to procure valid evidence as to the title or right to lease, to complete the lease registration procedures, as well as to renew lease agreements. However, we cannot assure you that such defects will be cured in a timely manner or at all. Our operations may be interrupted and additional relocation costs may be incurred if we are required to relocate operations affected by such defects.

We have limited business insurance coverage.

The insurance industry in China is still at an early stage of development and PRC insurance companies offer only limited business insurance products. As a result, we do not have any business disruption insurance or litigation insurance coverage for our operations in China. Any business disruption, litigation or natural disaster may cause us to incur substantial costs and result in the diversion of our resources, as well as significantly disrupt our operations, and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Relationships with E-House and SINA

We rely on E-House for a broad range of support and there can be no assurance that E-House will continue to provide the same level of support.

On August 12, 2016, E-House Merger Sub Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of E-House Holdings Ltd., or Parent) merged with and into E-House, with E-House continuing as the surviving company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent. Parent is a Cayman Islands company jointly established by Mr. Xin Zhou, SINA and certain other persons, and controlled by Mr. Zhou. On December 30, 2016, Parent repurchased all the ordinary shares held by SINA in Parent, for the aggregate consideration comprised of 40,651,187 ordinary shares of Leju and a cash payment of \$129,038,150. As a result of the foregoing transactions, E-House is no longer our controlling shareholder but has remained a principal shareholder of ours, and SINA has become a principal shareholder of ours.

E-House has provided us with accounting, administrative, marketing, internal control and legal support, and has also provided us with the services of a number of its executives and employees. To the extent E-House does not continue to provide us with these support services on satisfactory terms or at all, we will need to provide such services on our own. We may encounter operational, administrative and strategic difficulties as we adjust to providing these support services on our own, which may cause us to react slower than our competitors to industry changes, may divert our management's attention from running our business or may otherwise harm our operations.

Our historical financial information included in this annual report may not be representative of our financial condition and results of operations as a stand-alone public company.

Our consolidated financial statements for periods prior to our initial public offering in April 2014 have been prepared on a carve-out basis. We made numerous estimates, assumptions and allocations in our financial information because E-House did not account for us, and we did not operate, as a separate, stand-alone company for any period prior to the completion of our initial public offering.

Prior to the establishment of our holding company in November 2013, the operations of the online real estate business of E-House were carried out by various companies owned or controlled by E-House. For periods both before and after November 2013, our consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows that were directly attributable to our real estate online services whether held or incurred by E-House or by us. In cases involving assets and liabilities not specifically identifiable to any particular operation of E-House, only those assets and liabilities transferred to us are included in our consolidated balance sheets. Our financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report include our direct expenses as well as allocations for various selling, general and administrative expenses of E-House that are not directly related to online services. These expenses consist primarily of share-based compensation expenses and shared marketing and management expenses including accounting, administrative, marketing, internal control and legal support. These allocations were made using a proportional cost allocation method and were based on revenues and headcount as well as estimates of actual time spent on the provision of services attributable to our Company. Although our management believes that the assumptions underlying our financial statements and the above allocations are reasonable, our financial statements may not necessarily reflect our results of operations, financial position and cash flows as if we had operated as a stand-alone public company during the periods presented. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—A. History and Development of the Company—Our Relationship with E-House" for our arrangements with E-House and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for our historical cost allocation. Since our initial public offering, we no longer undertake allocation of any selling, general and administrative expenses of E-House, because E-House, pursuant to the offshore and onshore transitional services agreements entered into in March 2014 in connection with our initial public offering, has been charging us service fees for providing corporate support in accounting, administration, marketing, internal control, legal and customer service. Our financial information included in this annual report may not reflect our results of operations, financial position and cash flows as a stand-alone public company, and you should not view our historical results as indicators of our future performance.

Although we have entered into a series of agreements with E-House relating to our ongoing business partnership and service arrangements with E-House, we cannot assure you we will continue to receive the same level of support from E-House, especially after E-House ceased to be our controlling shareholder. Any of the foregoing could materially and adversely affect our business.

Our agreements with E-House may be less favorable to us than similar agreements negotiated between unaffiliated third parties. In particular, our non-competition agreement with E-House limits the scope of business that we are allowed to conduct.

We have entered into a series of agreements with E-House prior to our initial public offering in April 2014 and the terms of such agreements may be less favorable to us than would be the case if they were negotiated with unaffiliated third parties. In particular, under the non-competition agreement we have entered into with E-House, we have agreed during a specified non-competition period not to compete with E-House in any business conducted by E-House, other than the provision of real estate e-commerce, online advertising and listing services we have been engaged in. Such contractual limitations restrict our ability to diversify our revenue sources. In addition, pursuant to our master transaction agreement with E-House, we have agreed to indemnify E-House for, among other things, liabilities arising from litigation and other contingencies related to our business and assumed these liabilities as part of our carve-out from E-House. The allocation of assets and liabilities between E-House and us may not reflect the allocation that would have been reached by two unaffiliated parties. Moreover, so long as E-House continues to be our principal shareholder, we may not be able to bring a legal claim against E-House in the event of contractual breach, notwithstanding our contractual rights under the agreements described above and other inter-company agreements entered into from time to time.

We derive a significant amount of revenue from our operation of SINA websites and there can be no assurance that our relationship with SINA will continue on satisfactory terms.

Through an agreement in 2009 entered into between SINA and E-House, we own SINA's real estate operations. To a large extent, the operations and revenues of our business rely on SINA's cooperation with us. The domain names of some major websites of our business are owned by SINA and licensed to us through agreements which we initially entered into with SINA in 2009 with terms through 2019 and which we amended and restated in 2014 to extend through 2024. A significant number of users of these websites are linked through other SINA websites. Pursuant to an advertising inventory agency agreement with SINA, we are the exclusive agent of SINA for selling advertising to the real estate advertisers through 2024. To a certain extent, we rely on SINA's continued cooperation on an ongoing basis to enjoy our rights pursuant to our agreements with SINA. SINA could at any time reduce its support for our business. In addition, SINA's dual role as our principal shareholder and contractual counterparty could result in conflicts of interest. If for any reason SINA does not fulfill its obligations in accordance with the advertising inventory agency agreement or any of the other agreements or otherwise reduces its support for our online real estate operations, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Any negative development with respect to E-House or SINA may materially and adversely affect our business and brand.

We had been controlled by E-House until December 2016, and E-House is still our principal shareholder. We have benefited significantly from E-House in marketing our services, including providing services to E-House's clients. Our business and brand continue to be closely connected with those of E-House. We derive a significant amount of revenue from our operation of SINA websites, and SINA has become a principal shareholder of ours. The success of the websites we operate on the platform of SINA is also dependent on the brands and images of SINA. If either E-House or SINA loses its market position or suffers any negative publicity, it could have an adverse impact on our business, our marketing efforts, our relationships with strategic partners and customers, our reputation and brand.

We may have conflicts of interest with E-House and, because of E-House's principal ownership interest in our company, may not be able to resolve such conflicts on favorable terms for us.

Conflicts of interest may arise between E-House and us in a number of areas relating to our past and ongoing relationships. Potential conflicts of interest include the following:

- ***Indemnification arrangements with E-House.*** We have agreed to indemnify E-House with respect to lawsuits and other matters relating to our real estate online services business, including operations of that business when it was a business unit of E-House. These indemnification arrangements could result in our having interests that are adverse to those of E-House, for example, different interests with respect to settlement arrangements in a litigation matter. In addition, under these arrangements, we have agreed to reimburse E-House for liabilities incurred (including legal defense costs) in connection with any litigation, while E-House will be the party prosecuting or defending the litigation.

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- *Non-competition arrangements with E-House.* We and E-House have each agreed not to compete in each other's core business. E-House has agreed not to compete with us in the business of providing real estate e-commerce, online advertising and listing services anywhere in the world. We have agreed not to compete with E-House in any other business conducted by E-House, other than the business we are engaged in as described in the prospectus of our initial public offering.
- *Employee recruiting and retention.* Because both we and E-House are engaged in real estate services in China, we may compete with E-house in the hiring of new employees, in particular with respect to real estate information and research. We have a non-solicitation arrangement with E-House that would restrict either E-House or us from hiring any of the other's employees.
- *Our board members or executive officers may have conflicts of interest.* Mr. Xin Zhou, our chairman, is currently also serving as E-House's chairman and chief executive officer. Some of our board members and executive officers are also board members and executive officers of E-House and/or also own shares or options in E-House. E-House may continue to grant incentive share compensation to our board members and executive officers from time to time. These relationships could create, or appear to create, conflicts of interest when these persons are faced with decisions with potentially different implications for E-House and us.
- *Sale of shares in our company.* E-House may decide to further sell or otherwise dispose of all or a portion of our shares that it holds to a third party, including to one of our competitors, thereby giving that third party substantial influence over our business and our affairs. Such a sale could be contrary to the interests of certain of our shareholders, including our employees or our public shareholders.
- *Allocation of business opportunities.* Business opportunities may arise that both we and E-House find attractive, and which would complement our respective businesses. E-House may decide to take the opportunities itself, which would prevent us from taking advantage of the opportunity.
- *Developing business relationships with E-House's competitors.* So long as E-House remains our principal shareholder, we may be limited in our ability to do business with its competitors, such as other real estate services companies in China or other companies with which E-House does not want to conduct business. This may limit our ability to market our services for the best interest of our company and our other shareholders.

Although E-House is no longer our controlling shareholder, it remains a principal shareholder and continues to have significant influence on us. E-House may from time to time make strategic decisions that it believes are in the best interests of its business and its shareholders. These decisions may be different from the decisions that we would have made on our own. E-House's decisions with respect to us or our business may be resolved in ways that favor E-House and therefore E-House's own shareholders, which may not coincide with the interests of our other shareholders. We may not be able to resolve any potential conflicts, and even if we do so, the resolution may be less favorable to us than if we were dealing with an unaffiliated shareholder. Even if both parties seek to transact business on terms intended to approximate those that could have been achieved among unaffiliated parties, this may not succeed in practice.

Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure

If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our advertising services business and real estate online business in China do not comply with PRC governmental restrictions on foreign investment in the advertising industry or the internet information service industry, we could be subject to severe penalties.

Leju Holdings Limited is a Cayman Islands exempted company and a foreign person under PRC law. Due to PRC government restrictions on foreign investment in the internet industry and the uncertainty over administrative practice in advertising industries, we conduct part of our business through contractual arrangements with our affiliated PRC entities. Our e-commerce business with respect to new residential properties is operated through our contractual arrangements with Shanghai Yi Xin and its shareholders. Our e-commerce business with respect to home furnishing is operated through our contractual arrangements with Beijing Jiajujiu and its shareholders. Our online advertising business for new residential properties websites and our secondary listings business are operated through our contractual arrangements with Beijing Leju and its shareholders. Beijing Leju and its subsidiaries, Shanghai Yi Xin, and Beijing Jiajujiu and its subsidiaries and branches hold the licenses and approvals that are essential for our business operations.

We have entered into, through our PRC subsidiaries, Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng, a series of contractual arrangements with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin, Beijing Jiajujiu and their respective shareholders. These contractual arrangements enable us to (i) direct the activities that most significantly affect the economic performance of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin, Beijing Jiajujiu and their subsidiaries and branches; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits from the three consolidated variable interest entities and their subsidiaries in consideration for the services provided by our PRC subsidiaries; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in the consolidated variable interest entities, when and to the extent permitted by PRC law, or request any existing shareholder of the consolidated variable interest entities to transfer all or part of the equity interest in the consolidated variable interest entities to another PRC person or entity designated by us at any time in our discretion. These agreements make us their “primary beneficiary” for accounting purposes under U.S. GAAP. For descriptions of these contractual arrangements, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure”.

If the PRC government finds that these contractual arrangements do not comply with its restrictions on foreign investment in the internet business or advertising industry, or if the PRC government otherwise finds that we, Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin or Beijing Jiajujiu, or any of their subsidiaries and branches is in violation of PRC laws or regulations or lack the necessary permits or licenses to operate our business, the relevant PRC regulatory authorities, including the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, which regulates advertising companies, and the MIIT, which regulates internet information service companies, would have broad discretion in dealing with such violations, including:

- revoking our business and operating licenses;
- discontinuing or restricting our operations;
- imposing fines or confiscating any of our income that they deem to have been obtained through illegal operations;
- imposing conditions or requirements with which we or our PRC subsidiaries and affiliates may not be able to comply;
- requiring us or our PRC subsidiaries and affiliates to restructure the relevant ownership structure or operations; or
- taking other regulatory or enforcement actions that could be harmful to our business.

The imposition of any of these penalties could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If any of these penalties results in our inability to direct the activities of any of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin or Beijing Jiajujiu that most significantly impact its economic performance, and/or our failure to receive the economic benefits from any of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin or Beijing Jiajujiu, we may not be able to consolidate the entity in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

We rely on contractual arrangements with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu and their respective shareholders for a portion of our operations, which may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing operational control.

We rely on contractual arrangements with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu and their respective shareholders to operate our online real estate business. For descriptions of these contractual arrangements, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure”. These contractual arrangements may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing us with control over Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin or Beijing Jiajujiu. These contractual arrangements are governed by PRC law and provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration in China. Accordingly, these contracts would be interpreted in accordance with PRC law and any disputes would be resolved in accordance with PRC legal procedures. If any of the other parties fails to perform their obligations under these contractual arrangements, we may have to incur substantial costs and resources to enforce such arrangements, and we would have to rely on legal remedies under PRC law, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief and claiming damages, which we cannot assure you will be effective. Furthermore, the legal environment in China 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, which may make it difficult to exert effective control over Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu, and our ability to conduct our business may be negatively affected.

In 2016, 2017 and 2018, Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin, Beijing Jiajujiu and their respective subsidiaries and branches contributed in aggregate 96.7%, 98.7% and 99.5% of our total net revenues, respectively. In the event we are unable to enforce the contractual arrangements, we may not be able to have the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the economic performance of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin, Beijing Jiajujiu and their respective subsidiaries and branches, and our ability to conduct our business may be negatively affected, and we may not be able to consolidate the financial results of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin, Beijing Jiajujiu and their respective subsidiaries and branches into our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The shareholders of our consolidated variable interest entities may have potential conflicts of interest with us, and if any such conflicts of interest are not resolved in our favor, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

We have designated individuals who are PRC nationals to be the shareholders of our consolidated variable interest entities in China. These individuals may have conflicts of interest with us. We cannot assure you that when conflicts of interest arise, they will act in the best interests of our company or that conflicts of interests will be resolved in our favor. In addition, they may breach or cause our variable interest entities and their subsidiaries to breach or refuse to renew the existing contractual arrangements that allow us to effectively control our consolidated variable interest entities and their subsidiaries and receive economic benefits from them. Currently, we do not have arrangements to address potential conflicts of interest between the shareholders of our consolidated variable interest entities and our company. We rely on them to abide by the laws of the Cayman Islands and China, which provide that directors and/or officers owe a fiduciary duty to our company, which requires them to act in good faith and in the best interests of our company and not to use their positions for personal gain. If we cannot resolve any potential conflicts of interest or disputes between us and the individual shareholders of our consolidated variable interest entities which may arise, we would have to rely on legal proceedings to enforce our rights, which could be costly and unsuccessful.

Our ability to enforce the equity pledge agreements between us and the shareholders of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin or Beijing Jiajujiu may be subject to limitations based on PRC laws and regulations.

Pursuant to the equity pledge agreements relating to our consolidated variable interest entities, Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu, the shareholders of the consolidated variable interest entities pledge their equity interest in the consolidated variable interest entities to our subsidiaries to secure their and the relevant consolidated variable interest entities’ performance of the obligations under the relevant contractual arrangements. The equity pledges under these equity pledge agreements have been registered with the relevant local branch of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. According to the PRC Property Law and PRC Guarantee Law, the pledgee and the pledgor are prohibited from making an agreement prior to the expiration of the debt performance period to transfer the ownership of the pledged equity to the pledgee when the obligor fails to pay the debt due. However, under the PRC Property Law, when an obligor fails to pay its debt when due, the pledgee may choose to either conclude an agreement with the pledgor to obtain the pledged equity or seek payments from the proceeds of the auction or sell-off of the pledged equity. If any of the consolidated variable interest entities or its shareholders fails to perform its obligations secured by the pledges under the equity pledge agreements, one remedy in the event of default under the agreements is to require the pledgor to sell the equity interests in the relevant consolidated variable interest entity in an auction or private sale and remit the proceeds to our subsidiaries in China, net of related taxes and expenses. Such an auction or private sale may not result in our receipt of the full value of the equity interests in the relevant consolidated variable interest entity. We consider it very unlikely that the public auction process would be undertaken since, in an event of default, our preferred approach would be to ask our PRC subsidiary that is a party to the exclusive call option agreement with the consolidated variable interest entity’s shareholder, to designate another PRC person or entity to acquire the equity interest in the consolidated variable interest entity and replace the existing shareholder pursuant to the exclusive call option agreement.

In addition, in the registration forms of the local branch of State Administration for Industry and Commerce for the pledges over the equity interests under the equity pledge agreements, the amount of registered equity interests pledged to our PRC subsidiaries was stated as the pledgor's portion of the registered capital of the consolidated variable interest entity. The equity pledge agreements with the shareholders of the consolidated variable interest entities provide that the pledged equity interest constitutes continuing security for any and all of the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities under the relevant contractual arrangements, and therefore the scope of pledge should not be limited by the amount of the registered capital of the consolidated variable interest entities. However, there is no guarantee that a PRC court will not take the position that the amount listed on the equity pledge registration forms represents the full amount of the collateral that has been registered and perfected. If this is the case, the obligations that are supposed to be secured in the equity pledge agreements in excess of the amount listed on the equity pledge registration forms could be determined by the PRC court to be unsecured debt, which takes last priority among creditors and often does not have to be paid back at all. We do not have agreements that pledge the assets of the consolidated variable interest entities and their subsidiaries for the benefit of us or our PRC subsidiaries, although the consolidated variable interest entities grant our PRC subsidiaries options to purchase the assets of the consolidated variable interest entities and their equity interests in their subsidiaries under the exclusive call option agreement.

Contractual arrangements we have entered into with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities and a finding that we, Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin or Beijing Jiajujiu owe additional taxes could reduce our net income and the value of your investment.

Under PRC laws and regulations, arrangements and transactions among related parties may be audited or challenged by the PRC tax authorities. We could face material and adverse consequences if the PRC tax authorities determine that the contractual arrangements we have entered into with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin or Beijing Jiajujiu do not represent an arm's-length price and adjust the taxable income of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin, Beijing Jiajujiu or their subsidiaries and branches in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. A transfer pricing adjustment could, among other things, result in a reduction of expense deductions recorded by Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin, Beijing Jiajujiu or their subsidiaries and branches, which could in turn increase their PRC tax liabilities. In addition, the PRC tax authorities may impose late payment fees and other penalties on our consolidated variable interest entities for underpayment of taxes. Our consolidated net income may be materially and adversely affected if our consolidated variable interest entities' tax liabilities increase or if they are found to be subject to late payment fees or other penalties.

Risks Related to Doing Business in China

Changes in PRC government policies could have a material and adverse effect on overall economic growth in China, which could adversely affect our business.

We conduct substantially all of our business in China. As the real estate industry is highly sensitive to business spending, credit conditions and personal discretionary spending levels, it tends to decline during general economic downturns. Accordingly, our results of operations, financial condition and prospects are subject, to a significant degree, to economic developments in China. While China's economy has experienced significant growth in the past three decades, growth has been uneven across different periods, regions and among various economic sectors of China. The PRC government may implement measures that are intended to benefit the overall economy even if they would be expected to have a negative effect on the real estate industry. The real estate industry is also sensitive to credit policies. In recent years, the PRC government adjusted the People's Bank of China's statutory deposit reserve ratio and benchmark interest rates several times in response to various economic situations. Any future monetary tightening may reduce the overall liquidity in the economy and reduce the amount of credit available for real estate purchase. Higher interest rates may increase borrowing costs for purchasers who rely on mortgage loans to finance their real estate purchase. These could negatively affect overall demand for real estate and adversely affect our operating and financial results. We cannot assure you that China will continue to have rapid or stable economic growth in the future or that changes in credit or other government policies that are intended to create stable economic growth will not adversely impact the real estate industry.

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

We conduct our business primarily through our subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities in China. Our operations in China are governed by PRC laws and regulations. Our subsidiaries are generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investments in China and, in particular, laws applicable to foreign-invested enterprises. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value. PRC legislation and regulations have gradually 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, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties. In addition, any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

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

The “variable interest entity” structure has been adopted by many PRC-based companies, including us, to obtain necessary licenses and permits in the industries that are currently subject to foreign investment restrictions in China. See “—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure” and “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure.” On March 15, 2019, the PRC National People’s Congress approved the Foreign Investment Law, which will come into effect on January 1, 2020 and replace the trio of existing laws regulating foreign investment in China, namely, the Sino-foreign Equity Joint Venture Enterprise Law, the Sino-foreign Cooperative Joint Venture Enterprise Law and the Wholly Foreign-invested Enterprise Law, together with their implementation rules and ancillary regulations. The Foreign Investment Law embodies an expected PRC regulatory trend to rationalize its foreign investment regulatory regime in line with prevailing international practice and the legislative efforts to unify the corporate legal requirements for both foreign and domestic investments. However, since it is relatively new, uncertainties still exist in relation to its interpretation and implementation. For instance, under the Foreign Investment Law, “foreign investment” refers to the investment activities directly or indirectly conducted by foreign individuals, enterprises or other entities in China. Though it does not explicitly classify contractual arrangements as a form of foreign investment, there is no assurance that foreign investment via contractual arrangement would not be interpreted as a type of indirect foreign investment activities under the definition in the future. In addition, the definition contains a catch-all provision which includes investments made by foreign investors through means stipulated in laws or administrative regulations or other methods prescribed by the State Council. Therefore, it still leaves leeway for future laws, administrative regulations or provisions promulgated by the State Council to provide for contractual arrangements as a form of foreign investment. In any of these cases, it will be uncertain whether our contractual arrangements will be deemed to be in violation of the market access requirements for foreign investment under the PRC laws and regulations. Furthermore, if future laws, administrative regulations or provisions prescribed by the State Council mandate further actions to be taken by companies with respect to existing contractual arrangements, we may face substantial uncertainties as to whether we can complete such actions in a timely manner, or at all. Failure to take timely and appropriate measures to cope with any of these or similar regulatory compliance challenges could materially and adversely affect our current corporate structure, corporate governance and business operations.

Governmental control of currency conversion may affect the value of your investment.

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the Renminbi into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. Restrictions on currency exchanges between the Renminbi and other currencies may limit our ability to utilize our revenues and funds, in particular in relation to capital account transactions such as investments and loans. We receive substantially all of our revenues in Renminbi. Under our current structure, our income will be primarily derived from dividend payments from our PRC subsidiaries. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiaries and our consolidated variable interest entities to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency denominated obligations.

Under current PRC regulations, the Renminbi is convertible for “current account transactions”, which include among other things dividend payments and payments for the import of goods and services, subject to compliance with certain procedural requirements. Although the Renminbi has been fully convertible for current account transactions since 1996, we cannot assure you that the relevant PRC government authorities will not limit or eliminate our ability to purchase and retain foreign currencies for current account transactions in the future.

Conversion of the Renminbi into foreign currencies and of foreign currencies into the Renminbi, for payments relating to “capital account transactions”, which principally include investments and loans, generally requires the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, and other relevant PRC governmental authorities.

In response to the persistent capital outflow from China and the depreciation of Renminbi against U.S. dollar in the fourth quarter of 2016, the People’s Bank of China and SAFE have implemented a series of capital control measures over recent months, including stricter vetting procedures for PRC-based companies’ outbound remittance of foreign currency for overseas acquisitions, dividend payments and shareholder loan repayments. For instance, on January 26, 2017, SAFE issued the a SAFE Circular 3, which stipulates several capital control measures on the outbound remittance of profit from domestic entities to offshore entities, including: (i) under the principle of genuine transaction, banks must check board resolutions regarding profit distribution, original version of tax filing records and audited financial statements; and (ii) domestic entities must hold income to account for previous years’ losses before remitting the profits. The PRC government may continue to strengthen its capital controls, and SAFE may adopt more restrictions and substantial vetting processes for both current account and capital account cross-border transactions. Restrictions on the convertibility of the Renminbi for capital account transactions could affect the ability of our PRC subsidiaries and affiliated PRC operating companies to make investments overseas or to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, including by means of loans or capital contributions from us.

Fluctuation in the value of the Renminbi may have a material and adverse effect on your investment.

The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies is affected by changes in China’s political and economic conditions and by China’s foreign exchange policies, among other things. In July 2005, the PRC government changed its decades-old policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar, and the Renminbi appreciated more than 20% against the U.S. dollar over the following three years. Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation halted and the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. Since June 2010, the Renminbi has fluctuated against the U.S. dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably, including depreciation in 2016. Since October 1, 2016, the RMB has joined the International Monetary Fund (IMF)’s basket of currencies that make up the Special Drawing Right (SDR), along with the U.S. dollar, the Euro, the Japanese yen and the British pound. In the fourth quarter of 2016, the RMB has depreciated significantly in the backdrop of a surging U.S. dollar and persistent capital outflows of China. This depreciation halted in 2017, and the RMB appreciated approximately 7% against the U.S. dollar during this one-year period. With the development of the foreign exchange market and progress towards interest rate liberalization and Renminbi internationalization, the PRC government may in the future announce further changes to the exchange rate system and there is no guarantee that the RMB will not appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against the U.S. dollar in the future. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar in the future.

As our costs and expenses are mostly denominated in Renminbi, the appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would increase our costs in U.S. dollar terms. In addition, as our operating subsidiaries and variable interest entities in China receive revenues in Renminbi, any significant depreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar may have a material and adverse effect on our revenues in U.S. dollar terms and financial condition, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ordinary shares. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into Renminbi for our operations, appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the Renminbi amount we receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert our Renminbi into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our ordinary shares or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Renminbi would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. These and other effects on our financial data resulting from fluctuations in the value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar could have a material and adverse effect on the market price of our ADSs and your investment. See “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Foreign Exchange Risk”.

PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore special purpose 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.

The Notice on Issues Relating to the Administration of Foreign Exchange in Fund-Raising and Round-Trip Investment Activities of Domestic Residents Conducted via Offshore Special Purpose Companies, or SAFE Circular 75, requires PRC residents to register with the relevant local branch of SAFE before establishing or controlling any company outside China, referred to as an offshore special purpose company, for the purpose of raising funds from overseas to acquire or exchange the assets of, or acquiring equity interests in, PRC entities held by such PRC residents and to update such registration in the event of any significant changes with respect to that offshore company. SAFE promulgated the Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Domestic Residents’ Offshore Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 37, in July 2014, which replaced SAFE Circular 75. SAFE Circular 37 requires PRC residents to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore entity, for the purpose of overseas investment and financing, with such PRC residents’ legally owned assets or equity interests in domestic enterprises or offshore assets or interests, referred to in SAFE Circular 37 as a “special purpose vehicle”. The term “control” under SAFE Circular 37 is broadly defined as the operation rights, beneficiary rights or decision-making rights acquired by the PRC residents in the offshore special purpose vehicles or PRC companies by such means as acquisition, trust, proxy, voting rights, repurchase, convertible bonds or other arrangements. SAFE Circular 37 further requires amendment to the registration in the event of any changes with respect to the basic information of the special purpose vehicle, such as changes in a PRC resident individual shareholder, name or operation period; or any significant changes with respect to the special purpose vehicle, such as increase or decrease of capital contributed by PRC individuals, share transfer or exchange, merger, division or other material event. If the shareholders of the offshore holding company who are PRC residents do not complete their registration with the local SAFE branches, the PRC subsidiaries may be prohibited from distributing their profits and proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to the offshore company, and the offshore company may be restricted in its ability to contribute additional capital to its PRC subsidiaries. Moreover, failure to comply with the SAFE registration and amendment requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions.

We have requested our beneficial owners who are PRC residents to make the necessary applications, filings and amendments required by SAFE. However, we cannot provide any assurances that all of our beneficial owners who are PRC residents will continue to make, obtain or amend any applicable registrations or approvals required by these SAFE regulations. The failure or inability of our PRC resident beneficial owners to comply with the registration procedures set forth therein may subject us to fines and legal sanctions, restrict our cross-border investment activities, or limit our ability to contribute additional capital into our PRC subsidiaries, or limit our PRC subsidiaries’ ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to our company or otherwise adversely affect our business. Moreover, failure to comply with the SAFE registration requirements could result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of foreign exchange restrictions. Furthermore, pursuant to our agreements with Tencent, our PRC subsidiaries, Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng are restricted from paying dividends to us until each of our individual beneficial shareholders who are PRC residents and subject to SAFE registration as described above submits its application to SAFE and each of such PRC subsidiaries submits an application with SAFE as required.

As it is uncertain how the SAFE regulations will be interpreted or implemented, we cannot predict how these regulations will affect our business operations or future strategy. For example, we may be subject to a more stringent review and approval process with respect to our foreign exchange activities, including the remittance of dividends and foreign currency-denominated borrowings, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. 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 SAFE regulations. This may restrict our ability to implement our acquisition strategy and could adversely affect our business and prospects.

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

Under the applicable regulations and SAFE rules, PRC citizens who participate in an employee stock ownership plan or a stock option plan in an overseas publicly listed company are required to register with SAFE and complete certain other procedures. In February 2012, SAFE promulgated the Notices on Issues concerning the Foreign Exchange Administration for Stock Incentive Plan of Overseas Publicly-Listed Company, or the Stock Option Rules, which terminated the Application Procedures of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Ownership Plan or Stock Option Plan of Overseas Publicly-Listed Company issued by SAFE in March 2007. Pursuant to the Stock Option Rules, if a PRC resident participates in any stock incentive plan of an overseas publicly-listed company, a qualified PRC domestic agent must, among other things, file on behalf of such participant an application with SAFE to conduct the SAFE registration with respect to such stock incentive plan and obtain approval for an annual allowance with respect to the purchase of foreign exchange in connection with the exercise or sale of stock options or stock such participant holds. Such participating PRC residents' foreign exchange income received from the sale of stock and dividends distributed by the overseas publicly-listed company must be fully remitted into a PRC collective foreign currency account opened and managed by the PRC agent before distribution to such participants. We and our PRC employees who have been granted stock options are subject to this rule, and we have registered our existing employee stock ownership plan and stock option plan with the local SAFE branch in Shanghai. However, if there is any change to our existing employee stock ownership plan or stock option plan, we cannot assure you that we and our PRC optionees will be able to amend such registration in a timely manner, or at all. If we or our PRC optionees fail to comply with these regulations, we or our PRC optionees may be subject to fines and legal sanctions. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Foreign Exchange Registration of Employee Stock Incentive Plans".

PRC regulations relating to acquisitions in China require us to obtain certain approvals from the MOC and the failure to obtain such approvals could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, reputation and the trading price of our ADSs.

The Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules, jointly issued by six PRC regulatory agencies and amended by the MOC in 2009, include provisions that purport to require the MOC's approval for acquisitions by offshore entities established or controlled by domestic companies, enterprises or natural persons of onshore entities that are related to such domestic companies, enterprises or natural persons. However, the interpretation and implementation of the M&A Rules remain unclear with no consensus currently existing regarding the scope and applicability of the MOC approval requirement on foreign acquisitions among related parties.

We have entered into contractual arrangements with each of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu and their respective shareholders, which provide us with substantial ability to control each of these entities. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure".

If the MOC subsequently determines that their approval was required for such contractual arrangements, we may need to apply for a remedial approval. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain such approval or waiver of such approval from the MOC. Inability to obtain such approval or waiver from the MOC may have a material and adverse effect on our business. Further, we may be subject to certain administrative punishments or other sanctions from the MOC. The MOC or other regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations in China, limit our operating privileges in China, delay or restrict the repatriation of U.S. dollars into China, or take other actions that could have further material and adverse effects on our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our ADSs.

The M&A Rules and certain other PRC regulations establish complex procedures for some acquisitions of PRC companies by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.

The M&A Rules and recently adopted regulations and rules concerning mergers and acquisitions established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time consuming and complex. For example, the M&A Rules require that the MOC be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise, if (i) any important industry is concerned, (ii) such transaction involves factors that have or may have impact on the national economic security; or (iii) such transaction will lead to a change in control of a domestic enterprise which holds a famous trademark or PRC time-honored brand. Mergers, acquisitions or contractual arrangements that allow one market player to take control of or to exert decisive impact on another market player must also be notified in advance to the MOC when the threshold under the Provisions on Thresholds for Prior Notification of Concentrations of Undertakings issued by the State Council in August 2008 is triggered. In addition, the Implementing Rules Concerning Security Review on the Mergers and Acquisitions by Foreign Investors of Domestic Enterprises, issued by the MOC in August 2011, specify that mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors involved in “an industry related to national security” are subject to strict review by the MOC, and prohibit any activities attempting to bypass such security review, including by structuring the transaction through a proxy or contractual control arrangement. In the future, we may grow our business by acquiring complementary businesses. Complying with the requirements of the above-mentioned regulations and other relevant rules to complete such transactions could be time consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval from the MOC or its local counterparts may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions. We believe that our business is not in an industry related to national security but we cannot preclude the possibility that the MOC or other government agencies may publish explanations contrary to our understanding or broaden the scope of such security reviews in the future, in which case our future acquisitions in China, including those by way of entering into contractual control arrangements with target entities, may be closely scrutinized or prohibited. Our ability to expand our business or maintain or expand our market share through future acquisitions would as such be materially and adversely affected.

Our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities are subject to restrictions on paying dividends or making other payments to us, which may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirements.

We are a holding company registered in the Cayman Islands. We rely on dividends from our PRC subsidiaries as well as service and other fees paid to our PRC subsidiaries by our consolidated variable interest entities for our cash and financing requirements, such as the funds necessary to pay dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders, including holders of our ADSs, and service any debt we may incur.

Our consolidated variable interest entities are directly held by certain PRC individuals designated by us and thus are not able to make dividend payments to our PRC subsidiaries and holding companies outside China. We have the right to charge our consolidated variable interest entities service fees through our relevant PRC subsidiaries pursuant to the exclusive technical support agreements entered into with our consolidated variable interest entities, which together with the other agreements with our consolidated variable interest entities and their respective shareholders, enable us to enjoy substantially all of the economic benefits of our consolidated variable interest entities. These contractual arrangements we have entered into with our consolidated variable interest entities may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—Contractual arrangements we have entered into with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu may be subject to scrutiny by the PRC tax authorities and a finding that we, Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin or Beijing Jiajujiu owe additional taxes could reduce our net income and the value of your investment”. Our consolidated variable interest entities have paid and will continue to pay the service fees to our relevant PRC subsidiaries pursuant to the exclusive technical support agreements between them.

Current PRC regulations permit our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, each of our PRC subsidiaries is required to set aside a certain amount of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund certain statutory reserves. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. In addition, the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the EIT Law, and its implementation rules provide that withholding tax rate of 10% will be applicable to dividends payable by PRC companies to non-PRC-resident enterprises unless otherwise exempted or reduced according to treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and governments of other countries or regions where the non-PRC-resident enterprises are incorporated. We have not received any dividend payments or other distributions from our PRC subsidiaries, and as we currently intend to retain all of the available funds and any future earnings of our PRC subsidiaries to fund the development and growth of our business, we do not expect to receive any dividend payments or other distributions from our PRC subsidiaries in the foreseeable future.

Furthermore, if our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict the ability of our consolidated variable interest entities to pay service fees to our PRC subsidiaries or the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us, which may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirements. Our contractual arrangements with our consolidated variable interest entities enable us to prevent them from entering into debt arrangements that may be detrimental to us because these contractual arrangements provide us with the ability to direct the activities that most significantly affect the economic performance of our consolidated variable interest entities. In addition, the exclusive call option agreements among our PRC subsidiaries, consolidated variable interest entities and their respective shareholders specifically provide that the applicable consolidated variable interest entity shall not, and its shareholders shall ensure that the consolidated variable interest entity does not, incur any loan or offer any guarantee without the prior written consent of our applicable PRC subsidiary. However, any limitation on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries or consolidated variable interest entities to pay dividends or make other payments 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 and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from making loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC operating subsidiaries.

As an offshore holding company of our PRC operating subsidiaries, we may make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities, or may make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries, subject to satisfaction of applicable governmental registration and approval requirements.

Any loans we extend to our PRC subsidiaries, which are treated as foreign-invested enterprises under PRC law, cannot exceed the statutory limit and must be registered with the local counterpart of SAFE. The statutory limit for the total amount of foreign debt of a foreign-invested company was the difference between the amount of total investment and the amount of registered capital of such foreign-invested company as approved by the MOC or its local counterpart. According to a notice issued by the People's Bank of China regarding foreign debt on January 11, 2017, the total amount of foreign debt of our PRC subsidiaries or consolidated variable interest entities or other PRC domestic entities shall not exceed two times of their respective net assets. Pursuant to the above notice and other PRC law regarding foreign debt, within a one-year grace period starting from January 11, 2017, the statutory limit for the total amount of foreign debt of a foreign-invested company, which is subject to its own choice, is either the difference between the amount of total investment and the amount of registered capital as approved by the MOC or its local counterpart, or two times of their respective net assets. It is very likely that our PRC subsidiaries will elect to apply two times of their respective net assets as the limit for foreign debt if any of them needs to borrow any foreign debt during the grace period. We may extend loans to the relevant PRC subsidiary in an amount that does not exceed the difference between the amount of its total investment and the amount of its registered capital or two times of its net assets referenced above. With respect to our consolidated variable interest entities or other domestic PRC entities, the limit for the total amount of foreign amount is two times of their respective net assets pursuant to the above notice. According to Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission on Promoting the Administrative Reform of the Recordation and Registration System for Enterprises' Issuance of Foreign Debts issued by the National Development and Reform Commission in September 2015, any loans we extend to our consolidated variable interest entities or other PRC operating companies that are domestic PRC entities for more than one year must be filed with the National Development and Reform Commission or its local counterpart and must also be registered with SAFE or its local branches.

We may also decide to finance our PRC subsidiaries by means of capital contributions. According to the Interim Measures for the Recordation Administration of the Formation and Modification of Foreign-Funded Enterprises issued by the MOC on October 8, 2016, these capital contributions shall be filed with the MOC or its local counterpart. SAFE has also issued a few circulars with respect to the conversion by a foreign-invested enterprise of foreign currency registered capital into Renminbi and the flow and use of such Renminbi fund. Capital contributions are currently required to be filed in the Foreign Investment Comprehensive Management Information System. In March 2015, SAFE issued the Circular on the Reforming of the Management Method of the Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, effective June 2015, or SAFE Circular 19. Under SAFE Circular 19, a foreign-invested enterprise may choose to convert its registered capital from foreign currency to Renminbi on a self-discretionary basis, and the Renminbi capital converted can be used for equity investments within China, which will be regarded as the reinvestment of foreign-invested enterprise.

SAFE also promulgated a circular in November 2011, which prohibits a foreign-invested enterprise from using Renminbi funds converted from its foreign currency registered capital to provide entrustment loans or repay loans borrowed from non-financial enterprises. Violation of these circulars could result in severe monetary or other penalties. These circulars may limit our ability to transfer funds to our consolidated variable interest entities and the subsidiaries of our PRC subsidiaries, and we may not be able to convert funds into Renminbi to invest in or acquire any other PRC companies, or establish other consolidated variable interest entities in China. Despite the restrictions under these SAFE circulars, our PRC subsidiaries may use their income in Renminbi generated from their operations to finance the relevant consolidated variable interest entities through entrustment loans to the consolidated variable interest entities or loans to such variable interest entities' shareholders for the purpose of making capital contributions to such variable interest entities. In addition, our PRC subsidiaries can use Renminbi funds converted from foreign currency registered capital to carry out any activities within their normal course of business and business scope, including to purchase or lease servers and other relevant equipment and fund other operational needs in connection with their provision of services to the relevant consolidated variable interest entities under the applicable exclusive technical support agreements.

In light of the various requirements imposed by PRC regulations on loans to, and direct investment in, PRC entities by offshore holding companies, 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 to our PRC subsidiaries or any consolidated variable interest entity or future capital contributions by us to our PRC subsidiaries. If we fail to complete such registrations or obtain such approvals, our ability to 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.

The discontinuation of any of the preferential tax treatments currently available to us in China or imposition of any additional PRC taxes on us could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Pursuant to a Circular on Enterprise Income Tax Preferential Treatments issued by the State Administration of Taxation, or SAT, and the Ministry of Finance effective February 2008, as partially amended by a Circular on Enterprise Income Tax Policies for Further Encouraging the Development of the Software Industry and the Integrated Circuit Industry, a qualified software enterprise is eligible to be exempted from income tax for its first two profitable years, followed by a 50% reduction in income tax, to a rate of 12.5%, for the subsequent three years. Shanghai Fangxin, a wholly owned subsidiary of ours, was recognized as a qualified software enterprise and was further approved by the local tax authority in October 2012 to become eligible for being exempted from income tax for 2012 and 2013, followed by a 50% reduction in income tax from 2014 through 2016. Shanghai Fangxin has ceased to enjoy preferential tax treatment starting from 2017. Shanghai SINA Leju was entitled to enjoy a favorable statutory tax rate of 15% for 2013 through 2017 as a "high and new technology enterprise". Shanghai SINA Leju renewed its qualification of "high and new technology enterprise" in 2018 and is entitled to enjoy a favorable statutory tax rate of 15% from 2018 through 2020. If Shanghai SINA Leju fails to maintain "high and new technology enterprise" status, its applicable enterprise income tax rate may increase to up to 25%. The loss or potential loss of preferential tax treatments enjoyed by Shanghai SINA Leju could have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Various local governments in China have also provided discretionary preferential tax treatments to us. However, at any time, these local governments may decide to reduce or eliminate these preferential tax treatments. Furthermore, these local implementations of tax laws may be found in violation of national laws or regulations, and as a consequence, we may be subject to retroactive imposition of higher taxes as a result. We are required under U.S. GAAP to accrue taxes for these contingencies. The change in accounting requirement for reporting tax contingencies, any reduction or elimination of these preferential tax treatments and any retroactive imposition of higher taxes could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We face uncertainty with respect to indirect transfer of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises or other assets attributed to a PRC establishment of a non-PRC company, or immovable properties located in China owned by their non-PRC holding companies.

We face uncertainties on the reporting and consequences on private equity financing transactions, share exchange or other transactions involving the transfer of shares in our company by investors who are non-PRC resident enterprises.

In February 2015, the SAT issued the Notice on Several Issues Concerning Enterprise Income Tax for Indirect Share Transfer by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises, or the SAT Bulletin 7, which replaced previous rules under the Notice on Strengthening Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfers by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises, or the SAT Circular 698, issued by the SAT in 2009. Pursuant to the SAT Bulletin 7, an “indirect transfer” of assets of a PRC resident enterprise, including equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise, by non-PRC resident enterprises may be re-characterized and treated as a direct transfer of PRC taxable assets, if such transaction arrangement lacks a reasonable commercial purpose and was established for the purpose of avoiding payment of PRC enterprise income tax. As a result, gains derived from such indirect transfer may be subject to PRC enterprise income tax. According to the SAT Bulletin 7, “PRC taxable assets” include assets attributed to an establishment in China, immovable properties located in China, and equity interests in PRC resident enterprises, in respect of which gains from their transfer by a direct holder, being a non-PRC resident enterprise, would be subject to PRC enterprise income taxes. In respect of an indirect transfer of assets of a PRC establishment, the resulting gain is to be included with the enterprise income tax filing of the PRC establishment or place of business being transferred, and would consequently be subject to PRC enterprise income tax at a rate of 25%. If the underlying transfer relates to immovable properties located in China or to equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise, which is not related to a PRC establishment or place of business of a non-resident enterprise, a PRC enterprise income tax at 10% would apply, subject to preferential tax treatment under applicable tax treaties or similar arrangements, if any, and the party who is obligated to make payments for the transfer has a withholding obligation. Although the SAT Bulletin 7 does not apply to share transfers of publicly traded companies, there is uncertainty as to the application of the SAT Bulletin 7 or previous rules under the SAT Circular 698. We and our non-PRC resident investors may be at risk of being subject to tax filing or withholding obligations under the SAT Bulletin 7 and we may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with the SAT Bulletin 7 or to establish that we should not be taxed under the SAT Bulletin 7.

We cannot assure you that the PRC tax authorities will not, at their discretion, adjust any capital gains and impose tax return filing and withholding or tax payment obligations on the transferors and transferees, while our PRC subsidiaries may be requested to assist in the filing. Any PRC tax imposed on a transfer of our shares or any adjustment of such gains would cause us to incur additional costs and may have a negative impact on the value of your investment in us.

Dividends payable to us by our PRC subsidiaries may be subject to PRC withholding taxes or we may be subject to PRC taxation on our worldwide income, and dividends distributed to our investors may be subject to PRC withholding taxes under the EIT Law and our investors may be subject to PRC withholding tax on the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs.

Under the EIT Law and its implementation rules, all domestic and foreign invested companies would be subject to a uniform enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% and dividends from a PRC subsidiary to its foreign parent company will be subject to a withholding tax at the rate of 10%, unless such foreign parent company’s jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a reduced rate of withholding, or the tax is otherwise exempted or reduced pursuant to PRC tax laws.

Under the Measures for the Administration of Non-Resident Taxpayers’ Enjoyment of the Treatment under Tax Agreements, effective November 2015, our Hong Kong subsidiaries need to obtain approval from the relevant local branch of the SAT in order to enjoy the preferential withholding tax rate of 5% in accordance with the Arrangement between Mainland China and Hong Kong for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income. The SAT further clarified in a circular that tax treaty benefits will be denied to “conduit” or shell companies without business substance and that a beneficial ownership analysis will be used based on a “substance-over-form” principle to determine whether or not to grant the tax treaty benefits. It is unclear at this stage whether this circular applies to dividends from our PRC subsidiaries paid to us through our Hong Kong subsidiaries. However, it is possible that our Hong Kong subsidiaries might not be considered as “beneficial owners” of any dividends from their PRC subsidiaries and as a result would be subject to withholding tax at the rate of 10%. As a result, there is no assurance that our Hong Kong subsidiaries will be able to enjoy the preferential withholding tax rate.

In addition, under the EIT Law, enterprises organized under the laws of jurisdictions outside China with their “de facto management bodies” located within China may be considered PRC resident enterprises and therefore be subject to PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on their worldwide income. Under the implementation rules of the EIT Law, “de facto management bodies” are defined as the bodies that have material and overall management and control over the business, personnel, accounts and properties of the enterprise. A subsequent circular issued by the SAT provides that a foreign enterprise controlled by a PRC company or a PRC company group will be classified as a “resident enterprise” with its “de facto management bodies” located within China if the following requirements are satisfied: (i) the senior management and core management departments in charge of its daily operations function mainly in China; (ii) its financial and human resources decisions are subject to determination or approval by persons or bodies in China; (iii) its major assets, accounting books, company seals, and minutes and files of its board and shareholders’ meetings are located or kept in China; and (iv) more than half of the enterprise’s directors or senior management with voting rights reside in China.

The EIT Law and its implementation rules are relatively new and ambiguities exist with respect to the interpretation of the provisions relating to resident enterprise issues. Although our offshore holding companies are not controlled by any PRC company or company group, we cannot assure you that we will not be deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the EIT Law and its implementation rules. If we were considered a PRC resident enterprise, we would be subject to the PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on our worldwide income; dividend income we receive from the PRC subsidiaries, however, may be exempt from PRC tax since such income is exempted under the EIT Law to a PRC resident recipient. However, as there is still uncertainty as to how the EIT Law and its implementation rules will be interpreted and implemented, and the PRC foreign exchange control authorities have not yet issued guidance with respect to the processing of outbound remittances to entities that are treated as PRC resident enterprises, we cannot assure you that we are eligible for such PRC enterprise income tax exemptions or reductions. In addition, ambiguities also exist with respect to the interpretation of the provisions relating to identification of PRC-sourced income. If we were considered a PRC resident enterprise, any dividends payable to non-resident holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs, and the gains such investors may realize from the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs, may be treated as PRC-sourced income and therefore be subject to a 10% PRC withholding tax (or 20% in the case of non-resident individual holders), unless otherwise exempted or reduced pursuant to treaties or applicable PRC law.

If we became a PRC resident enterprise under the new PRC tax system and received income other than dividends, our profitability and cash flows would be adversely affected due to our worldwide income being taxed in China under the EIT Law. Additionally, we would incur an incremental PRC dividend withholding tax cost if we distributed our profits to our ultimate shareholders. There is, however, not necessarily an incremental PRC dividend withholding tax on the piece of the profits distributed from our PRC subsidiaries, since they would have been subject to PRC dividend withholding tax even if we were not a PRC tax resident.

Failure to obtain the approvals or complete the filings required for our real estate agency and brokerage business in China may limit our ability to provide real estate agency and brokerage services or establish new PRC operating entities.

Currently, we mainly use City Rehouse, and its subsidiaries to provide support for our e-commerce business. Certain of the support services provided by City Rehouse and its subsidiaries may be regarded as real estate agency and brokerage services under PRC law. Pursuant to the previous Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue issued in 2011, foreign ownership of the real estate agency and brokerage business in China is subject to government approval. Accordingly, the establishment of, or investment in any company with a registered business scope of, real estate agency and brokerage services in China by our PRC subsidiaries directly is, and by our PRC subsidiaries indirectly through their subsidiaries may be, subject to approval of the MOC or its relevant local counterparts which should be obtained before registering such company with the SAIC or its local counterparts. Although City Rehouse has not obtained approval from the competent local branch of the MOC in connection with its establishment of, or investment in, its subsidiaries with a registered business scope of real estate brokerage business, each subsidiary of City Rehouse has obtained and maintained a business license with such business scope, and none of such subsidiaries has received any notice of warning or penalties from the competent authorities for lacking such approval.

The Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue, effective April 2015, loosens the restrictions on foreign ownership of the real estate agency and brokerage business in China by removing it from the restricted category for foreign investment. Under the new catalogue, City Rehouse no longer needs the approval of the MOC or its relevant local counterparts for the establishment of, or investment in any new PRC subsidiary with a registered business scope of real estate agency and brokerage services. However, we cannot assure you that the historical non-compliance of City Rehouse not obtaining the requisite government approval would not be found as a violation by relevant PRC government authorities. If the historical non-compliance were found and determined by the relevant PRC government authorities as a violation, our relevant subsidiaries would be subject to warnings, fines or even revocation of its licenses.

In addition, pursuant to the relevant regulations regarding real estate agency and brokerage businesses, a real estate broker must conduct a filing with the real estate administrative authority within 30 days after issuance of its business license. We have completed the filing with the competent local real estate administrative authorities for our 31 PRC operating entities which currently provide support services considered to be real estate agency and brokerage services under the PRC law. In addition, among our other 50 PRC operating entities with the registered business scope of real estate brokerage business which are intended to provide support services to our e-commerce business, we are in the process of making such filings with the relevant local real estate administrative authorities for 9 entities, and are in the process of preparing the relevant application documents with respect to 11 entities which intend to make such filings. For the remaining entities, 2 entities cannot make such filings due to the lack of local government application procedures, 9 entities have terminated their real estate agency and brokerage businesses, and 19 entities are in the process of being liquidated. The requirements of the local real estate administrative authority for such filing may vary in different cities and we cannot assure you that we will be able to complete such filing in a timely manner or at all. If we fail to properly complete such filings, it may limit the ability of the relevant PRC operating entities to provide similar support service to our e-commerce business.

Our auditor, like other independent registered public accounting firms operating in China, is not permitted to be subject to inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and as such, investors may be deprived of the benefits of such inspection.

Our independent registered public accounting firm that issued the audit reports included in this annual report filed with the SEC, 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 the PCAOB to assess its compliance with the laws of the United States and professional standards. Because our auditor is located in China, a jurisdiction where the PCAOB is currently unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the PRC authorities, our auditor, like other independent registered public accounting firms operating in China, is currently not inspected by the PCAOB. On December 7, 2018, the SEC and the PCAOB issued a joint statement highlighting continued challenges faced by the U.S. regulators in their oversight of financial statement audits of U.S.-listed companies with significant operations in China. The joint statement reflects a heightened interest in this issue that U.S. regulators have focused on in recent years. However, it remains unclear what further actions the SEC and PCAOB will take to address the problem.

Inspections of other firms that the PCAOB has conducted outside China have identified deficiencies in those firms' audit procedures and quality control procedures, which may be addressed as part of the inspection process to improve future audit quality. The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of independent registered public accounting firms operating in China makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our auditor's audit procedures or quality control procedures. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of the PCAOB inspections and lose confidence in our reported financial information and procedures and the quality of our financial statements.

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

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

In late 2012, this impasse led the SEC to commence administrative proceedings under Rule 102(e) of its Rules of Practice and also under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 against the PRC-based accounting firms (including our independent registered public accounting firm). A first instance trial of the proceedings in July 2013 in the SEC’s internal administrative court resulted in an adverse judgment against the firms. The administrative law judge proposed penalties on the firms including a temporary suspension of their right to practice before the SEC, although that proposed penalty did not take effect pending review by the SEC. On February 6, 2015, before SEC’s review had taken place, the firms reached a settlement with the SEC. The settlement requires the firms to follow detailed procedures to seek to provide the SEC with access to PRC-based accounting firms’ audit documents via the China Securities Regulatory Commission. If they fail to meet specified criteria, the SEC retains the authority to impose a variety of additional remedial measures on the firms depending on the nature of the failure. Remedies for any future noncompliance could include, as appropriate, an automatic six-month bar on a single firm’s performance of certain audit work, commencement of a new proceeding against a firm, or in extreme cases the resumption of the current proceeding against all four firms.

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

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

Risks Related to Our ADSs

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

In 2018, the closing price of our ADSs on the NYSE, varied from a high of \$2.35 to a low of \$0.96. The market price for our ADSs has been and may continue to be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations due to factors beyond our control, such as broad market and industry factors. The securities markets in the United States, China and elsewhere have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to the operating performance of particular companies, particularly in recent years. The securities of some PRC-based companies that have listed their securities in the United States have experienced significant volatility since their initial public offerings, including, in some cases, substantial price declines in the trading prices of their securities. The trading performances of these PRC companies’ securities after their offerings may affect the attitudes of investors toward PRC companies listed in the United States, which consequently may impact the trading performance of our ADSs, regardless of our actual operating performance. Since 2011, some PRC-based companies became targets of short sellers. Any negative news or perceptions about inadequate corporate governance practices or fraudulent accounting, corporate structure or other matters of other PRC companies may also negatively affect the attitudes of investors towards PRC companies in general, including us, regardless of whether we have conducted any inappropriate activities. Although we have confidence in our corporate governance practice and internal control over financial reporting, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to such attack. Any negative news or perceptions about our corporate governance or accounting practice in the future, regardless of its merits, will negatively affect the trading performance of our ADSs. In addition, the global financial crisis and the ensuing economic recessions in many countries have contributed and may continue to contribute to extreme volatility in the global stock markets.

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In addition to the broad market and industry fluctuations, factors specific to our own operations may adversely affect the market price of our ADSs, including the following:

- variations in our net revenues, earnings and cash flow;
- announcements of new investments, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, or joint ventures by us or our competitors;
- announcements of new services and expansions by us or our competitors;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- fluctuations in our operating metrics;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- release of lock-up or other transfer restrictions on our outstanding equity securities or sales of additional equity securities;
- detrimental negative publicity about us, our competitors or our industry;
- regulatory developments affecting us or our industry; and
- potential litigation or regulatory investigations.

Any of these factors may result in large and sudden changes in the volume and price at which our ADSs will trade.

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 share 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. In addition, 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 timely as 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 U.S. domestic issuer.

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 research analysts 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 cease coverage of our company or fail 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.

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

Sales of our ADSs in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our ADSs to decline. As of February 28, 2019, we had 135,763,962 ordinary shares outstanding (excluding the 4,205,458 ordinary shares issued to our depositary bank for bulk issuance of ADSs reserved for future issuances upon the exercise or vesting of awards granted under our share incentive plan). E-House, SINA and Tencent held an aggregate of approximately 82% of our ordinary shares outstanding as of February 28, 2019. The sale or perceived sale of a substantial amount of our ADSs by any of these principal shareholders could adversely affect the prevailing market price for our ADSs. Such sales or perceived 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 an adverse effect on the price of our ADSs.

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

Our memorandum and articles of association contain provisions to limit the ability of others to acquire control of our company or cause us to engage in change-of-control transactions. These provisions could have the effect of depriving our shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging third parties from seeking to obtain control of our company in a tender offer or similar transaction. For example, our board of directors has the authority, without further action by our shareholders, to issue preferred shares in one or more series and to fix their designations, powers, preferences, privileges, and relative participating, optional or special rights and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption and liquidation preferences, any or all of which may be greater than the rights associated with our ordinary shares, in the form of ADS, or otherwise. Preferred shares could be issued quickly with terms calculated to delay or prevent a change in control of our company or make removal of management more difficult. If our board of directors decides to issue preferred shares, the price of our ADSs may fall and the voting and other rights of the holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

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

We are an exempted company limited by shares incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time, the Companies Law (2018 Revision) of the Cayman Islands and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against the directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary duties of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from the English common law, the decisions of whose courts are of persuasive authority, but are not binding, on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary duties of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws than the United States. Some U.S. states, such as Delaware, have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law than the Cayman Islands. In addition, shareholders of Cayman Islands companies may not have standing to initiate a shareholder derivative action in a federal court of the United States.

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Shareholders of Cayman Islands exempted companies like us have no general rights under Cayman Islands law to inspect corporate records or to obtain copies of lists of shareholders of these companies. Our directors have discretion under our existing articles of association to determine whether or not, and under what conditions, our corporate records may be inspected by our shareholders, but are not obliged to make them available to our shareholders. This may make it more difficult for you to obtain the information needed to establish any facts necessary for a shareholder motion or to solicit proxies from other shareholders in connection with a proxy contest.

Certain corporate governance practices in the Cayman Islands, which is our home country, differ significantly from requirements for companies incorporated in other jurisdictions such as the United States. Currently, we do not plan to rely on home country practice with respect to any corporate governance matter. However, if we choose to follow home country practice in the future, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they otherwise would under rules and regulations applicable to U.S. domestic issuers.

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

Judgments obtained against us by our shareholders may not be enforceable in our home jurisdiction.

We are a Cayman Islands company and a substantial majority of our assets are located outside the United States. A significant percentage of our current operations are conducted in China. In addition, a significant majority of our current directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries other than the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for you to effect service of process within the United States upon us or these persons or to bring an action against us or against these individuals in the United States in the event that you believe that your rights have been infringed under the U.S. federal securities laws or otherwise. Even if you are successful in bringing an action of this kind, the laws of the Cayman Islands and of China may render you unable to enforce a judgment against our assets or the assets of our directors and officers.

There is no statutory enforcement in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the federal or state courts of the United States, and the Cayman Islands are not a party to any treaties for the reciprocal enforcement or recognition of such judgments. A judgment obtained in such jurisdiction will be recognized and enforced in the courts of the Cayman Islands at common law, without any re-examination of the merits of the underlying dispute, by an action commenced on the foreign judgment debt in the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands, provided such judgment (i) was given by a foreign court of competent jurisdiction, (ii) imposes on the judgment debtor a liability to pay a liquidated sum for which the judgment has been given, (iii) is final, (iv) is not in respect of taxes, a fine or a penalty, and (v) was not obtained in a manner and is not of a kind the enforcement of which is contrary to natural justice or the public policy of the Cayman Islands. However, the Cayman Islands courts are unlikely to enforce a judgment obtained from the U.S. courts under civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities law if such judgment is determined by the courts of the Cayman Islands to give rise to obligations to make payments that are penal or punitive in nature. Because such determination has not yet been made by a court of the Cayman Islands, it is uncertain whether such civil liability judgments from U.S. courts would be enforceable in the Cayman Islands.

You, as holders of ADSs, may have fewer rights than holders of our ordinary shares and must act through the depositary to exercise those rights.

Holders of ADSs do not have the same rights of our shareholders and may only exercise the voting rights with respect to the underlying ordinary shares in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Under our memorandum and articles of association, the minimum notice period required to convene a general meeting is seven calendar days. When a general meeting is convened, you may not receive sufficient notice of a shareholders' meeting to permit you to withdraw the underlying ordinary shares represented by your ADSs to allow you to cast your vote with respect to any specific matter. In addition, the depositary and its agents may not be able to send voting instructions to you or carry out your voting instructions in a timely manner. We will make all reasonable efforts to cause the depositary to extend voting rights to you in a timely manner, but we cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct the depositary to vote the underlying ordinary shares represented by your ADSs. Furthermore, the depositary and its agents will not be responsible for any failure to carry out any instructions to vote, for the manner in which any vote is cast or for the effect of any such vote. As a result, you may not be able to exercise your right to vote and you may lack recourse if the underlying ordinary shares represented by your ADSs are not voted as you requested. In addition, in your capacity as an ADS holder, you will not be able to call a shareholders' meeting.

The return of your investment our ADSs will primarily depend upon any future price appreciation of our ADS.

Subject to our memorandum and articles of association and the laws of the Cayman Islands, our board of directors has complete discretion as to whether to distribute dividends. Our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but not exceeding the amount recommended by our board of directors. Even if our board of directors decides to declare and pay dividends, the timing, amount and form of dividends will depend on, among other things, our 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 primarily upon any future price appreciation of our ADSs. There is no guarantee that our ADSs will appreciate in value or even maintain the price at which you purchased the ADSs. You may not realize a return on your investment in our ADSs and you may even lose your entire investment in our ADSs.

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

The depositary of our ADSs has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on ordinary shares or other deposited securities underlying our ADSs, after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares your ADSs represent. However, the depositary is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any holders of ADSs. For example, it would be unlawful to make a distribution to a holder of ADSs if it consists of securities that require registration under the Securities Act but that are not properly registered or distributed under an applicable exemption from registration. The depositary may also 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 these cases, the depositary 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 distributions we make on our ordinary shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for us to make them available to you. These restrictions may cause a material decline in the value of our ADSs.

You may not be able to participate in rights offerings and may experience dilution of your holdings as a result.

We may, from time to time, distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire securities. Under the deposit agreement, the depositary will not distribute rights to holders of ADSs unless the distribution and sale of rights and the securities to which these rights relate are either exempt from registration under the Securities Act with respect to all holders of ADSs, or are registered under the provisions of the Securities Act. The depositary may, but is not required to, attempt to sell these undistributed rights to third parties, and may allow the rights to lapse. We may be unable to establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act, and we are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to these rights or underlying securities or to endeavor to have a registration statement declared effective. Accordingly, holders of ADSs may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution of their holdings as a result.

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

Your ADSs are transferable on the books of the depositary. However, the depositary may close its transfer books at any time or from time to time when it deems expedient in connection with the performance of its duties. In addition, the depositary may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depositary are closed, or at any time if we or the depositary deem it advisable to do so because of any requirement of law or of any government or governmental body, or under any provision of the deposit agreement, or for any other reason.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders.

We will be classified as a “passive foreign investment company”, or “PFIC” for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, if either (i) 75% or more of our gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of our assets (as determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income (“the asset test”). Although the law in this regard is unclear, we treat our consolidated variable interest entities as being owned by us for U.S. 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 operating results in our consolidated financial statements.

While we believe we were not a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the taxable year ended December 31, 2018 and do not expect to be a PFIC for the current taxable year and the foreseeable future, no assurance can be given in this regard because the determination of whether we will be or become a PFIC is a factual determination made annually that will depend, in part, upon the composition of our income and assets. Fluctuations in the market price of our ADSs and ordinary shares may cause us to become a PFIC for the current taxable year or future taxable years because the value of our assets for purposes of the asset test, including the value of our goodwill and other unbooked intangibles, may be determined by reference to the market price of our ADSs or ordinary shares from time to time (which may be volatile). Furthermore, the determination of whether we will be or become a PFIC will also be affected by how, and how quickly, we use our liquid assets. Under circumstances where our revenue from activities that produce passive income significantly increase relative to our revenue 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. It is also possible that the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, may challenge our classification or valuation of our goodwill and other unbooked intangibles, which may result in our company being or, becoming classified as, a PFIC for the current or future taxable years. In addition, there can be no assurance our business plans will not change in a manner that will affect our PFIC status.

If we are classified as a PFIC in any taxable year, a U.S. holder (as defined in “Taxation—U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations”) may incur significantly increased U.S. federal income tax on gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares and on the receipt of distributions on the ADSs or ordinary shares to the extent such gain or distribution is treated as an “excess distribution” under the U.S. federal income tax rules. Further, if we are classified as a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, we generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which such U.S. holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares. Each U.S. holder is urged to consult its tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares if we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, including the possibility of making a “mark-to-market” election.

See the discussion under “Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules” concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the ADSs or ordinary shares if we are or become classified as a PFIC, including the possibility of making a “mark-to-market” election.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

Leju Holdings Limited was incorporated as our holding company in November 2013 by E-House, a leading real estate services company in China listed on the NYSE at the time. E-House had remained our parent company and controlling shareholder after our initial public offering in April 2014 until December 30, 2016. Substantially all of our operations are conducted through the PRC subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities under China Online Housing Technology Corporation, or China Online Housing, Omnigold Holdings Limited, or Omnigold, China E-Real Estate Holdings Limited, or E-Real, and E-House China (Tianjin) Holdings Limited, or E-House Tianjin, each of which became our subsidiary in December 2013 as part of a restructuring by E-House. China Online Housing was incorporated as a joint venture of SINA and E-House in 2008 to operate the SINA real estate and home furnishing website and related business, including online advertising services. China Online Housing became a consolidated subsidiary of E-House in 2009 and a wholly owned subsidiary of E-House in 2012. Omnigold was incorporated by E-House in October 2010 to operate the home furnishing services business and is currently 84% owned by us. E-Real and E-House Tianjin were incorporated by E-House in June 2011 and March 2012, respectively, and are wholly owned by us. E-Real was incorporated to operate the real estate e-commerce business. E-House Tianjin supports our real estate e-commerce business.

Due to PRC legal restrictions on foreign ownership and investment in the internet information services and advertising businesses, we conduct such activities through contractual arrangements with our consolidated variable interest entities in China. Our e-commerce business with respect to new residential properties is operated through our contractual arrangements with Shanghai Yi Xin and its shareholders. Our e-commerce business with respect to home furnishing is operated through our contractual arrangements with Beijing Jiajujiu and its shareholders. Our online advertising business for new residential properties websites and our secondary listings business are operated through our contractual arrangements with Beijing Leju and its shareholders. We have entered into, through our PRC subsidiaries, Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng, a series of contractual arrangements with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin, Beijing Jiajujiu and their respective shareholders. As a result of these contractual arrangements, Leju Holdings Limited, through PRC subsidiaries, is the primary beneficiary of these PRC entities and accounts for them as variable interest entities, and consolidates the financial results of these entities into our financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For a description of these contractual arrangements, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure”.

On April 17, 2014, our ADSs commenced trading on the NYSE under the symbol “LEJU”. We raised from our initial public offering approximately \$101.4 million in net proceeds after deducting underwriting commissions and the offering expenses payable by us. Concurrently with our initial public offering, we also raised from Tencent in a private placement \$18.9 million in net proceeds after deducting estimated fees and expenses payable by us.

Our Relationship with E-House

We had been controlled by E-House until December 30, 2016. Prior to our initial public offering in April 2014, E-House has provided us with accounting, administrative, marketing, internal control, customer service and legal support, and has also provided us with the services of a number of its executives and employees.

We have entered into agreements with E-House with respect to various ongoing relationships between us. These include a master transaction agreement, an offshore transitional services agreement, an onshore transitional services agreement, a non-competition agreement and an onshore cooperation agreement. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions—Transactions and Agreements with E-House” and “Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risk Related to Our Relationships with E-House and SINA”.

On or about January 15, 2015, E-House completed a partial spin-off of us by distributing in the form of a dividend of 0.05 ordinary shares, par value \$0.001, of Leju, for each of E-House ordinary shares outstanding as of December 3, 2014, or 0.05 ADSs of Leju, for each of E-House ADSs outstanding as of December 3, 2014. E-House distributed a total of 7,103,280 ordinary shares of Leju to holders of E-House ordinary shares in this manner, which include a total of 3,877,658 ordinary shares of Leju in the form of 3,877,658 ADSs of Leju to E-House ADS holders through the depositary bank of E-House. Following the completion of the partial spin-off, E-House owned 93,694,920 ordinary shares of us.

On April 15, 2016, E-House entered into a merger agreement with Parent and E-House Merger Sub Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent. Parent is a Cayman Islands company jointly established by Mr. Xin Zhou, SINA and certain other persons, and controlled by Mr. Zhou. On August 12, 2016, E-House Merger Sub Ltd. merged with and into E-House, with E-House continuing as the surviving company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent. Following the completion of the merger, E-House ceased to be a reporting company under the Exchange Act and its American depositary shares ceased trading on the NYSE.

Concurrent with the closing of the merger, Parent, Mr. Zhou, SINA and certain other shareholders of Parent entered into a shareholders agreement, pursuant to which (a) Parent undertakes, among other things, that it will not, directly or indirectly, dispose of any ordinary shares of Leju owned by E-House without the prior written approval of each of Mr. Zhou and SINA, and (b) during the subsequent 18-month period, Parent has an option to repurchase all the equity interest held by SINA in Parent for a consideration consisting of (i) 30% of the total outstanding ordinary shares of Leju at the time of the repurchase and (ii) a cash payment. On December 30, 2016, Parent exercised the option and repurchased all the ordinary shares held by SINA in Parent, for an aggregate consideration comprised of 40,651,187 ordinary shares of Leju and a cash payment of \$129,038,150. As a result of the foregoing transactions, E-House has ceased to be our controlling shareholder but has remained a principal shareholder of ours. As of February 28, 2019, E-House owned 47,739,363 ordinary shares and 180,925 ADSs of us, representing approximately 35% of our total outstanding ordinary shares.

Our Relationship with SINA

Through an agreement entered into between SINA and E-House in 2009, we own SINA's real estate operations. To a large extent, the operations and revenues of our business rely on SINA's cooperation with us. The domain names of some major websites of our business are owned by SINA and licensed to us through agreements which we initially entered into with SINA in 2009 with terms through 2019 and which we amended and restated in 2014 to extend through 2024. A significant number of users of these websites are linked through other SINA websites. Pursuant to an advertising inventory agency agreement with SINA, we are the exclusive agent of SINA for selling advertising to the real estate advertisers through 2024.

Following the going-private transaction of E-House and the repurchase from SINA of ordinary shares in Parent as described under "Our Relationship with E-House", SINA has become a principal shareholder of ours. As of February 28, 2019, SINA owned 42,081,187 ordinary shares and 36,687 ADSs of us, representing approximately 31% of our total outstanding ordinary shares. On March 21, 2017, we entered into a registration rights agreement with SINA, which grants SINA the same registration rights with respect to our ordinary shares as those granted to E-House and Tencent under an investor rights agreement dated March 31, 2014.

See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions—Transactions and Agreements with SINA" for more information.

Our Relationship with Tencent

In March 2014, pursuant to a share purchase and subscription agreement we entered into with E-House and Tencent, Tencent acquired from E-House 19,201,800 of our ordinary shares, or 15% of our total outstanding shares on a fully diluted basis, including all options and restricted shares and any other rights to acquire our shares that were granted and outstanding, for \$180 million in cash. Concurrent with the consummation of our initial public offering, Tencent purchased 2,029,420 ordinary shares from us at a price per ordinary share equal to the initial public offering price per ordinary shares to maintain a 15% equity interest in us on a fully diluted basis as of the consummation of our initial public offering. In connection with the sale of shares to Tencent, we have entered into an investor rights agreement on March 31, 2014 with E-House and Tencent, which grants E-House and Tencent certain registration rights with respect to our ordinary shares owned by them, grants certain board representation rights to Tencent and places certain restrictions on the transfer of our ordinary shares by E-House or Tencent.

On March 10, 2014, we entered into a strategic cooperation agreement with Tencent, a provider of comprehensive internet services serving the largest online community in China. Pursuant to the strategic cooperation agreement, we and Tencent have agreed to jointly develop software and tools for use on Weixin to facilitate our opening of Weixin public accounts associated with real estate projects, which provides real estate information to Weixin users, enable us to better connect with our users through such accounts and expand payment solutions provided to user. We have agreed to adopt Weixin payment solutions as the default payment method for real estate O2O e-commerce transactions conducted by our users on Weixin. We and Tencent have also agreed to explore and pursue additional opportunities for potential cooperation, including but not limited to cooperation involving Tencent's social communications platform, including Weixin, "QQ" and "mobile QQ"; the social networking service "Qzone"; and/or certain other Tencent wholly-owned internet properties in China then in operation. Although the strategic cooperation agreement with Tencent expired in March 2018, our cooperation with Tencent has continued and expanded in scope.

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In January 2019, we entered into a series of exclusive advertising agency agreements with Tencent. Pursuant to the exclusive advertising agency agreements, we are the exclusive real property advertising agent of Tencent for selling advertising to real estate advertisers in certain areas of China, including, Tianjin and Sichuan, Anhui, Shanxi, Guangxi and Fujian provinces. In March 2019, we entered into an advertising agency agreement with Tencent, pursuant to which we are the real property advertising agent of Tencent in certain other areas of China.

See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions—Transactions and Agreements with Tencent” for more information.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 15/F, Beijing Shoudong International Plaza, No. 5 Building, Guangqu Home Dongcheng District, Beijing 100022, People’s Republic of China. Our telephone number at this address is +86 10 5895 1000. Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands. In addition, we have 54 branch offices in mainland China and a branch office in Hong Kong. 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.

B. Business Overview

Overview

We are a leading O2O real estate services provider in China. We offer real estate e-commerce, online advertising and online listing services through our online platform, which comprises local websites covering 377 cities and various mobile applications. We integrate our online platform with complementary offline services to facilitate residential property transactions and home renovation transactions. In addition to our own websites, we also operate various real estate and home furnishing websites of SINA. Moreover, we operate official accounts on Weixin and Weibo.

E-Commerce. We offer e-commerce services primarily in connection with new residential property sales. Our O2O services for new residential properties include selling discount coupons and facilitating online property viewing, physical property visits, marketing events and pre-sale customer support. We earn revenue primarily from the sale of discount coupons used for property purchases. We also facilitate transactions on our platform for home furnishing business and earn commissions from merchants based on the value of merchandise sold by them generally.

Online Advertising. We currently sell advertising primarily on the SINA new residential properties and home furnishing websites, which are operated by us. In addition, we are the exclusive advertising agent for the SINA home page and non-real estate websites with respect to advertising sold to advertisers, including real estate developers and home furnishing suppliers. In the end of 2017, we launched Leju Finance, an online platform which provides information and news on the real estate industry, market, and developers featuring their financial performances. We earn revenue primarily from advertising sales and brand promotion services provided to advertisers, including real estate developers and home furnishing suppliers.

Listing. We offer fee-based online property listing services to real estate agents and free services to individual property sellers. We currently operate the SINA real estate websites for listings of existing residential properties for sale or lease.

We generated total revenues of \$559.5 million, \$362.5 million and \$462.0 million in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. We incurred net loss of \$11.6 million, \$162.0 million and \$12.9 million in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Our O2O Platform

We offer multiple online and offline access points for consumers. We reach consumers through our own websites, various websites on *sina.com* which are operated by us, Weibo, Weixin, and various mobile applications. These websites and mobile applications enable us to better reach potential purchasers for whom we are then able to provide our offline services. We also provide complementary offline services to cultivate customer loyalty and ensure superior customer experience.

Websites

Our internet presence includes local real estate websites across China that we either operate directly or outsource to local outsourcing partners. These local websites provide region-specific real estate news, information, property data and access to online communities to real estate consumers and participants. We believe our local presence in each of these cities enables us to provide services that are tailored to local conditions, enhancing the attractiveness of our websites to consumer and to advertisers who seek targeted advertising opportunities.

Through our direct operations and outsourcing to local partners we operate websites in every province of China.

We operate the following websites:

- new residential property websites, including *house.sina.com.cn* and *leju.com*, where viewers are automatically directed to a local website with localized information and services, covering 377 cities; on *house.sina.com.cn* and *leju.com*, we offer customers the ability to purchase discount coupons for property purchases;
- existing residential property focused websites, including *esf.sina.com.cn* and *esf.leju.com*, where viewers are automatically directed to a local website with localized information and services, covering over 299 cities;
- home furnishings websites, including *jiaju.com*, which is a platform for distributors to offer home furnishings to consumers, *jiaju.sina.com.cn*, which offers information with respect to home furnishing, and *7gz.com* (formerly *qianggongzhang.com*), which is a platform connecting customers with professional contractors; viewers have access to localized information on home furnishing information, offerings and listings of contractors across China through our home furnishing websites; and
- real estate media website, including *news.leju.com*, a B2B platform, which provides information and news on the real estate industry, market and developers featuring their financial performances.

We sell online advertising on each of our self-operated local websites covering 69 cities. We also outsource 308 local websites to third parties that pay us fixed fees for the right to operate the websites. The amount of user traffic on the websites that we own or operate, our ability to achieve user demographic characteristics that are attractive to advertisers, and our ability to demonstrate such user traffic and demographic characteristics through website traffic tracking tools and reporting systems are important factors in maintaining our advertising revenue from websites that we operate directly and fixed fees from websites that we outsource to third parties. We track such data internally and identify cities to convert to direct operations on an ongoing basis.

Mobile Applications

Our major mobile applications include “Leju Home Purchase” (an upgraded version of “Pocket Leju”), “Leju Er Shou Fang”, “Fang Niu Jia”, “Qianggongzhang”, contractor version of “Qianggongzhang”, “Lai Ke”, “Shou Bo” and “Leju Finance”, each of which has version for the iOS and Android operating systems.

- *Leju Home Purchase*, an upgraded version of Pocket Leju, is a comprehensive and professional real estate e-commerce platform. It provides personalized services to consumers and potential buyers of new and existing homes, and potential residential renters. These services include local market news, scheduling home visits, selection, access to purchase discounts, special offer recommendations, local housing price interpretations, purchase guides, property assessment, tax calculation, housing loan calculation and others.
- *Leju Er Shou Fang* provides services to potential home buyers of existing homes and potential residential renters with housing information provided by brokers, as well as housing loan calculation and chat tools.

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- *Fang Niu Jia* provides services to brokers, including free calls to targeted clients, promotion of brokers with “gold” status, clients’ mortgage loan services, group chat and purchasing tools.
- *Qianggongzhang* is a national mobile platform connecting consumers with professional home furnishing and renovation contractors. It provides personalized renovation information to consumers, including localized information on home furnishing, and offerings and listings of contractors across China.
- Contractor version of “Qianggongzhang” is jointly developed by our renovation team and Qianggongzhang platform. It provides a user-friendly means for contractors to effectively monitor and manage renovation projects and construction sites.
- *Lai Ke* is a communication tool between property consultants and potential home buyers. It pushes information to potential home buyers through real-time big data analytics and helps property consultants reach out to targeted clients.
- *Shou Bo* is China’s first real estate vertical live streaming platform, which was acquired by Leju in 2017. *Shou Bo* provides users with the latest property and home furnishing information with built-in user interaction function.
- *Leju Finance* is a mobile app, which provides information and news on the real estate industry, market and developers featuring their financial performances.

On March 10, 2014, we entered into a strategic cooperation agreement with Tencent, a provider of comprehensive internet services serving the largest online community in China. Pursuant to the strategic cooperation agreement, we and Tencent have agreed to jointly develop software and tools for use on Weixin to facilitate our opening of Weixin public accounts associated with real estate projects, which we believe will provide real estate information to Weixin users, enable us to better connect with our users through such accounts and expand payment solutions provided to users. We have agreed to adopt Weixin payment solutions as the default payment method for real estate O2O e-commerce transactions conducted by our users on Weixin. We and Tencent have also agreed to explore and pursue additional opportunities for potential cooperation, including but not limited to cooperation involving Tencent’s social communications platform, including Weixin, “QQ” and “mobile QQ”; the social networking service, “Qzone”; and/or certain other Tencent wholly-owned internet properties in China then in operation. Although the strategic cooperation agreement with Tencent expired in March 2018, our cooperation with Tencent has continued and expanded in scope. By December 2018, we had opened over 76,000 project-related official accounts on Weixin. In December 2016, we launched various new advertising products based on cross-utilizing databases in cooperation with Tencent that allows for more accurate targeting of customers for our clients in the real estate and home furnishing industries.

In March 2014, we launched our mobile e-commerce platform based on (i) existing mobile applications developed by our company, including “Leju Home Purchase” (an upgraded version of “Pocket Leju”) and “Fang Niu Jia”, and (ii) Weibo and Weixin, two of China’s leading social media platforms. Our mobile platform aims to connect home buyers and developers and real estate agents through mobile devices to allow potential buyers to view detailed information about real estate projects, conduct live chats with sales agents, make appointments for property viewing, reserve individual units, and purchase discount coupons. Our mobile e-commerce platform will also connect real estate sales personnel and agents with potential home buyers and sellers, including through live chat services, in addition to providing updated customer data and analysis and a facility for making appointments for site visits.

In June 2014, we officially launched the first “Weixin Home Promotion”, using the Weixin platform as an integral part of our mobile e-commerce platform. In July 2014, we upgraded our mobile e-commerce platform to consolidate all of our mobile resources to provide developers with three unique groups of mobile promotional tools, including media channels, communication tools and e-commerce tools, to further enhance mobile marketing for our clients. Since then we have continually added new product offerings on our mobile platform, including various interactive marketing games. In July 2015, we launched an innovative mobile product in cooperation with Didi Chuxing, a leading mobile transportation platform in China, to arrange individual site visits for customers using private cars.

Complementary Offline Services

Our offline services include physical property visits and a call center, which enables our website viewers to contact us or representatives of property developers for information on new residential properties and our services. Our services are also available at developers' show rooms and through real estate brokers. We also organize and conduct offline marketing events for property developers to promote their new resident properties.

Our Services

We offer e-commerce services in connection with new residential property sales and home furnishing; online advertising services in connection with new residential property sales and home furnishing; and online listing services for existing residential properties.

E-Commerce

Our e-commerce revenue is primarily derived from the sale of discount coupons for new residential properties that are promoted by developers. We commenced the sale of discount coupons from the first quarter of 2012. In addition, since the third quarter of 2012, we have provided third-party merchants of home furnishing and improvement products and services with the ability to reach consumers through our home furnishing platform, *jiaju.com*. Our revenues generated from e-commerce services in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were \$419.0 million, \$234.8 million and \$320.3million, respectively, representing 74.9%, 64.8% and 69.3%, respectively, of our total revenues for those periods.

O2O Services for New Residential Properties

Our O2O offering includes selling discount coupons for new residential properties. Our O2O services can be accessed by prospective purchasers through the real estate website of SINA which we operate and our website, *leju.com*, as well as through our mobile applications. Prospective purchasers can also access our services at show houses for new residential properties and through real estate developers.

Discount Coupons. A discount coupon entitles a purchaser to purchase a property from the property developer at a particular development at a discount from the advertised price. Discount coupons can be purchased by prospective property purchasers online at *leju.com* and *house.sina.com.cn*, and their respective local websites as well as offline in showrooms for new property developments. We enter into arrangements with developers whereby we offer O2O services, including the sale of discount coupons, to promote and facilitate property sales. Each such arrangement is specific to a particular development. The arrangement may terminate at a pre-agreed date or continue until all properties at the development have been sold, as agreed in advance by the developer and us. Coupons may expire on a stated expiry date, typically at the end of a promotional period, or when all properties at the development to which the coupon relates have been sold. When a prospective property purchaser purchases a discount coupon as part of our O2O services, the purchaser remits the payment for the coupon to an account maintained by the purchaser with an independent payment platform provider or to Leju's Alipay or Wexin pay accounts directly. Upon confirmation from a purchaser that a discount coupon is redeemed to purchase property, the payment for the discount coupon is transferred to us. However, if for any reason the coupon is not redeemed, the payment is refunded to the purchaser and we do not earn revenue from the transaction.

The following table sets forth certain operating metrics with respect to our sales of discount coupons for the periods specified.

	Three months ended March 31, 2018	Three months ended June 30, 2018	Three months ended September 30, 2018	Three months ended December 31, 2018
Number of discount coupons issued to prospective purchasers (number of transactions)	19,678	58,252	31,554	34,562
Number of discount coupons redeemed (number of transactions) ⁽¹⁾	13,799	20,888	30,807	24,144

Note:

- (1) The number of discount coupons issued to prospective purchasers that were used by the purchaser to obtain a discount in connection with a property purchase during the period. We recognize revenue from the sale of discount coupons that are redeemed. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—A. Operating Results—Critical Accounting Policies”.

We have entered into arrangements with China Unionpay to use its payment platform to collect payments for discount coupons. The term of this agreement has been extended to 2022. Either party may terminate the agreement upon 30 days written notice to the other party. Under the agreement, China Unionpay provides customers with the ability to make online or on-site payments.

Home Furnishing

Our website, *jiaju.com*, is a business-to-consumer platform that we launched in the third quarter of 2012, through which home furnishing suppliers may offer their products to consumers. We charge distributors a technical services fee in connection for setting up the service and a commission based on the value of products and services sold through our platform. Payments for purchases made on *jiaju.com* are processed by our third-party partner, which allocates such payments to home furnishing suppliers and us in accordance with our pre-agreed arrangements with home furnishing suppliers.

In March 2013, we entered into an agreement with Beijing Jing Dong Century Trading Co., Ltd., or *JD.com*, pursuant to which we launched The Jing Dong Jiajujiu Building Materials and Furnishings Flagship Store, or the JD Jiajujiu Store, on *JD.com*’s website in October 2013. The JD Jiajujiu Store promotes home furnishing and home improvement products and services that are also promoted on *jiaju.com*. We charge home furnishing suppliers a commission, and we are required to pay *JD.com* a commission, in each case based on the value of products and services sold by the JD Jiajujiu Store.

Online Advertising

The majority of our online advertising revenues are generated from sale of advertising on real estate and home furnishing websites to advertisers including real estate developers and home furnishing suppliers. Since the second quarter of 2016, we started to generate advertising revenues from our contractor platform *7gz.com*. Our revenues generated from advertising services in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were \$118.0 million, \$113.2 million and \$138.4 million, respectively, representing 21.1%, 31.2% and 30.0%, respectively, of our total revenues for those periods.

We operate the SINA real estate website, *house.sina.com.cn*, and the SINA home furnishings website, *jiaju.sina.com.cn*, and we are entitled to all advertising revenues from these websites. In addition, pursuant to an agency agreement with SINA, we are the exclusive advertising agent of the SINA homepage and non-real estate websites, for advertising sold to advertisers, including real estate developers and home furnishing suppliers. We are entitled to 85% of the revenue derived from advertising on these other websites. Leveraging SINA’s strong brand recognition, market influence in China’s online space and its large user base, we help real estate advertisers reach their target audiences in many of China’s major cities. Real estate advertisers primarily include real estate developers, agents and brokers as well as suppliers and providers of home furnishing and improvement products and services.

Furthermore, as the exclusive real estate advertising agency for SINA non-real estate websites, we facilitate advertising by our real estate advertising clients on the SINA real estate websites as well as non-real estate websites. Real estate advertising offerings on SINA websites include online advertising and sponsorship arrangements. Online advertising arrangements allow advertisers to place advertisements on particular areas of SINA websites, in particular formats, such as banners and text links, and over particular periods of time. Sponsorship arrangements allow advertisers to sponsor a particular area on SINA websites in exchange for a fixed payment over the contract period. Real estate advertising on SINA websites also includes revenue from outsourcing arrangements with local business partners. Revenues from outsourcing arrangements are on a fixed fee and recognized ratably over the term of the contract.

We and SINA have entered into a number of agreements governing our relationship with SINA, including an advertising inventory agency agreement, an amended and restated domain name and content license agreement, an amended and restated trademark license agreement and an amended and restated software license and support services agreement. For descriptions of these agreements, see “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions—Transactions and Agreements with SINA”.

In 2019, we entered into a series of advertising agency agreements with Tencent, pursuant to which we are the real property advertising agent of Tencent, including having exclusive advertising rights in certain areas of China. We also generated advertising revenues from various other websites and mobile applications such as Weixin, Weibo, Toutiao and UC Web during 2017 and 2018, respectively. We earn revenue from the sale of online advertising on each of these websites. Revenues for online advertising are typically based on a fixed fee for the period of the advertising and are recognized ratably.

In July 2014, we launched qianggongzhang.com (now 7gz.com), an online platform for independent contractors who serve home purchasers in the home renovation and decoration process, by working with city-level operators who aggregate the contractors. Home purchasers in each city can use the website to choose and compare up to three free quotes from individual contractors before selecting a contractor and can rely on third-party inspection companies engaged by us to ensure quality control during and after the renovation and decoration process. We generate revenue from independent contractors and home purchasers.

Listing

We offer online residential listing services for sales and leases of existing residential properties. Our listing services are currently offered in 8 cities where we maintain a local sales force and in an additional 291 cities where we allow real estate agents to use our platform to post their listings. Our revenues generated from online listing services in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were \$22.5 million, \$14.5 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, representing 4.0%, 4.0% and 0.7%, respectively, of our total revenues for those periods. Real estate brokers use our listing services. Payment of the listing fees entitles them to post multiple listings for properties over the subscription period. Our listing subscription contracts are typically for a term of up to one year with fixed fees payable on a monthly basis. The subscription fees are generally fixed and vary from city to city. Our listing customers submit property listings by logging on to our platform directly. Once a listing has been uploaded to our website, it can be viewed for free by visitors to our website. All visitors to our website have access to listing information free of charge, 24-hours a day. With respect to listings submitted by agents or brokers, the name of the agent or broker appears as a link, offering viewers access to additional listings promoted by the same agent or broker.

Brand Promotion

We employ a variety of marketing and brand promotion methods to enhance our brand recognition and attract developer clients and real estate purchasers, including advertising arrangements and the Leju Membership Club. Membership in the Leju Membership Club is free. Users can sign up to join the Leju Membership Club online at our website, *leju.com*, and become members following email or phone number confirmation through text message.

We conduct advertising activities in 69 cities where we directly operate local websites through promotional events for developers and other industry participants, including industry award ceremonies, panel discussions and similar events.

Sales and Marketing

Most of our new home advertising revenue and home furnishing advertising revenue is derived from our direct sales force. We also derive new home and home furnishing advertising revenue from sales through third party advertising agencies.

We have built a sales and marketing team that is experienced in the online advertising, internet and real estate industries. Our sales and marketing team comprised 664 personnel as of December 31, 2018. Our sales and marketing personnel work closely with our customers in local markets and help us gain insight into developments in these local markets, the competitive landscape and new market opportunities, which help us set our prices and strategies for each locality.

To motivate our sales and marketing personnel, a majority of their compensation consists of performance incentives such as commissions and bonuses. Sales quotas are assigned to all sales personnel according to monthly, quarterly and annual sales plans. In addition, we have adopted a merit-based promotion system to motivate our sales personnel.

Seasonality

The real estate sector in China is characterized by seasonal fluctuations, which may cause our revenues to fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter. The first quarter of each year generally contributes the smallest portion of our annual revenues due to reduced real estate transactions, advertising and marketing activities of our customers in the PRC real estate industry during and around the Chinese New Year holiday, which generally occurs in January or February of each year and due to the cold winter weather in northern China. In contrast, the third and fourth quarters of each year generally contribute a larger portion of our annual revenues due to increased real estate transaction, advertising and marketing activity during the months of September and October.

Competition

We face competition from other companies in each of our primary business activities. We compete with these companies primarily on our ability to attract consumers to our websites. We compete for consumers principally on the basis of the quality and quantity of real estate listings and other information content and services. We also compete for developers' business on the basis on website traffic volume, consumer loyalty, geographic coverage and service offerings. We also compete for qualified employees with skills and experience related to sales, real estate services, advertising, technology and the internet industry. Our largest competitor at the national level is *fang.com*, formerly *soufun.com*, with which we compete on all of our business lines. We also face various other competitors with whom we may compete on one or more lines of business. For example, we compete with providers for online property listings, including *58.com*, which acquired *anjike.com* in 2015, and compete with mobile-based providers of news, such as *Toutiao.com*, for our online advertising business. Our competitors may have more established brand names, larger visitor numbers and more extensive distribution channels than we do, either overall, or in specific regions in which we operate. We also compete with traditional advertising media such as general-purpose and real estate-focused newspapers, magazines, television and outdoor advertising that compete for spending on real estate advertising and listings.

Some of our competitors may have greater access to capital markets, more financial and other resources and a longer operating history than us. For instance, major general-purpose websites, which provide real estate and real estate-related information services, may have an advantage over us due to their more established brand name, larger user base and extensive internet distribution channels.

Technology

To better serve our customers, we have utilized our key proprietary technologies and developed a technology infrastructure that is specifically used for our real estate and home related internet website services. The key components of our technology platform include:

- *Search platform.* Our search platform is designed to support targeted searches of our listing databases. Besides the key word search function, our search platform provides additional search functions that improve search accuracy with various search criteria, including searches based on the location, price and type of the property. In addition, our search engine is able to refine the search by conditional filtering and aggregation of the search results.

- *Large-scale system infrastructure.* With a combination of proprietary in-house and third-party solutions, we have designed our system to handle large amounts of data flow with a high degree of scalability and reliability. We use parallel computing technology and clusters of low-cost computers to handle high-volume visitor traffic and process large amounts of information.
- *Anti-fraud and anti-spam technology.* We have anti-fraud technology incorporated in our IT systems with a view to addressing the potential for non-compliant activities at our local branch offices. We maintain advertising price and discount data in our customer relationship management master file. Our system automatically triggers a risk alert for any deviation from pre-set discounts, in which case, a pre-approval email from our headquarters is required. Our system also generates a weekly report of any such exceptions for review by our headquarters. We also have an anti-spam system through which we are able to detect identify and filter spam messages with a view to protecting our staff. We attempt to continuously improve the accuracy and effectiveness of our technology through machine-learning capability and customizable rules.

We maintain our servers and backup servers in Beijing and Guangzhou. We believe our server hosting partners provide significant operating advantages, including high-quality bandwidth, constant room temperature and an enhanced ability to protect our systems from power loss, break-ins and other external causes of service interruption. We have not experienced any material system failures.

Insurance

We maintain property insurance to cover potential damages to a portion of our property. In addition, we provide medical, unemployment and other insurance to our employees in compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations. We do not maintain insurance policies covering losses relating to our systems and do not have business interruption insurance.

Regulation

We are subject to a number of laws and regulations in China relating to real estate service companies. This section summarizes the principal PRC laws and regulations that are currently applicable to our business and operations.

General

The telecommunications industry, including internet information services, is highly regulated by the PRC government. Regulations issued or implemented by the State Council, the MIIT and other relevant government authorities cover virtually every aspect of telecommunications network operations, including entry into the telecommunications industry, the scope of permissible business activities, tariff policy and foreign investment.

The MIIT, under the leadership of the State Council, is responsible for, among other things:

- formulating and enforcing telecommunications industry policy, standards and regulations;
- granting licenses to provide telecommunications and internet services;
- formulating tariff and service charge policies for telecommunications and internet services;
- supervising the operations of telecommunications and internet service providers; and
- maintaining fair and orderly market competition among operators.

In addition to the regulations promulgated by the central PRC government, some local governments have also promulgated local rules applicable to internet companies operating within their respective jurisdictions.

In 1994, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the PRC Advertising Law, which was amended in October 2018. In addition, the SAIC and other ministries and agencies have issued regulations that further regulate our advertising business, as discussed below.

Restrictions on Foreign Investment in the Value-Added Telecommunication Industry and Advertising Industry

Restrictions on Foreign Investment in the Value-Added Telecommunication Industry

In September 2000, the State Council promulgated the Telecommunications Regulations, as amended in July 2014 and February 2016, which categorize all telecommunications businesses in China as either basic telecommunications businesses or value-added telecommunications businesses. According to the Classification of Telecommunications Business effective March 1, 2016, internet information services are classified as value-added telecommunications businesses.

The State Council promulgated the Administrative Rules on Foreign-invested Telecommunications Enterprises in December 2001, as amended in September 2008 and February 2016, or the FITE Regulations. The FITE Regulations set forth detailed requirements with respect to capitalization, investor qualifications and application procedures in connection with the establishment of a foreign-invested telecommunications enterprise. Pursuant to these administrative rules, the ultimate capital contribution ratio of the foreign investor or investors in a foreign-invested telecommunications enterprise that aims to provide value-added telecommunications services may not exceed 50.0%. In addition, pursuant to the Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue issued by the PRC government, the permitted foreign investment in value-added telecommunications service providers may not be more than 50%. However, for a foreign investor to acquire any equity interest in a value-added telecommunications business in China, it must satisfy a number of stringent performance and operational experience requirements, including demonstrating a track record and experience in operating a value-added telecommunications business overseas. Moreover, foreign investors that meet these requirements must obtain approvals from the MIIT and the MOC or their authorized local counterparts, which retain considerable discretion in granting approvals.

In July 2006, the MIIT publicly released the Notice on Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Investment in Operating Value-added Telecommunications Business, or the MIIT Notice, which reiterates certain provisions under the FITE Regulations. According to the MIIT Notice, if any foreign investor intends to invest in a PRC telecommunications business, a foreign-invested telecommunications enterprise must be established and such enterprise must apply for the relevant telecommunications business licenses. Under the MIIT Notice, domestic telecommunications enterprises are prohibited from renting, transferring or selling a telecommunications license to foreign investors in any form, and from providing any resources, premises, facilities and other assistance in any form to foreign investors for their illegal operation of any telecommunications business in China.

Regulation relating to Our Business

Internet Information Services

General

The provision of real estate and home-related and other content on internet websites is subject to applicable PRC laws, rules and regulations relating to the telecommunications industry and the internet, and regulated by various government authorities, including the MIIT and the SAIC. Under the applicable regulations, internet information services are classified as value-added telecommunications businesses, and a commercial operator must obtain an ICP license from the MIIT or its relevant provincial counterparts in order to carry out commercial internet information service operations in China. If an internet information service provider is not engaged in commercial internet information service, it is only required to file a record with the MIIT or its relevant provincial counterparts. In addition, the regulations also provide that operators involved in internet content provision in sensitive and strategic sectors, including news, publishing, education, health care, medicine and medical devices, must obtain additional approvals from the relevant authorities in relation to those sectors.

In compliance with these laws and regulations, Beijing Leju, our consolidated variable interest entity, Beijing Yisheng Leju Internet Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of our consolidated variable interest entity Beijing Jiajujiu, and Shanghai Yi Xin, our consolidated variable interest entity, each hold a valid ICP license issued by the local provincial branch of the MIIT for the operation of our value-added telecommunication business.

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The MIIT Notice requires that a value-added telecommunications business operator (or its shareholders) must own domain names and trademarks used by it in the value-added telecommunications business, and have premises and facilities appropriate for such business. To comply with the MIIT Notice, Beijing Leju, a consolidated variable interest entity, has been registered as the owner or is applying to be the owner of the Chinese and English dual-language “Leju” trademark in several categories and has obtained the domain names of *leju.com* and *leju.cn*. Beijing Yisheng Leju Online Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of our consolidated variable interest entity Beijing Jiajujiu, has registered the domain name of *jiaju.com*.

Network Publication Service License

According to the Provisions on Network Publication Service Administration, jointly issued by the GAPPRT and the MIIT in February 2016, all entities that are engaged in network publication service in China must obtain the Network Publication Service License from the GAPPRT. Network publication service is broadly defined in the Provisions on Network Publication Service Administration Regulation as the use of information networks to provide the public with digital works that have characteristics of publication such as editing, creation or processing. Our consolidated variable interest entities and their subsidiaries do not have network publication licenses. For content which we believe are subject to the requirements of these licenses, such content is hosted by SINA through our contractual arrangement with SINA. In the case that SINA does not possess the necessary licenses and permits, our content hosted by SINA is subject to the risk of being suspended by government authorities. Moreover, we cannot assure you that government would not require us to obtain these licenses separately for operation of our own websites and those websites licensed to us even if the underlying hosting of the relevant content is provided by a qualified third party. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks related to Our Business—If we fail to obtain or keep licenses, permits or approvals applicable to the various online real estate services provided by us, we may incur significant financial penalties and other government sanctions”.

Online Transmission of Audio-Visual Programs

The GAPPRT and the MIIT jointly promulgated the Administrative Provisions on Internet Audio-visual Program Service, or the Audio-visual Program Provisions, effective January 2008 and amended in August 2015. The Audio-visual Program Provisions apply to the provision of audio-visual program services to the public via internet (including mobile network) within the territory of China. Providers of internet audio-visual program services are required to obtain a License for Online Transmission of Audio-visual Programs issued by the GAPPRT or complete certain registration procedures with the GAPPRT. Providers of internet audio-visual program services are generally required to be either state-owned or state-controlled by the PRC government, and the business to be carried out by such providers must satisfy the overall planning and guidance catalog for internet audio-visual program services determined by the GAPPRT. In May 2008, the GAPPRT issued a Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Application and Approval of License for Online Transmission of Audio-visual Programs, as amended in August 2015, which further sets forth detailed provisions concerning the application and approval process regarding the License for Online Transmission of Audio-visual Programs. The notice also provides that providers of internet audio-visual program services who engaged in such services prior to the promulgation of the Audio-visual Program Provisions shall also be eligible to apply for the license so long as their violation of the laws and regulations (if any) is minor and can be rectified timely and they have no record of violation during the latest three months prior to the promulgation of the Audio-visual Program Provisions. In April 2010, the GAPPRT issued the Internet Audio/Visual Program Services Categories (Provisional), as amended in March 2017, which classified internet audio-visual programs into four categories. Our consolidated variable interest entities and their subsidiaries do not have Licenses for Online Transmission of Audio-visual Programs. For content which we believe are subject to the requirements of these licenses, such content is hosted by SINA through our contractual arrangement with SINA. In the case that SINA does not possess the necessary licenses and permits, our content hosted by SINA is subject to the risk of being suspended by government authorities. Moreover, we cannot assure you that government would not require us to obtain these licenses separately for operation of our own websites and those websites licensed to us even if the underlying hosting of the relevant content is provided by a qualified third party. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks related to Our Business—If we fail to obtain or keep licenses, permits or approvals applicable to the various online real estate services provided by us, we may incur significant financial penalties and other government sanctions”.

Regulations relating to Information Security and Confidentiality of User Identity and Information

Internet content in China is also regulated and restricted from a state security standpoint. Pursuant to the Decision Regarding the Protection of Internet Security enacted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, any effort to undertake the following actions may be subject to criminal punishment in China:

- gain improper entry into a computer or system of national strategic importance;
- disseminate politically disruptive information;
- leak government secrets;
- spread false commercial information; or
- infringe intellectual property rights.

The Ministry of Public Security has also promulgated measures that prohibit the use of the internet in ways that, among other things, result in the leakage of government secrets or the spread of socially destabilizing content. The Ministry of Public Security and its local counterparts have supervision and inspection powers in this regard, and we may be subject to the jurisdiction of the local security bureaus. If an internet information service provider violates these measures, the PRC government may revoke its license and shut down its website. To comply with these laws and regulations, we require our users to accept the user terms or service agreement for registration with, and use of, our websites, whereby they agree to comply with the applicable PRC laws and regulations in using our websites, and we also maintain constant surveillance and monitoring on the information posted on our websites. However, the measures we take may not be adequate to ensure that all the information posted on our websites are in compliance with these laws and regulations. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks related to Our Business—Regulation of the internet industry in China, including censorship of information distributed over the internet, may materially and adversely affect our business".

The security and confidentiality of information on the identity of internet users are also regulated in China. The Internet Information Service Administrative Measures promulgated by the PRC State Council require internet information service providers to maintain an adequate system that protects the security of user information. In December 2005, the Ministry of Public Security promulgated the Regulations on Technical Measures of Internet Security Protection, requiring internet service providers to utilize standard technical measures for internet security protection. Moreover, the Rules for Regulating the Market Order of Internet Content Services enhance the protection of internet users' personal information by prohibiting internet information service providers from unauthorized collection, disclosure or use of personal information of their users. In December 2012, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress passed the Decision on Strengthening Internet Information Protection, which provides that all internet service providers in China, including internet information service providers, should require their users to provide real identity information when entering into service agreements or providing services to the users. In July 2013, the MIIT issued Provisions on Protecting Personal Information of Telecommunication and Internet Users, under which Internet information service providers are subject to strict requirements to protect personal information of internet users. The internet information service providers are prohibited from collecting personal information of internet users without obtaining consent from the users. Personal information collected shall be used only in connection with the services to be provided by Internet information service providers to such users and shall be kept in strict confidence. To comply with these laws and regulations, we require our users to accept the user terms or service agreement for registration with and use of our websites whereby they agree to provide certain personal information to us and agree to our use of their provided personal information under certain agreed circumstances, and we have established information security systems to protect users' privacy. In May 2017, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate released the Interpretations of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Handling of Criminal Cases Involving Infringement of Citizens' Personal Information, or the Interpretations, effective June 2017. The Interpretations provide more practical conviction and sentencing criteria for the infringement to citizens' personal information.

Advertising Services

The SAIC is responsible for regulating advertising activities in China. Pursuant to applicable regulations, companies that engage in advertising activities in China must obtain from the SAIC or its local branches a business license which specifically includes operating an advertising business within its business scope. Companies conducting advertising activities without such a license may be subject to penalties, including fines, confiscation of illegal revenues and orders to cease advertising operations. The business license of an advertising company is valid for the duration of its existence, unless the license is suspended or revoked due to a violation of any relevant law or regulation.

The business scope of the business licenses of Beijing Leju and its subsidiaries includes operating an advertising business, which allows them to engage in the advertising business.

PRC advertising laws and regulations also set forth certain content requirements for advertisements in China including, among other things, prohibitions on false or misleading content, superlative wording, socially destabilizing content or content involving obscenities, superstition, violence, discrimination or infringement of the public interest. Advertisers, advertising agencies, and advertising distributors are required by PRC advertising laws and regulations to ensure that the content of the advertisements they prepare or distribute is true and in full compliance with applicable law. In providing advertising services, advertising operators and advertising distributors must review the supporting documents provided by advertisers for advertisements and verify that the content of the advertisements complies with applicable PRC laws and regulations. Prior to distributing advertisements that are subject to government censorship and approval, advertising distributors are obligated to verify that such censorship has been performed and approval has been obtained. 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 revoke violators' licenses or permits for their advertising business operations. To comply with these laws and regulations, we maintain a task force to review the advertising materials to ensure the content does not violate the relevant laws and regulations before displaying such advertisements, and we also request relevant advertisers to provide proof of governmental approval if an advertisement is subject to special government review.

Regulations relating to Real Estate Brokerage Business

The principal regulations governing the real estate brokerage business in China include the Law on Administration of the Urban Real Estate issued by the Standing Committee of National People's Congress in July 1994 and revised in August 2009, and the Administrative Measures for Real Estate Brokerage issued in January 2011 and amended in March 2016. Pursuant to these laws, a company must register with local offices of the SAIC in each locality where it does business in order to operate real estate brokerage business. In addition, a real estate brokerage company and its branches shall file with the local real estate administrative authority within 30 days after it obtains the business license.

The previous Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue issued in 2011 classified the real estate agency and brokerage services within the restricted category for foreign investment. Accordingly, a wholly foreign-owned enterprise in China was required to obtain approval from the MOC or its local counterpart in order to establish or invest in any subsidiary to engage real estate agency and brokerage services. The National Development and Reform Commission and the MOC issued a new Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue, effective April 2015. The new Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue removed the real estate agency and brokerage services from the restricted category. Accordingly, the establishment of or the investment in a subsidiary to engage in real estate agency and brokerage services is no longer subject to the approval of the MOC or its local counterparts.

We mainly use City Rehouse and its subsidiaries to provide support for our e-commerce business. Each subsidiary of City Rehouse has obtained and maintained a business license with such business scope, and 31 of our PRC operating entities have completed the filing with the competent local real estate administrative authorities. See "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Failure to obtain the approvals or complete the filings required for our real estate agency and brokerage business in China may limit our ability to provide real estate agency and brokerage services or establish new PRC operating entities".

Regulations relating to E-commerce

On August 31, 2018, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the E-Commerce Law, which became effective on January 1, 2019. The E-Commerce Law sets forth a series of requirements on e-commerce platform operators. According to the E-Commerce Law, e-commerce platform operators shall verify and register platform merchants, and cooperate with the market regulatory administrative department and tax administrative department to conduct industry and commerce registrations and tax registrations for merchants. The e-commerce platform operators shall also prepare a contingency plan for cybersecurity events and take technological measures and other measures to prevent online illegal and criminal activities. The E-Commerce Law also expressly requires platform operators to take necessary actions to ensure fair dealing on their platforms to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of consumers, including to prepare platform service agreements and transaction information record-keeping and transaction rules, to prominently display such documents on the platform's website, and to keep such information for no less than three years following the completion of a transaction. To legally handle intellectual property infringement disputes, upon receipt of the notice specifying preliminary evidence for alleged infringement, the platform operators are required to take necessary measures in a timely manner, such as deleting, blocking and disconnecting the hyperlinks, terminating transactions and services, and to forward notices to merchants on its platform. If an e-commerce platform operator fails to take necessary measures when it knows or should have known that a merchant on the platform infringes any third-party intellectual property rights, products or services provided by a merchant on its platform do not meet the requirements regarding personal or property safety, or any merchant otherwise impairs the lawful rights and interests of consumers, the e-commerce platform operator will be held jointly liable with the merchants on its platform.

Moreover, the E-Commerce Law imposes a requirement on operators of e-commerce platforms to assist in tax collection with respect to income generated by sellers from transactions conducted on e-commerce platforms, including among others, submitting to the tax authority information on the identities of sellers on e-commerce platforms and other information relating to tax payment. Failure to comply with the requirement may result in operators of e-commerce platform being subject to fines and, in severe circumstances, suspension of business operations of e-commerce platforms.

Regulations relating to Trademarks

Both the PRC Trademark Law and the Implementation Regulation of the PRC Trademark Law, as currently in effect, provide protection to the holders of registered trademarks and trade names. The PRC Trademark Office handles trademark registrations and grants a renewable term of rights of ten years to registered trademarks. In addition, trademark license agreements must be filed with the PRC Trademark Office.

After receiving a trademark registration application, the PRC Trademark Office will make a public announcement with respect to the proposed trademark registration application if the relevant trademark passes the preliminary examination. Any person may, within three months after such public announcement, object to such trademark application. The PRC Trademark Office will then decide who is entitled to the trademark registration, and its decisions may be appealed to the PRC Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, whose decision may be further appealed through judicial proceedings. If no objection is filed within three months after the public announcement period or if the objection has been overruled, the PRC Trademark Office will approve the registration and issue a registration certificate, upon which the trademark is registered and will be effective for a renewable ten-year period, unless otherwise revoked. As of December 31, 2018, we owned or licensed 308 registered trademarks in China, and had 12 trademark applications in various industry categories pending with the China Trademark Office.

Regulations relating to Employment

Under the PRC Labor Law, PRC Labor Contract Law and its implementing rules, employers must enter into written labor contracts with full-time employees. All employers must compensate their employees with wages equal to at least the local minimum wage standards. Employers in China are required to provide employees with welfare schemes covering pension insurance, medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance and housing funds. Pursuant to the Reform Plan for Collection and Management System of National and Local Taxes released by General Office of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on July 20, 2018, all social insurance premiums, such as basic pension insurance premium, basic medical insurance premium, unemployment insurance premium, work-related injury insurance premium and maternity insurance premium, shall be collected uniformly by the relevant tax authorities starting from January 1, 2019. Employers in most cases are also required to provide a severance payment to their employees after their employment relationships are terminated. We have caused all of our full-time employees to enter into written labor contracts with us and provide our employees with the proper welfare and employment benefits.

Pursuant to the PRC Labor Contract Law and its amendments, dispatched employees are intended to be a supplementary form of employment and shall only apply to provisional, auxiliary or substitutive positions, and the fundamental form should be direct employment by enterprises and organizations that require employees. It is expressly stated that the number of dispatched employees an employer uses may not exceed a “certain percentage” of its total labor force. The Interim Provisions on Labor Dispatch effective March 2014, further set such percentage at 10% and provide a two-year transitional period for compliance with such requirement. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in orders of rectification and imposition of fines. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Increases in labor costs in China may adversely affect our business and our profitability”.

Regulations relating to Foreign Investment

On March 15, 2019, the PRC National People’s Congress adopted the Foreign Investment Law of the PRC, which will become effective on January 1, 2020. Pursuant to the Foreign Investment Law of the PRC, China will grant national treatment to foreign invested entities, except for those foreign-invested entities that operate in “restricted” or “prohibited” industries prescribed in the “negative list”, which shall be released by or approved by the State Council.

Regulations relating to Foreign Exchange Control and Administration

Foreign Exchange Administration

The principal regulation governing foreign currency exchange in China is the Regulations of the PRC on Foreign Exchange Administration, as amended in August 2008. Under the Regulations of the PRC on Foreign Exchange Administration and other relevant PRC regulations and rules, the Renminbi is convertible into other currencies for the purpose of current account transactions, including the distribution of dividends, interest payments, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions. The conversion of the Renminbi into other currencies and remittance of the converted foreign currency outside China for capital account transactions, such as capital injections, loans, repatriation of investments and investments in securities outside China, requires the prior approval from, or registration with, SAFE or its local branches.

As an offshore holding company with PRC subsidiaries, we may (i) make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries; (ii) establish new PRC subsidiaries and make capital contributions to these new PRC subsidiaries; (iii) make loans to our PRC subsidiaries or consolidated variable interest entities; or (iv) acquire offshore entities with business operations in China in an offshore transaction. However, most of these uses are subject to PRC regulations and approvals, such as:

- capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries that operate in the industries that fall within the restricted category for foreign investment must be approved by the MOC or its local counterparts;
- loans by us to our PRC subsidiaries cannot exceed the statutory limit which is the difference between the amount of total investment and the amount of registered capital of such subsidiaries as approved by the MOC or its local counterpart or the limit calculated by the approach set forth in the Notice of Matters Concerning the Macro-Prudential Management of Full-Covered Cross-Border Financing issued by the People’s Bank of China in January 2017, and must be registered with SAFE or its local branches; and
- loans by us to our consolidated variable interest entities must be filed with the National Development and Reform Commission and must also be registered with SAFE or its local branches.

Under SAFE Circular 19, effective June 2015, a foreign-invested enterprise may choose to convert its registered capital from foreign currency to Renminbi on a self-discretionary basis, and the Renminbi capital converted can be used for equity investments within China, which will be regarded as the reinvestment of foreign-invested enterprise. In addition, SAFE Circular 19 prohibits a foreign-invested enterprise from using Renminbi funds converted from its foreign currency registered capital to provide entrustment loans or repay loans borrowed from non-financial enterprises. Violation of these circulars could result in severe penalties, including heavy fines. These circulars may limit our ability to transfer funds to our consolidated variable interest entities and the subsidiaries of our wholly foreign-owned subsidiaries in China, and we may not be able to convert foreign currency-denominated funds into Renminbi to invest in or acquire any other PRC companies, or establish other consolidated variable interest entities in China. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—PRC regulation of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from making loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC operating subsidiaries”.

In November 2012, SAFE promulgated the Circular of Further Improving and Adjusting Foreign Exchange Administration Policies on Foreign Direct Investment, or SAFE Circular 59, as amended in October 2018, which substantially amends and simplifies the then current foreign exchange procedures. Under SAFE Circular 59, the opening of various special purpose foreign exchange accounts (e.g. pre-establishment expenses account, foreign exchange capital account, guarantee account) no longer requires approval by SAFE. Reinvestment of Renminbi proceeds by foreign investors in China no longer requires SAFE approval or verification.

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

In February 2015, SAFE promulgated the Circular of Further Simplifying and Improving the Policies of Foreign Exchange Administration Applicable to Direct Investment, or SAFE Circular 13, effective June 2015. Under SAFE Circular 13, the current foreign exchange procedures will be further simplified, and foreign exchange registrations of direct investment will be handled by banks instead of SAFE and its branches.

In January 2017, SAFE promulgated SAFE Circular 3, which stipulates several capital control measures on the outbound remittance of profit from domestic entities to offshore entities, including: (i) under the principle of genuine transaction, banks must check board resolutions regarding profit distribution, original version of tax filing records and audited financial statements; and (ii) domestic entities must hold income to account for previous years' losses before remitting the profits.

Foreign Exchange Registration of Offshore Investments by PRC Residents

SAFE Circular 75 requires PRC residents to register with the relevant local branch of SAFE before establishing or controlling any company outside China, referred to as an offshore special purpose company, for the purpose of raising funds from overseas to acquire or exchange the assets of, or acquiring equity interests in, PRC entities held by such PRC residents and to update such registration in the event of any significant changes with respect to that offshore company. SAFE promulgated SAFE Circular 37 in July 2014, which replaced SAFE Circular 75. SAFE Circular 37 requires PRC residents to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore entity, for the purpose of overseas investment and financing, with such PRC residents' legally owned assets or equity interests in domestic enterprises or offshore assets or interests, referred to in SAFE Circular 37 as a "special purpose vehicle". The term "control" under SAFE Circular 37 is broadly defined as the operation rights, beneficiary rights or decision-making rights acquired by the PRC residents in the offshore special purpose vehicles by such means as acquisition, trust, proxy, voting rights, repurchase, convertible bonds or other arrangements. SAFE Circular 37 further requires amendment to the registration in the event of any changes with respect to the basic information of the special purpose vehicle, such as changes in a PRC resident individual shareholder, name or operation period; or any significant changes with respect to the special purpose vehicle, such as increase or decrease of capital contributed by PRC individuals, share transfer or exchange, merger, division or other material event. If the shareholders of the offshore holding company who are PRC residents do not complete their registration with the local SAFE branches, the PRC subsidiaries may be prohibited from distributing their profits and proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to the offshore company, and the offshore company may be restricted in its ability to contribute additional capital to its PRC subsidiaries. Moreover, failure to comply with the SAFE registration and amendment requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions.

We have requested our beneficial owners who are PRC residents to make the necessary applications, filings and amendments required by SAFE. However, we cannot provide any assurances that all of our beneficial owners who are PRC residents will continue to make, obtain or amend any applicable registrations or approvals required by these SAFE regulations. The failure or inability of our PRC resident beneficial owners to comply with the registration procedures set forth therein may subject us to fines and legal sanctions, restrict our cross-border investment activities, or limit our ability to contribute additional capital into our PRC subsidiaries, or limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to our company or otherwise adversely affect our business. Moreover, failure to comply with the SAFE registration requirements could result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of foreign exchange restrictions.

Foreign Exchange Registration of Employee Stock Incentive Plans

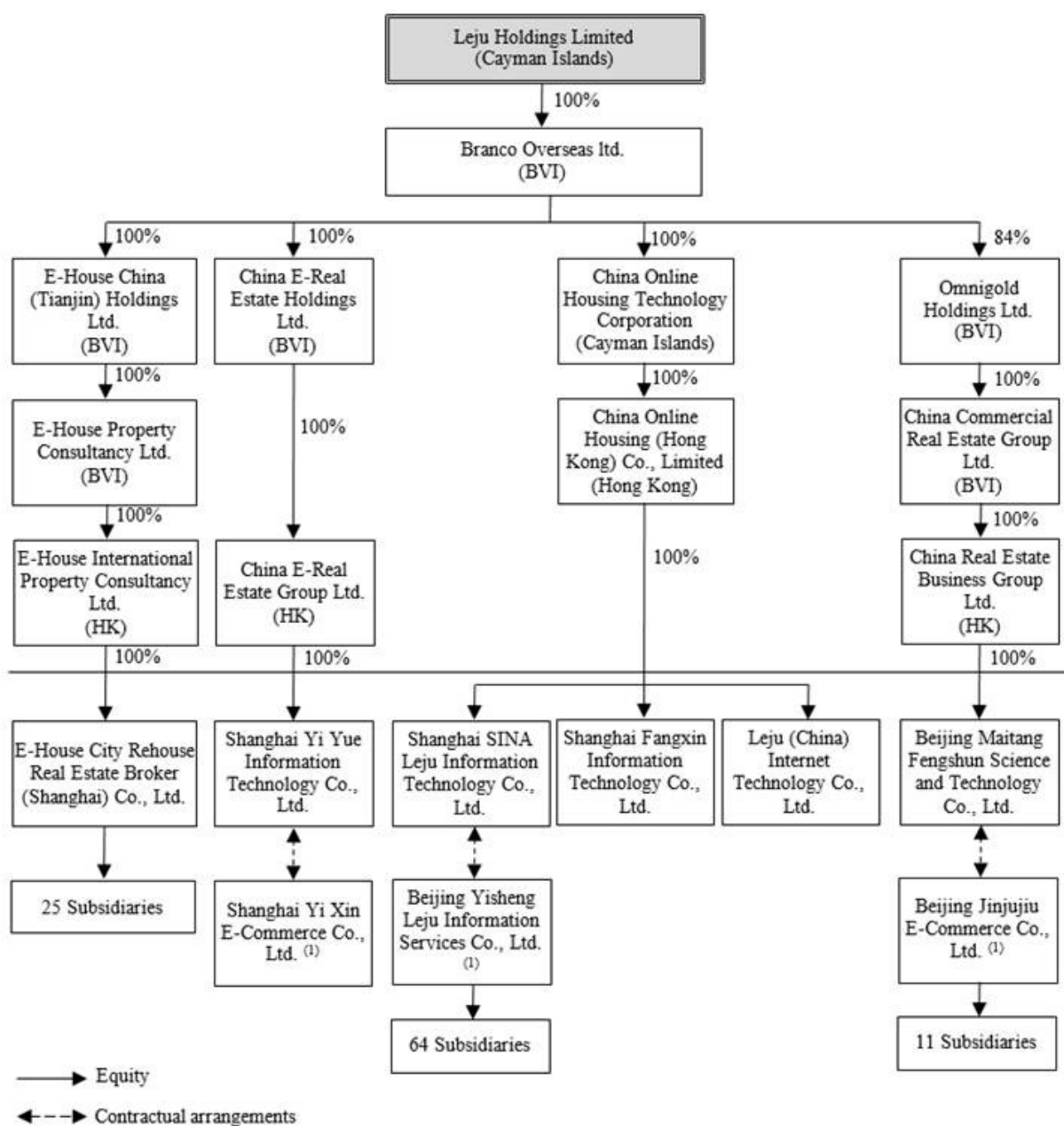
In February 2012, SAFE issued the Stock Option Rules, which replaced the Application Procedures of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Ownership Plans or Stock Option Plans of Overseas Publicly-Listed Companies issued by SAFE in March 2007. Under the Stock Option Rules, a PRC entity's directors, supervisors, senior management officers, other staff or individuals who have an employment or labor relationship with a PRC entity and are granted stock options by an overseas publicly listed company are required, through a qualified PRC domestic agent which could be a PRC subsidiary of such overseas publicly listed company, to register with SAFE and complete certain other procedures. Such PRC resident participants must also retain an overseas entrusted institution to handle matters in connection with their exercise of stock options, purchase and sale of corresponding stocks or interests, and fund transfer. The PRC agent shall, among other things, file on behalf of such PRC resident participants an application with SAFE to conduct the SAFE registration with respect to such stock incentive plan and obtain approval for an annual allowance with respect to the purchase of foreign exchange in connection with the exercise or sale of stock options or stock such participants hold. In addition, the PRC agent is required to amend the SAFE registration with respect to the stock incentive plan if there is any material change to the stock incentive plan, the PRC agent or the overseas entrusted institution or other material aspects. Such participating PRC residents' foreign exchange income received from the sale of stock and dividends distributed by the overseas publicly-listed company must be fully remitted into a PRC collective foreign currency account opened and managed by the PRC agent before distribution to such participants. We and our PRC resident employees who have been granted stock options or other share-based incentives of our company are subject to the Stock Option Rules as our company has become an overseas listed company upon the completion of initial public offering. If we or our PRC resident participants fail to comply with these regulations in the future, we and/or our PRC resident participants may be subject to fines and legal sanctions.

Regulations relating to Dividend Distributions

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

C. Organizational Structure

The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure, including our principal subsidiaries and variable interest entities as of the date of this annual report :



Note:

- (1) Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd., or Beijing Leju, is a variable interest entity established in China in 2008 and is currently 80% owned by Mr. Xudong Zhu and 20% owned by Mr. Yinyu He, and each of Shanghai Yi Xin E-Commerce Co., Ltd., or Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu E-Commerce Co., Ltd., or Beijing Jiajujiu is a variable interest entity established in China in 2011 and is currently 70% owned by Mr. Yinyu He and 30% owned by Mr. Weijie Ma. We effectively control Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu through contractual arrangements. See more information below in this section.

The registered business scope of each of Shanghai Yi Yue, Leju IT, Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Fangxin and Beijing Maiteng contains the business of development of computer software, which falls in the encouraged category for foreign investment in the currently effective Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue. The registered business scope of each of City Rehouse and all its subsidiaries contains the business of real estate brokerage service, which was removed from the restricted category for foreign investment in the Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue. Therefore, the business of real estate brokerage service now fall in the permitted category for foreign investment under PRC law, along with the other businesses listed in the registered business scope of each of Shanghai Yi Yue, Leju IT, Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Fangxin, Beijing Maiteng, and City Rehouse and all its subsidiaries, which are not listed in the new Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue.

PRC laws and regulations currently prohibit foreign investors from holding more than 50% of a foreign-invested telecommunications enterprise that provides commercial internet information services, which are one type of value-added telecommunications services. In addition, PRC laws and regulations currently do not allow foreign entities with less than two years of direct experience operating an advertising business outside China to invest in an advertising business in China. Because of such restriction, our internet information services and advertising services activities are conducted through consolidated variable interest entities in China, namely Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu, or the consolidated variable interest entities.

We have entered into, through our PRC subsidiaries, Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng, a series of contractual arrangements with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin, Beijing Jiajujiu and their respective shareholders. These contractual arrangements enable us to (i) direct the activities that most significantly affect the economic performance of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin, Beijing Jiajujiu and their subsidiaries and branches; (ii) receive substantially all of the economic benefits from the three consolidated variable interest entities and their subsidiaries in consideration for the services provided by our PRC subsidiaries; and (iii) have an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in the consolidated variable interest entities, when and to the extent permitted by PRC law, or request any existing shareholder of the consolidated variable interest entities to transfer all or part of the equity interest in the consolidated variable interest entities to another PRC person or entity designated by us at any time in our discretion.

As a result of these contractual arrangements, we, through our PRC subsidiaries, have become the primary beneficiary of these PRC entities and account for them as variable interest entities, and consolidate the financial results of these entities into our financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Substantially all of our revenues are derived from our consolidated variable interest entities and we rely on dividends and service fees paid to us by our PRC subsidiaries and our consolidated variable interest entities in China. Entities apart from our consolidated variable interest entities contributed in aggregate 3.3%, 1.3% and 0.5% of our total net revenues in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Our operations not conducted through contractual arrangements with the consolidated variable interest entities primarily consist of outsourcing arrangements business, support services for online advertising business and agency services included with our e-commerce business. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, the total amount of service fees that our PRC subsidiaries received from our consolidated variable interest entities under all the service agreements between our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities was \$11.3 million, \$14.3 million and \$10.2 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2018, the amount of service fees payable to us by the consolidated variable interest entities was \$79.5 million.

In 2017, the contractual arrangements with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu changed as follows:

- On February 16, 2017, Mr. Xudong Zhu, Mr. Zuyu Ding, Beijing Leju and Shanghai SINA Leju entered into a termination agreement to terminate the then effective VIE contractual arrangements with respect to Beijing Leju. On the same day, Mr. Xudong Zhu, Mr. Zuyu Ding and Mr. Yinyu He entered into an equity transfer agreement, pursuant to which Mr. Zuyu Ding has transferred all of his equity interests in Beijing Leju to Mr. Yinyu He. According to a supplemental agreement executed on the same day by Mr. Xudong Zhu, Mr. Zuyu Ding, Mr. Yinyu He, Beijing Leju and Shanghai SINA Leju, the parties have agreed upon entering into a new set of VIE contractual arrangements with respect to Beijing Leju. On February 16 and February 17, 2017, the parties entered into such contractual arrangements, more details of which are summarized below.
- On March 1, 2017, Mr. Weijie Ma, Mr. Zuyu Ding, Shanghai Yi Xin and Shanghai Yi Yue entered into a termination agreement to terminate the then effective VIE contractual arrangements with respect to Shanghai Yi Xin. On the same day, Mr. Weijie Ma, Mr. Zuyu Ding and Mr. Yinyu He entered into an equity transfer agreement, pursuant to which Mr. Zuyu Ding has transferred all of his equity interests in Shanghai Yi Xin to Mr. Yinyu He. According to a supplemental agreement executed on the same day by Mr. Weijie Ma, Mr. Zuyu Ding, Mr. Yinyu He, Shanghai Yi Xin and Shanghai Yi Yue, the parties have agreed upon entering into a new set of VIE contractual arrangements with respect to Shanghai Yi Xin. On March 1 and March 2, 2017, the parties entered into such contractual arrangements, more details of which are summarized below.

- On February 26, 2017, Mr. Weijie Ma, Mr. Zuyu Ding, Beijing Jiajujiu and Beijing Maiteng entered into a termination agreement to terminate the then effective VIE contractual arrangements with respect to Beijing Jiajujiu. On the same day, Mr. Weijie Ma, Mr. Zuyu Ding and Mr. Yinyu He entered into an equity transfer agreement, pursuant to which Mr. Zuyu Ding has transferred all of his equity interests in Beijing Jiajujiu to Mr. Yinyu He. According to a supplemental agreement executed on the same day by Mr. Weijie Ma, Mr. Zuyu Ding, Mr. Yinyu He, Beijing Jiajujiu and Beijing Maiteng, the parties have agreed upon entering into a new set of VIE contractual arrangements with respect to Beijing Jiajujiu. On February 26 and February 27, 2017, the parties entered into such contractual arrangements, more details of which are summarized below.

The following is a summary of the currently effective contractual arrangements relating to the consolidated variable interest entities:

Agreements that Provide Us with Effective Control over the consolidated variable interest entities

Exclusive Call Option Agreement. Our wholly owned indirect subsidiary, Shanghai SINA Leju, has entered into an exclusive call option agreement with our variable interest entity, Beijing Leju, and its shareholders. Our wholly owned indirect subsidiary, Shanghai Yi Yue, has entered into an exclusive call option agreement with our variable interest entity, Shanghai Yi Xin, and its shareholders. Our PRC subsidiary, Beijing Maiteng, has entered into an exclusive call option agreement with our variable interest entity, Beijing Jiajujiu, and its shareholders. In each case, under the exclusive call option agreement each shareholder of the applicable variable interest entity has granted an irrevocable and unconditional option to the applicable PRC subsidiary of our Company that will entitle such PRC subsidiary or its designated entity or individual to acquire all or part of the equity interests held by such shareholders in such variable interest entity at its sole discretion, to the extent as permitted by the then-effective PRC laws and regulations. The consideration for such acquisition of all equity interests in the applicable variable interest entity will be equal to the registered capital of such variable interest entity, and if there is any limitation imposed by PRC law that requires the consideration to be greater than the registered capital, the consideration will be the minimum amount as permitted by PRC law. In addition, each such variable interest entity has irrevocably and unconditionally granted the applicable PRC subsidiary of our Company an exclusive option to purchase, to the extent permitted under the PRC law, all or part of the assets of such variable interest entity. The exercise price for purchasing the assets of such variable interest entity will be equal to the book value of such assets unless otherwise required by the PRC law. The call option may be exercised by the applicable PRC subsidiary of our Company or any third party designated by it. Each exclusive call option agreement will terminate after all the equity interests and assets of the applicable variable interest entity subject to the call option under such agreement have been transferred to the applicable PRC subsidiary of our Company or its designated third party pursuant to the terms and conditions of such agreement. Each of Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng is entitled to terminate the applicable exclusive call option agreement if any of the applicable consolidated variable interest entity or its shareholders materially breaches the agreement and fails to rectify the breach within a reasonable period or within ten days upon written request from Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue or Beijing Maiteng, as applicable. The applicable consolidated variable interest entity and its shareholders are not entitled to terminate the agreement early unless otherwise provided by PRC law.

Loan Agreement. Pursuant to a loan agreement among Shanghai SINA Leju, Mr. Xudong Zhu and Mr. Yinyu He, Shanghai SINA Leju granted an interest-free loan of RMB8.0 million to Mr. Xudong Zhu and RMB2.0 million to Mr. Yinyu He, respectively, solely for their capital contribution to or purchase of equity interests in Beijing Leju. Pursuant to a loan agreement among Shanghai Yi Yue, Mr. Yinyu He and Mr. Weijie Ma, Shanghai Yi Yue granted an interest-free loan of RMB10.5 million to Yinyu He and RMB4.5 million to Weijie Ma, respectively, solely for their capital contribution to Shanghai Yi Xin. Pursuant to a loan agreement among Beijing Maiteng, Mr. Yinyu He and Mr. Weijie Ma, Beijing Maiteng granted an interest-free loan of RMB10.5 million to Yinyu He and RMB4.5 million to Weijie Ma, respectively, solely for their capital contribution to Beijing Jiajujiu. Each loan under each loan agreement has a term starting from the date when the applicable lender provides such loan to the applicable borrower and ending on the earliest of (i) the twentieth anniversary of the signing date of such loan agreement; (ii) the expiry date of the applicable lender's business operation term (including any extension of such term); or (iii) the expiry date of the applicable consolidated variable interest entity's business operation term (including any extension of such term). None of the loan agreements includes a provision for early termination by any party.

Shareholder Voting Rights Proxy Agreement. Our wholly owned indirect subsidiary, Shanghai SINA Leju, has entered into a shareholder voting rights proxy agreement with our variable interest entity, Beijing Leju, and its shareholders. Our wholly owned indirect subsidiary, Shanghai Yi Yue, has entered into a shareholder voting rights proxy agreement with our variable interest entity, Shanghai Yi Xin, and its shareholders. Our PRC subsidiary, Beijing Maiteng, has entered into a shareholder voting rights proxy agreement with our variable interest entity, Beijing Jiajujiu, and its shareholders. Under each shareholder voting rights proxy agreement, the shareholders of each variable interest entity have granted to any person designated by the applicable PRC subsidiary of our Company the power to exercise all voting rights to which such shareholder is then entitled as a shareholder of the applicable variable interest entity. Each shareholder voting rights proxy agreement has a term of twenty years. If the applicable PRC subsidiary requests for extension of the term by written notice to the other parties to such agreement thirty days in advance, the term of such agreement shall automatically extend for one year after the expiry of the original term, and such extension mechanism shall continue to apply to any extended term of such agreement. Each of Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng is entitled to terminate the applicable shareholder voting rights proxy agreement if any of the applicable consolidated variable interest entity or its shareholders materially breaches the agreement and fails to rectify the breach within a reasonable period or within ten days upon written request from Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue or Beijing Maiteng, as applicable. The applicable consolidated variable interest entity and its shareholders are not entitled to terminate this agreement early unless otherwise provided by PRC law.

Equity Pledge Agreement. Our wholly owned indirect subsidiary, Shanghai SINA Leju, has entered into an equity pledge agreement with our variable interest entity, Beijing Leju, and its shareholders. Our wholly owned indirect subsidiary, Shanghai Yi Yue, has entered into an equity pledge agreement with our variable interest entity, Shanghai Yi Xin, and its shareholders. Our PRC subsidiary, Beijing Maiteng, has entered into an equity pledge agreement with our variable interest entity, Beijing Jiajujiu, and its shareholders. Under each such equity pledge agreement, all of the equity interest in the applicable variable interest entity is pledged to the applicable PRC subsidiary of our Company to guarantee the performance of the obligations of such variable interest entity and its shareholders under the relevant exclusive call option agreement, loan agreement, shareholder voting rights proxy agreement and in the case of Beijing Leju, the exclusive technical support agreement. If any of the variable interest entity or their respective shareholders were to breach its or such shareholder's contractual obligations, as the case may be, the applicable PRC subsidiary of our Company, as pledgee, would be entitled to certain rights, including the right to sell the pledged equity interests and to be compensated from the sales proceeds in priority. Furthermore, each shareholder of each variable interest entity has agreed not to transfer, sell, pledge, dispose of or otherwise create any new encumbrance on their equity interest in such variable interest entity without the prior written consent of the applicable PRC subsidiary of our Company. The equity pledge rights of each of our PRC subsidiaries under the equity pledge agreement will expire when the applicable variable interest entity and its shareholders have fully performed their respective obligations under each of the above agreements. None of the equity pledge agreements includes a provision for early termination by any party.

Agreements that Transfer Economic Benefits of the consolidated variable interest entities to Us

Exclusive Technical Support Agreement. Our wholly owned indirect subsidiary, Shanghai SINA Leju, has entered into an exclusive technical support agreement with our variable interest entity, Beijing Leju. Our wholly owned indirect subsidiary, Shanghai Yi Yue, has entered into an exclusive technical support agreement with our variable interest entity, Shanghai Yi Xin. Our PRC subsidiary, Beijing Maiteng, has entered into an exclusive technical support agreement with our variable interest entity, Beijing Jiajujiu. Pursuant to each such exclusive technical support agreement the applicable PRC subsidiary of our Company provides the applicable variable interest entity with a series of technical support services and is entitled to receive related fees. Each exclusive technical support agreement will expire upon dissolution of the applicable variable interest entity. Each of Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng is entitled to terminate the applicable exclusive technical support agreement early if (i) the applicable consolidated variable interest entity breaches the agreement, and within 30 days upon written notice, fails to rectify its breach, take sufficient, effective and timely measures to eliminate the effects of breach, and compensate for any losses incurred by the breach; (ii) the applicable consolidated variable interest entity is bankrupt or is subject to any liquidation procedures and such procedures are not revoked within seven days; or (iii) due to any event of force majeure, the applicable consolidated variable interest entity's failure to perform its obligations under the agreement lasts for over 20 days. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, each of Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng is entitled to terminate the agreement early at any time by sending a written notice 20 days in advance, for any reason. None of the exclusive technical support agreements includes a provision for early termination by any consolidated variable interest entity. Unless expressly provided by this agreement, without prior written consent of the applicable PRC subsidiary of our Company, the applicable variable interest entity may not engage any third party to provide the services offered by such PRC subsidiary under this agreement.

In the opinion of Fangda Partners, our PRC legal counsel:

- The ownership structures of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu described above are in compliance with existing PRC laws and regulations; and
- Each of the contractual arrangements described above, in each case governed by PRC law, is valid and binding and enforceable in accordance with their respective terms based on currently effective PRC laws and regulations, and do not violate PRC laws or regulations currently in effect.

However, as advised by Fangda Partners, our PRC legal counsel, there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current or future PRC laws, rules and regulations, and accordingly, there can be no assurance that the PRC regulatory authorities will not ultimately take a contrary view from that of our PRC legal counsel. We have been further advised by our PRC legal counsel that if the PRC regulatory authorities determine that our contractual arrangements for operating our internet and advertising business in China do not comply with PRC government restrictions on foreign investment in such industries, we could be subject to severe penalties. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure—If the PRC government finds that the agreements that establish the structure for operating our advertising services business and online real estate business in China do not comply with PRC governmental restrictions on foreign investment in the advertising industry or the internet information service industry, we could be subject to severe penalties” and “—Our ability to enforce the equity pledge agreements between us and the shareholders of Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin or Beijing Jiajujiu may be subject to limitations based on PRC laws and regulations”. In addition, see “Item 3. Key Information —D. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Doing Business In China — Substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation and implementation of the newly adopted PRC Foreign Investment Law and how it may impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and business operations”.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

Our principal executive offices are located at Beijing Shoudong International Plaza, with approximately 5,100 square meters of office space. Our headquarters has been at this location since January 2012. As of December 31, 2018, we leased properties with an aggregate gross floor area of approximately 24,652 square meters for our 54 local offices across China and at our Hong Kong office. Our leased properties mainly consist of office premises, a portion of which are leased from related parties. We believe our existing leased premises are adequate for our current business operations and that additional space can be obtained on commercially reasonable terms to meet our future requirements.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

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

A. Operating Results

Overview

We are a leading O2O real estate services provider in China. We offer real estate e-commerce, online advertising and online listing services through our online platform, which comprises local websites covering 377 cities and various mobile applications. We integrate our online platform with complementary offline services to facilitate residential property transactions. In addition to our own websites, we also operate various real estate and home furnishing websites of SINA. Moreover, we operate official accounts on Weixin and Weibo.

E-Commerce. We offer e-commerce services primarily in connection with new residential property sales. Our O2O services for new residential properties include selling discount coupons and facilitating online property viewing, physical property visits and pre-sale customer support. We earn revenue primarily from the sale of discount coupons used for property purchases. Our revenues from e-commerce services in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were \$419.0 million, \$234.8 million and \$320.3 million, respectively, representing 74.9%, 64.8% and 69.3%, respectively, of our total revenues for those periods.

Online Advertising. We currently sell advertising primarily on the SINA new residential properties and home furnishing websites, which are operated by us. In addition, we are the exclusive advertising agent for the SINA home page and non-real estate websites with respect to advertising sold to advertisers, including real estate developers and home furnishing suppliers. We also sell advertising on our contractor platform website and on various mobile applications. Our revenues from online advertising services in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were \$118.0 million, \$113.2 million and \$138.4 million, respectively, representing 21.1%, 31.2% and 30.0%, respectively, of our total revenues for those periods.

Listing. We offer fee-based online property listing services to real estate agents and free services to individual property sellers. We currently operate the SINA real estate websites for listings of existing residential properties for sale or lease. Our revenues from listing services in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were \$22.5 million, \$14.5 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, representing 4.0%, 4.0% and 0.7%, respectively, of our total revenues for those periods.

We generated total revenues of \$559.5 million, \$362.5 million and \$462.0 million in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. We incurred net loss of \$11.6 million, \$162.0 million and \$12.9 million in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Significant Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

The PRC real estate industry

Our results of operations have been, and are expected to continue to be, affected by the general performance of China's real estate industry. Conditions in China's real estate industry have a significant impact on each of our business segments, and in particular on our new home business, which relies significantly on the volume of new property launches by property developments and market transaction volume. The following factors typically have a significant impact on China's real estate industry:

- *Economic growth, speed of urbanization and demand for residential and commercial properties in China.* China's economic growth has been primarily concentrated in China's urban areas, and economic growth, higher standards of living, population growth and urbanization are primary drivers of demand for the purchase or rental of residential properties. Because we focus on China's urban areas, China's economic growth and urbanization are important to our operations. The PRC property industry is dependent on the overall economic growth in China and the associated demand for residential properties.
- *Government policies.* The PRC government exercises considerable direct and indirect influence over the real estate industry through its policies and other economic measures. The PRC government regulates real estate purchases and taxation associated with real estate transactions. For greater detail see "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our business is susceptible to fluctuations in China's real estate industry, which may materially and adversely affect our results of operations" and "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our business may be materially and adversely affected by government measures aimed at China's real estate industry". The imposition of new policies, laws and regulations, or changes to current policies, laws and regulations, could have a material impact on the real estate market in China, which would affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

- *Availability and cost of credit.* The availability and cost of credit have a substantial effect on customers' ability to purchase properties and the prices they can afford to pay. This impacts the number of properties that developers are able to market and sell, which is a significant factor affecting our results of operations. The PRC government regulates the proportion of the purchase price of a property that may be financed with credit and the price of credit is generally a function of benchmark interest rates. To the extent that fluctuations in interest rates or regulatory changes impact the availability and cost of financing for property purchases, conditions in the real estate industry, and our results of operations, would be affected.
- *Supply of new residential real estate projects.* The growth of the PRC real estate industry depends largely on the launch of new residential real estate projects at affordable prices. Factors such as the overall economy, competition and government land policies can affect the price and availability of new projects. The PRC government and relevant local authorities control various aspects of new projects, including the amount and cost of land for development, each of which affects the supply of new developments and our results of operations.

The PRC internet industry

We are an internet company and a majority of our revenue is generated from our e-commerce and online advertising services provided on our websites. Therefore, our results of operations are heavily dependent on the continued development of China's internet industry. The internet has emerged as an increasingly attractive and cost-effective advertising channel in China. However, the internet industry in China is heavily regulated. PRC laws, rules and regulations cover virtually every aspect of the internet industry, including entry into the industry, the scope of permissible business activities and foreign investment. Furthermore, the PRC government levies business taxes, value-added taxes, surcharges and cultural construction fees on advertising-related sales in China, such as sales of our e-commerce, online advertising, listing and other value-added services. In addition, because one of our PRC subsidiaries currently qualifies as "high and new technology enterprises", it enjoys tax holidays from the relevant PRC tax authorities or under local governmental policies. The imposition of new laws and regulations, or changes to current laws and regulations, could have a material impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to innovate and market acceptance of our services

We operate in a competitive industry and the extent to which we are able to provide innovative e-commerce and advertising services that are attractive to developers and prospective property purchasers has a material effect on our results of operations. For example, we pioneered e-commerce services in China's real estate market in April 2011 by offering online auctions as a promotional tool for our partner developers. In early 2012, we introduced property price discount coupons as a means of generating buyers for our partner developers in conjunction with online advertising and offline customer origination. In 2015 and 2016, we continually upgraded the site visit experience of prospective property purchasers by launching new services including site visits through private car or virtual reality technology. In December 2016 we launched new advertising products based on cross-utilizing databases we and our strategic partners have, allowing for more accurate targeting of potential buyers. In 2017, we introduced our new marketing product, Zai Xian Xuan Fang, to simplify the transaction process. During this period, our new suite of big data-empowered advertising products became increasingly popular among our developer clients, and our mobile marketing strategy has started to yield positive results. Our results of operations will continue to be significantly affected by the extent to which our evolving e-commerce and advertising services, including any future innovations that we may introduce, achieve success in the market.

Our ability to maintain and expand our online platform

Consumers are able to access our services through various websites and mobile applications, our telephone call center and at property showrooms and other physical locations. Our internet presence includes local websites across China that we either operate directly or outsource to local outsourcing partners. We operate a variety of websites pursuant to our arrangements with SINA. Since many of our customers in our new home business are one-time property buyers, we depend on our online platform as a key driver for bringing in new business. The costs of maintaining and expanding our online platform in order to continue to reach a broad base of customers, and our ability to maintain our relationships with SINA, has a significant effect on our results of operations.

Our ability to compete effectively

We face competition in each of our main business activities. We compete with other e-commerce providers for market share in key markets, relationships with developers and for the acquisition of web traffic. We compete for talent with other online businesses and to a lesser extent with traditional businesses. Our industry has become increasingly competitive, and such competition may continue to intensify in future periods. As the barriers to entry for establishing internet-based businesses are typically low, it is possible for new entrants to emerge and rapidly scale up their operations. We expect additional companies to enter the online real estate and home-related internet service industry in China and a wider range of online services in this area to be introduced.

Our ability to expand into new geographic areas in China

A significant portion of our revenues is concentrated in China's major urban centers including Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. We expect them to continue to represent a significant portion of our revenues in the near term. We also may expand into new geographic areas and sectors and increase our market share in areas and sectors where we currently operate. As of December 31, 2018, we had established real estate-related content, search services, marketing and listing coverage of 377 cities across China. Our ability to succeed in newly penetrated cities and cities where we intend to increase our presence will have a substantial impact on our results of operations, and we may incur significant additional operating expenses, including hiring new sales and other personnel, in order to expand our operations.

Selected Statement of Operations Items

Revenues

E-commerce. We offer individual property buyers discount coupons that enable them to purchase specified properties from real estate developers at discounts greater than the face value of the fees charged by us. Discount coupons are collected initially upfront from the property buyers and are refundable at any time before they are used to purchase the specified properties. As such, these fees are recorded in advance from customers in our consolidated balance sheets. We determine our customers to be the individual property buyers and have identified one single performance obligation to be the sale of discount coupons. We determine the sale of discount coupons to be satisfied at a point in time only when the confirmation letters are obtained from our customers that prove the use of the coupons. The transaction price is the face value of the discount coupon fees charged by us which is fixed in the contract with the individual property buyers.

Online advertising. Revenue from online advertising services is principally from online advertising arrangements and keyword advertising arrangements. Online advertising arrangements allow advertisers to place advertisements on particular areas of our online platforms, in particular formats and over particular periods of time. Keyword advertising arrangements allow advertisers to reach certain customer markets based on particular keywords utilized by them over a particular period of time.

We enter into separate contracts with our customers for online advertising and keyword advertising arrangements and determine our customers to be the advertisers. As such each promise is identified as a separate performance obligation that is recognized ratably over the contract period and when collection is probable. The transaction price is fixed per contract. No rebates or discounts are given to the advertisers.

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Listing. Listing services entitle real estate brokers to post and make changes to information for properties in a particular area on the website for a specified period of time, in exchange for a fixed fee.

We determine our customers to be the real estate brokers and have identified a single performance obligation that is recognized over time on a straight-line basis over the contract period of display and when collection is probable. The transaction price is the fixed fee outlined in the contract. No rebates or discounts are given to the real estate brokers.

Cost of revenues

Cost of revenue consists of costs associated with the production of websites, which includes fees paid to third parties for internet connection, content and services, editorial personnel related costs, amortization of intangible assets, depreciation associated with website production equipment and fees paid for advertising resources.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses comprise marketing expenses, compensation and benefits for personnel other than editorial personnel, expenses of third-party professional services, rental payments relating to office and administrative functions and depreciation of property and equipment used in our corporate offices and other administrative expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses also include amortization of intangible assets that do not relate to internet content, including our license agreement with SINA. Selling general and administrative expenses also include bad debt expenses. Bad debt can result from developer customers not paying amounts owing to us for services rendered and in cases where third parties to whom we outsource certain websites fail to pay fixed fees owed to us.

Marketing and advertising expenses consist primarily of targeted online and offline marketing costs for promoting our e-commerce projects, increasing our visibility and building our brand, such as Leju property visit, sponsored marketing campaigns, online or print advertising, public relations and sponsored events. We expense all marketing advertising costs as incurred and record these costs within "Selling, general and administrative expenses" on the consolidated statements of operations when incurred. Our direct marketing activities are intended to attract subscribers for online advertising and potential property buyers to purchase the discount coupon.

Share-based compensation expense

In 2015 and 2016, a portion of our share-based compensation expense related to E-House's allocation to us of share-based compensation expenses of their senior management. These allocations were made using a proportional cost allocation method and were based on revenues, headcount as well as estimates of actual time spent on the provision of services attributable to our company.

In November 2013, we adopted a share incentive plan, or the Leju Plan, which allows us to offer a variety of share-based incentive awards to employees, officers, directors and individual consultants who render services to us. The plan permits the grant of three types of awards: options, restricted shares and restricted share units. The maximum number of shares that may be issued pursuant to all awards under the Leju Plan, or the Leju Award Pool, is 10,434,783 ordinary shares initially, and shall be increased automatically by 5% of the then total outstanding shares on an as-converted fully diluted basis on each of the third, sixth and ninth anniversaries of the effective date of the Leju Plan. On December 1, 2016 the Leju Award Pool was automatically increased by 7,553,422 ordinary shares. Accordingly, the size of the Leju Award Pool is currently 17,988,205 ordinary shares.

Pursuant to the Leju Plan, we granted (i) options to certain of our employees for the purchase of 501,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$9.68 per share, on April 28, 2015, (ii) options to certain of our employees for the purchase of 30,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$7.00 per share, on August 7, 2015, (iii) options to certain of our employees and certain of E-House's employees for the purchase of 1,986,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$5.54 per share, on December 14, 2015. The options expire ten years from the date of grant and vest ratably at each anniversary of the grant date over a period of three years.

On March 30, 2017, we granted to certain of our employees and directors options to purchase an aggregate of 2,135,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$3.24 per share, pursuant to the Leju Plan. The options expire ten years from the date of grant and vest ratably at each grant date anniversary over a period of three years.

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On March 21, 2018, we granted to certain of our employees and directors options to purchase an aggregate of 1,045,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$1.55 per share, pursuant to the Leju Plan. The options expire ten years from the date of grant and vest over a period of three years.

On June 27, 2018, we granted to certain of our employees and directors options to purchase an aggregate of 4,923,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$1.41 per share, pursuant to the Leju Plan. The options expire ten years from the date of grant and vest over a period of three years.

As of February 28, 2019, the aggregate number of our ordinary shares underlying outstanding options granted under the Leju Plan is 13,648,045, and no restricted shares granted under the Leju Plan is outstanding.

In 2018, we recorded compensation expenses of \$4.0 million for the options granted to our employees and directors under the Leju Plan, and nil in dividends to E-House for the options granted to employees and directors of E-House under the Leju Plan. As of December 31, 2018, we had \$4.5 million of total unrecognized compensation expenses related to unvested share options and restricted shares granted under the Leju Plan, which we expect to be recognize over a weighted-average period of 2.1 years.

In 2015, our subsidiary, Omnigold adopted a share incentive plan, or the Omnigold Plan, pursuant to which (i) the maximum number of shares of Omnigold available for issuance pursuant to all awards under the Omnigold Plan, or the Omnigold Award Pool, is initially 5,000,000 as of the date on which the Omnigold Plan was approved and adopted by the board of directors of Omnigold, or the Omnigold Plan Effective Date, and (ii) the Omnigold Award Pool is increased automatically by 5% of the then total issued and outstanding shares of Omnigold on an as-converted fully diluted basis on each of the third, sixth and ninth anniversary of the Omnigold Plan Effective Date.

In 2018, we recorded compensation expenses of \$48,215 for the options granted to our employees and directors under the Omnigold Plan. As of December 31, 2018, there was no unrecognized compensation expense given that all share options granted under the Omnigold Plan had been vested.

Other operating income

Our other operating income primarily relates to cash subsidies received by our subsidiaries in China from local governments to encourage us to operate in certain local districts.

Interest income

We earn interest income primarily from bank deposits.

Other income, net

Other income, net relates to unrealized gain on marketable securities, foreign exchange loss/(gain) and reimbursement from the depository for our expenses incurred in connection with the establishment and maintenance of the ADS program.

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar, while certain of our subsidiaries have functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar, such as the Renminbi and the Hong Kong dollar. Transactions in other currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing when the transactions occur. Transaction gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

Income tax

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company. Under the current law of the Cayman Islands, we are not subject to income or capital gains tax in the Cayman Islands. Our subsidiaries in the British Virgin Islands are not subject to income or capital gains tax in the British Virgin Islands. Our subsidiaries in Hong Kong are subject to a profit tax at the rate of 16.5% on assessable profit determined under relevant Hong Kong tax regulations.

The EIT Law applies a uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate to both foreign-invested enterprises and domestic enterprises, except where a special preferential rate applies. In addition, the EIT Law also provides a five-year transitional period starting from its effective date for those enterprises that were established before March 16, 2007, the date of promulgation of the EIT Law, and that were entitled to preferential income tax rates under the then effective tax laws or regulations.

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Shanghai Fangxin, our subsidiary in China, was granted software enterprise status, which enables the company to be exempt from 100% of income taxes for 2012 and 2013 and enjoy a 50% reduction in its income tax rate, or a rate of 12.5%, from 2014 through 2016. Shanghai SINA Leju was designated a “high and new technology enterprise” entitled to a favorable statutory tax rate of 15% from 2013 through 2017. Shanghai SINA Leju renewed its qualification of “high and new technology enterprise” in 2018 and is entitled to enjoy a favorable statutory tax rate of 15% from 2018 through 2020.

We have a tax benefit due to losses incurred in past years. Under PRC tax law we are permitted to carry forward losses for up to ten years for entities qualified as a “high and new technology enterprise” and up to five years for entities that do not qualify as a “high and new technology enterprise”. We may have a tax benefit for periods for which we were profitable on a consolidated basis to the extent our consolidated entities that incurred losses during the period were subject to income tax at a higher effective tax rate as compared with consolidated entities that earned profits during the period.

Under the EIT Law, dividends payable to a non-PRC resident enterprise from our PRC subsidiaries are subject to a withholding tax which may be as high as 20%, although under the detailed implementation rules of the EIT Law promulgated by the PRC authorities the effective withholding tax is currently 10%. Dividends of PRC subsidiaries that are directly held by Hong Kong entities may benefit from a reduced withholding tax rate of 5% pursuant to the Arrangement between Mainland China and Hong Kong for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income, subject to the approval from the relevant local branch of the SAT in accordance with the Administrative Measures on Tax Treaty Treatment of Nonresidents (Trial) and other relevant tax rules. Our Hong Kong subsidiaries have not sought approval for such preferential withholding tax rate, given that no dividends have been paid by their respective PRC subsidiaries. Dividends from our Hong Kong subsidiaries are exempt from withholding tax. Dividend payments are not subject to withholding tax in the British Virgin Islands or the Cayman Islands.

Under the EIT Law, enterprises that are established under the laws of foreign countries or regions and whose “de facto management bodies” are located within the PRC territory are considered PRC resident enterprises, and will be subject to the PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on their worldwide income. Under the implementation rules of the EIT Law, “de facto management bodies” are defined as the bodies that have material and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel and human resources, finances and treasury, and acquisition and disposition of properties and other assets of an enterprise. It remains unclear how the PRC tax authorities will interpret such a broad definition. We cannot assure you that we will not be deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the EIT Law and be subject to the PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on our worldwide income. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Dividends payable to us by our PRC subsidiaries may be subject to PRC withholding taxes or we may be subject to PRC taxation on our worldwide income, and dividends distributed to our investors may be subject to PRC withholding taxes under the EIT Law and our investors may be subject to PRC withholding tax on the transfer of our ordinary shares or ADSs”.

Loss from equity in affiliates

Affiliate companies are entities over which we have significant influence but do not control. Investment in affiliates is accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under this method, our share of the post-acquisition profits or loss of affiliated companies is recognized as income/(loss) from equity in affiliates in the income statement.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interest

Net income attributable to non-controlling interest relates to the minority interest in non-wholly-owned subsidiaries that we consolidate.

Results of Operations

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	(in thousands of \$, except share and per share data)		
Revenues:			
E-commerce	419,024	234,836	320,271
Online advertising	117,949	113,235	138,372
Listing	22,538	14,461	3,388
Total revenues	559,511	362,532	462,031
Cost of revenues	(57,492)	(74,054)	(72,910)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(521,797)	(434,276)	(402,258)
Goodwill impairment	—	(41,223)	—
Other operating income	4,587	3,072	2,163
Loss from operations	(15,191)	(183,949)	(10,974)
Interest income	1,313	1,314	1,086
Other income (loss), net	620	480	(4,219)
Loss on disposal of investment or subsidiaries	(186)	—	—
Loss before income taxes and loss from equity in affiliates	(13,444)	(182,155)	(14,107)
Income tax benefits	2,068	20,328	1,334
Loss before equity in affiliates	(11,376)	(161,827)	(12,773)
Loss from equity in affiliates	(225)	(216)	(79)
Net loss	(11,601)	(162,043)	(12,852)
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	(1,812)	(1,142)	629
Net loss attributable to Leju Holdings Limited shareholders	(9,789)	(160,901)	(13,481)
Loss per share:			
Basic	(0.07)	(1.19)	(0.10)
Diluted	(0.07)	(1.19)	(0.10)
Weighted average numbers of shares used in computation:			
Basic	135,220,210	135,708,350	135,763,962
Diluted	135,220,210	135,708,350	135,763,962

Year Ended December 31, 2018 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2017

Total revenues. Total revenues increased 27.4% to \$462.0 million in 2018 from \$362.5 million in 2017, primarily due to the increases in revenues from e-commerce services and online advertising services. E-commerce revenues increased 36.4% to \$320.3 million in 2018 from 234.8 million in 2017, primarily due to an increase in the average price per discount coupon redeemed, partially offset by a decrease in the number of discount coupons redeemed. We sold a total of 144,046 discount coupons in 2018, 89,638 of which were redeemed. Online advertising revenues increased 22.2% to \$138.4 million in 2018 from \$113.2 million in 2017, primarily due to an increase in property developers' demand for online advertising. Listing revenues decreased 76.6% to \$3.4 million in 2018 from \$14.5 million in 2017, primarily due to a decrease in demand from secondary real estate brokers.

Cost of revenues. Cost of revenues decreased 1.5% to \$72.9 million in 2018 from \$74.1 million in 2017, primarily due to decreased staff costs as a result of headcount changes and decreased amortization expenses of intangible assets, partially offset by increased cost of advertising resources purchased from media platforms.

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Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 7.4% to \$402.3 million in 2018 from \$434.3 million in 2017, primarily due to decreased staff costs as a result of headcount change, and partially offset by increased marketing expenses related to our e-commerce business.

Goodwill impairment. Goodwill impairment was nil in 2018, compared to \$41.2 million in 2017.

Other operating income. Other operating income was \$2.2 million in 2018, compared to \$3.1 million in 2017, due to decreased cash subsidies received from local governments.

Loss from operations. As a result of the foregoing, we incurred \$11.0 million of loss from operations in 2018, compared to loss of \$183.9 million in 2017.

Interest income. Interest income was \$1.1 million in 2018, compared to \$1.3 million in 2017.

Other loss, net. We had other net loss of \$4.2 million in 2018, compared to other income of \$0.5 million in 2017, primarily due to \$3.8 million foreign exchange loss recognized in 2018.

Income tax benefits. Income tax benefits were \$1.3 million in 2018, compared to income tax benefits of \$20.3 million in 2017, due to the loss before taxes and equity in affiliates of \$14.1 million in 2018.

Net loss. As a result of the foregoing, we incurred net loss of \$12.9 million in 2018, compared to net loss of \$162.0 million in 2017.

Year Ended December 31, 2017 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2016

Total revenues. Total revenues decreased 35% to \$362.5 million in 2017 from \$559.5 million in 2016, primarily due to reduced real estate transactions as a result of regulatory restrictions placed by local governments. E-commerce revenues decreased 44% to 234.8 million in 2017 from \$419.0 million in 2016, primarily due to decreases in both the number of discount coupons redeemed and in the average price per discount coupon. We sold a total of 246,318 discount coupons in 2017, 113,420 of which were redeemed. Online advertising revenues decreased 4% to \$113.2 million in 2017 from \$118.0 million in 2016, primarily due to a decrease in property developers' demand for online advertising. Listing revenues decreased 36% to \$14.5 million in 2017 from \$22.5 million in 2016, primarily due to a decrease in secondary real estate brokers' demand.

Cost of revenues. Cost of revenues increased 29% to \$74.1 million in 2017 from \$57.5 million in 2016 primarily due to increased cost of advertising resources purchased, partially offset by decreased staffing cost of the editorial department as a result of headcount change.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 17% to \$434.3 million in 2017 from \$521.8 million in 2016 primarily due to decreased marketing expenses related to our e-commerce business, decreased commission expenses in line with the decrease of revenues and decreased salary and bonus as a result of headcount change.

Goodwill impairment. Goodwill impairment was \$41.2 million in 2017, compared to nil in 2016. Goodwill impairment was recognized based on the impairment assessment review performed on June 30, 2017, as changes in market environment continued to have a negative impact on our operating conditions and business outlook.

Other operating income. Other operating income was \$3.1 million in 2017, compared to \$4.6 million in 2016, due to decreased cash subsidies received from local governments.

Loss from operations. As a result of the foregoing, we incurred \$183.9 million of loss from operations in 2017, compared to loss of \$15.2 million in 2016.

Interest income. Interest income was \$1.3 million in 2017, relatively flat compared to \$1.3 million in 2016.

Other income, net. We had other net income of \$0.5 million in 2017, compared to \$0.6 million in 2016.

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Income tax benefits. Income tax benefits was \$20.3 million in 2017, compared to income tax benefits of \$2.1 million in 2016, due to the loss before taxes and equity in affiliates of \$182.2 million in 2017.

Net loss. As a result of the foregoing, we incurred net loss of \$162.0 million in 2017, compared to net loss of \$11.6 million in 2016.

Critical Accounting Policies

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

An accounting policy is considered critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time such estimate is made and if different accounting estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur, could materially impact the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the following accounting policies involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity in their application and require us to make significant accounting estimates. The following descriptions of critical accounting policies, judgments and estimates should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and other disclosures included in this annual report.

Revenue Recognition

We generate real estate online revenues principally from e-commerce, online advertising, and listing services and enter into separate contracts with its customers under each revenue stream. Revenues are recorded, net of sales related taxes.

We have adopted ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) and all subsequent ASUs that modified ASC 606 on January 1, 2018 and have elected to apply it retrospectively for the year ended December 31, 2018.

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

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The full retrospective method requires an entity to present financial statements for all periods as if the new revenue standard had been applied to all prior periods. We concluded that the cumulative effect to the beginning balance of shareholders' equity as of January 1, 2016 by implementation of the ASC 606 is not significant while we record contract assets when we do not have an unconditional right to consideration for our services rendered. Accounts receivable as of December 31, 2017 was retrospectively adjusted by the amount of \$1,410,198 to contract assets as a result of the adoption.

E-commerce

We offer individual property buyers discount coupons that enable them to purchase specified properties from real estate developers at discounts greater than the face value of the fees charged by us. Discount coupons are collected initially upfront from the property buyers and are refundable at any time before they are used to purchase the specified properties. As such, these fees are recorded in advance from customers in our consolidated balance sheets. We determine our customers to be the individual property buyers and have identified one single performance obligation to be the sale of discount coupons. We determine the sale of discount coupons to be satisfied at a point in time only when the confirmation letters are obtained from our customers that prove the use of the coupons. The transaction price is the face value of the discount coupon fees charged by us which is fixed in the contract with the individual property buyers.

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Online advertising

Revenue from online advertising services is principally from online advertising arrangements and keyword advertising arrangements. Online advertising arrangements allow advertisers to place advertisements on particular areas of our online platforms, in particular formats and over particular periods of time. Keyword advertising arrangements allow advertisers to reach certain customer markets based on particular keywords utilized by them over a particular period of time.

We enter into separate contracts with our customers for online advertising and keyword advertising arrangements and determine our customers to be the advertisers. As such each promise is identified as a separate performance obligation that is recognized ratably over the contract period and when collection is probable. The transaction price is fixed per contract. No rebates or discounts are given to the advertisers.

Listing

Listing services entitle real estate brokers to post and make changes to information for properties in a particular area on the website for a specified period of time, in exchange for a fixed fee.

We determine our customers to be the real estate brokers and have identified a single performance obligation that is recognized over time on a straight-line basis over the contract period of display and when collection is probable. The transaction price is the fixed fee outlined in the contract. No rebates or discounts are given to the real estate brokers.

Contract balances

We do not have unconditional right to the consideration for advertising or listing services until all promises have been fulfilled and therefore initially records a contract asset when recognizing revenue. Upon fulfillment of all advertising or listing services, contract assets will be reclassified as a receivable. Contract assets recognized were \$1,410,198 and \$2,137,107 for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

Disaggregation of revenue

In accordance with ASC 606-10-50, we believe the disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by E-Commerce, Online advertising and Listing to sufficiently achieve the disclosure objective of depicting how the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

Practical Expedients and Exemptions

For our contracts that have an original duration of one year or less, we use the practical expedient applicable to such contracts and have not disclosed the transaction prices for the remaining performance obligations as of the end of the reporting period or when we expect to recognize this revenue.

Variable Interest Entities

PRC laws and regulations currently restrict foreign entities without the required operating track record from investing in companies that provide internet content and advertising services in China. Since we have not been involved in internet information services or advertising services outside China to satisfy the track record requirement, to comply with the PRC laws and regulations, we conduct substantially all of our online advertising and e-commerce business through Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu, our consolidated variable interest entities, and their subsidiaries and branches. We have, through three of our subsidiaries in China, entered into contractual arrangements with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin, Beijing Jiajujiu and their shareholders such that Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu are considered variable interest entities for which we are considered their primary beneficiary. We believe we have substantive kick-out rights pursuant to the terms of the exclusive call option agreements, which give us the power to control the shareholders of these consolidated variable interest entities. More specifically, we believe that the terms of the exclusive call option agreements are currently exercisable and legally enforceable under PRC laws and regulations. We also believe that the minimum amount of consideration permitted by the applicable PRC law to exercise the option does not represent a financial barrier or disincentive for us to exercise our rights under the exclusive call option agreements. Under our shareholder voting rights proxy agreements with the consolidated variable interest entities and their shareholders, each of the shareholders of the consolidated variable interest entities irrevocably grants any person designated by us the power to exercise all voting rights to which he is entitled to as shareholder of the consolidated variable interest entities at that time. Therefore, we believe this gives us the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the consolidated variable interest entities' economic performance. We believe that our ability to exercise effective control, together with the exclusive technical support agreements and the equity pledge agreements, give us the rights to receive substantially all of the economic benefits from the consolidated variable interest entities in consideration for the services provided by our subsidiaries in China. Accordingly, as the primary beneficiary of the consolidated variable interest entities and in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we consolidate their financial results and assets and liabilities in our consolidated financial statements.

In 2016, 2017 and 2018, entities apart from our consolidated variable interest entities contributed in aggregate 3.3%, 1.3% and 0.5%, respectively, of our total net revenues. Our operations not conducted through contractual arrangements with our consolidated variable interest entities primarily consist of outsourcing arrangements business, support services for online advertising business and agency services included with our e-commerce business. The following table sets forth our revenues, cost of revenues and net income for the consolidated variable interest entities and other group entities which are not our consolidated variable interest entities for the years indicated:

2018			
	Variable interest entities	Other entities (in thousands of \$)	Total
Total revenues	459,945	2,086	462,031
Cost of revenues	(64,238)	(8,672)	(72,910)
Net income (loss)	953	(13,805)	(12,852)

2017			
	Variable interest entities	Other entities (in thousands of \$)	Total
Total revenues	357,698	4,834	362,532
Cost of revenues	(64,948)	(9,106)	(74,054)
Net loss	(4,454)	(157,589)	(162,043)

2016			
	Variable interest entities	Other entities (in thousands of \$)	Total
Total revenues	540,838	18,673	559,511
Cost of revenues	(45,642)	(11,850)	(57,492)
Net loss	2,286	(13,887)	(11,601)

As of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, entities apart from our consolidated variable interest entities accounted for an aggregate of 62.2%, 53.9% and 38.7%, respectively, of our total assets. The assets not associated with our consolidated variable interest entities primarily consist of cash, intangible assets and goodwill. The total assets held by the consolidated variable interest entities and other group entities which are not our consolidated variable interest entities were \$217.8 million and \$358.1 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2016, \$202.4 million and \$236.5 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2017, and \$255.5 million and \$161.2 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2018.

Pursuant to contractual arrangements that Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng have with our consolidated variable interest entities, the earnings and cash of our consolidated variable interest entities are used to pay service fees in Renminbi to three of our PRC subsidiaries in the manner and amount set forth in these agreements. After paying the applicable withholding taxes and making appropriations for its statutory reserve requirement, the remaining net profits of our PRC subsidiaries would be available for distribution to our offshore companies. As of December 31, 2018, the net assets of our PRC subsidiaries and our consolidated variable interest entities which were restricted due to statutory reserve requirements and other applicable laws and regulations, and thus not available for distribution, was in aggregate \$34.9 million. As an offshore holding company of our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities, we may make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities. Any loans to our PRC subsidiaries are subject to registrations with relevant governmental authorities in China. We may also finance our subsidiaries by means of capital contributions. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—PRC regulation of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from making loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC operating subsidiaries”.

Furthermore, cash transfers from our PRC subsidiaries to our offshore companies are subject to PRC government control of currency conversion. Restrictions on the availability of foreign currency may affect the ability of our PRC subsidiaries and our consolidated variable interest entities to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency denominated obligations. See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Governmental control of currency conversion may affect the value of your investment”. Cash and cash equivalents held by the consolidated variable interest entities was denominated in Renminbi and amounted to RMB619 million (\$89.2 million, based on an exchange rate of RMB6.9430 to \$1.00 as of December 30, 2016), RMB378 million (\$58.1 million, based on an exchange rate of RMB6.5063 to \$1.00 as of December 29, 2017), and RMB\$597 million (\$86.9 million, based on an exchange rate of RMB6.8755 to \$1.00 as of December 31, 2018) as of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

We believe that our contractual arrangements with the consolidated variable interest entities are in compliance with PRC law and are legally enforceable. However, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit our ability to enforce these contractual arrangements and the interests of the shareholders of the consolidated variable interest entities may diverge from that of our company and that may potentially increase the risk that they would seek to act contrary to the contractual terms, for example by influencing the consolidated variable interest entities not to pay the service fees when required to do so.

Allowance of Accounts Receivable and Customer Deposit

We regularly review the creditworthiness of our customers, and require collateral or other security from our customers in certain circumstances, including existing properties or a right to properties under construction, when accounts receivable become significantly overdue or customer deposits, which was paid to obtain the exclusive e-commerce agent agreement of the real estate development projects, become due but are not duly paid by the real estate developers. In the event of nonpayment, we would then resell the properties or the right to properties under construction for cash. The collection of these secured accounts receivable and customer deposit is dependent on the resale price of the underlying properties, which is subject to the then market conditions.

The carrying value of accounts receivable and customer deposit is reduced by an allowance that reflects our best estimate of the amounts that will not be collected. We make estimations of the collectability of accounts receivable and customer deposit. Many factors are considered in estimating the allowance, including but not limited to reviewing delinquent accounts receivable and customer deposit, performing aging analyses and customer credit analyses, and analyzing historical bad debt records and current economic trends. Additional allowance for specific doubtful accounts and customer deposit might be made if our customers are unable to make payments due to their deteriorating financial conditions.

Evaluation of Goodwill

We evaluate the recoverability of goodwill annually or more frequently if an event occurs or circumstances change in the interim that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the asset below its carrying amount. Goodwill is considered to be impaired when the carrying value of a reporting unit or asset exceeds its fair value. We currently have only one reporting unit: Leju online segment.

In evaluating goodwill for impairment, we 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 value. If we determine that it is not more likely than not for a reporting unit's fair value to be less than its carrying value, a calculation of the fair value is not performed. If we determine that it is more likely than not for a reporting unit's fair value to be less than its carrying value, a calculation of the reporting unit's fair value is performed and compared to the carrying value of that unit.

Generally, we measure fair value of reporting units based on a present value of future discounted cash flows and an income valuation approach. The discounted cash flow models indicate the fair value of the reporting units based on the present value of the cash flows that the reporting units are expected to generate in the future. When determining the fair value of the company, we are required to make significant judgments that we believe are reasonable and supportable considering all available internal and external evidence at that time.

However, these estimates and assumptions by their nature require a higher degree of judgment. Fair value determinations are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions and factors including (i) those relating to estimating future operating cash flows to be generated from the company, which is dependent upon internal forecasts and projections developed as part of our routine, long-term planning process; (ii) our strategic plans; and (iii) estimates of long-term growth rates taking into account our assessment of the current economic environment and the timing and degree of any economic recovery.

The assumptions with the most significant impact on the fair value of the company are those relating to (i) future operating cash flows, which are forecasted for a five-year period from management's budget and planning process; (ii) the terminal value, which is included for the period beyond five years from the balance sheet date based on the estimated cash flow in the fifth year and a terminal growth rate of 3%; and (iii) discount rates, which are identified and applied by market-based inputs based on an estimation of weighted average cost of capital considering cost of debt, risk-free rate, equity risk premium, beta, size premium, company-specific risk premium and capital structure. The discount rates used for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2017 were 16.0% and 16.0%, respectively.

Examples of events or circumstances that could reasonably be expected to negatively affect the underlying key assumptions and ultimately impact the estimated fair values of the company may include: (i) deterioration of local economies or further slowdown of China's real estate market under the government's continued restrictive policies and further credit tightening measures, which could lead to changes in projected cash flows of us; (ii) an economic recovery that significantly differs from our assumptions, which could change the future growth rate and the terminal growth rate; and (iii) higher cost of capital in the markets, which could result in a higher discount rate. If the assumptions used in the impairment analysis are not met or materially change, we may be required to recognize a goodwill impairment loss which may be material to the financial condition of us.

Toward the end of the second quarter of 2017, China's real estate market showed signs of further slowdown under the government's continued restrictive policies and further credit tightening. Our revenue growth started to slow down as developers became more pessimistic about sales volume and more cautious with their advertising spending. We believed that this resulted in slower than previously expected growth for our business over the next several years. These circumstances prompted our management to perform an interim qualitative and quantitative test on goodwill as of June 30, 2017. Based on the impairment assessment review performed, we concluded that the carrying amount was higher than our fair value and consequently recorded a goodwill impairment of \$41.2 million. We had no goodwill balance as of December 31, 2018.

Income tax

Deferred income taxes are recognized for temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities, and their reported amounts in the financial statements, net operating loss carry forwards and credits by applying enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years when the reported amounts of the asset or liability are expected to be recovered or settled, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance 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. We assess the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to utilize the existing deferred tax assets. A significant piece of objective negative evidence that we evaluate is the cumulative loss incurred over the three year period ended December 31, 2018. Such objective evidence limits our ability to consider other subjective evidence such as our projections for future growth. Current income taxes are provided for in accordance with the laws of the relevant taxing authorities.

We only recognize tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions when such positions are more likely than not of being sustained upon examination. For such positions, the amount of tax benefit that we recognize is the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than fifty percent likely of being sustained upon the ultimate settlement of such uncertain position. We record interest and penalties as a component of income tax expense.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018—2. Summary of Principal Accounting Policies—(z) Recently issued accounting pronouncements”.

Inflation

Since our inception, inflation in China has not materially impacted our results of operations. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the year-over-year percent changes in the consumer price index for December 2016, 2017 and 2018 were increases of 2.1%, 1.6% and 1.9%, respectively. Although we have not been materially affected by inflation in the past, we can provide no assurance that we will not be affected in the future by higher rates of inflation in China. For example, certain operating costs and expenses, such as employee compensation and office operating expenses may increase as a result of higher inflation. Additionally, because a substantial portion of our assets consists of cash and cash equivalents, high inflation could significantly reduce the value and purchasing power of these assets. We are not able to hedge our exposure to higher inflation in China.

Impact of Foreign Currency Fluctuation

See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China—Fluctuation in the value of the Renminbi may have a material and adverse effect on your investment”. and “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk—Foreign Exchange Risk”.

Impact of Governmental Policies

See “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our business may be materially and adversely affected by government measures aimed at China’s real estate industry”, “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Doing Business in China” and “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation”.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity have been capital contributions from E-House, our initial public offering and concurrent private placement to Tencent, and cash generated from operating activities. Our cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and deposits placed with banks, which are unrestricted as to withdrawal or use and have original maturities of three months or less. We currently anticipate that we will be able to meet our needs to fund operations for at least the next twelve months with operating cash flow and existing cash balances.

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	(in thousands of \$)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	35,109	(124,168)	1,692
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(4,316)	(8,112)	806
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,605)	(1,863)	—
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	14,042	(123,033)	(4,041)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning of the year	260,296	274,338	151,305
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of the year	274,338	151,305	147,263

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2018 was \$1.7 million, primarily comprising net loss of \$12.9 million adjusted for non-cash transactions including depreciation and amortization of \$15.7 million, share-based compensation expenses of \$4.1 million, and a \$26.1 million decrease in customer deposits, partially offset by a \$30.1 million increase in accounts receivable and contract assets.

Net cash used in operating activities in 2017 was \$124.2 million, primarily comprising net loss of \$162.0 million adjusted for non-cash transactions including goodwill impairment of \$41.2 million, depreciation and amortization of \$16.5 million, allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4.4 million, share-based compensation expenses of \$3.5 million, a \$22.2 million increase in deferred taxes assets, a \$18.8 million increase in accounts receivable and a \$5.6 million decrease in other tax payable, partially offset by a \$20.3 million increase in other current liabilities.

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2016 was \$35.1 million, primarily comprising net loss of \$11.6 million adjusted for non-cash transactions including depreciation and amortization of \$15.0 million, allowance for doubtful accounts of \$14.8 million, share-based compensation expenses of \$10.7 million, a \$23.5 million decrease in accounts receivable and a \$18.9 million decrease in customer deposit, partially offset by \$15.4 million decrease in other tax payable and a \$15.4 million increase in deferred taxes.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities in 2018 was \$0.8 million, primarily comprised of \$1.8 million for the proceeds from disposal of property and equipment, partially offset by \$0.9 million for the purchase of property and equipment as well as intangible assets.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2017 was \$8.1 million, primarily comprised of \$2.5 million for the purchase of property and equipment as well as intangible assets and \$5.9 million for the payment of acquisitions, net of cash acquired.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2016 was \$4.3 million, primarily comprised of \$4.2 million for the purchase of property and equipment as well as intangible assets.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in or provided by financing activities in 2018 was nil.

Net cash used in financing activities in 2017 was \$1.9 million, mainly due to repayment of loans to related parties.

Net cash used in financing activities in 2016 was \$4.6 million, mainly due to a payment of \$7.1 million for acquisition of non-controlling interests which were acquired in 2014, partially offset by loans from related parties of \$1.9 million net of refunds to related parties.

Holding Company Structure

In the future, we may rely significantly on dividends and other distributions paid by our PRC subsidiaries for our cash and financing requirements. There may be potential restrictions on the dividends and other distributions by our PRC subsidiaries. The PRC tax authorities may require us to adjust our taxable income under the contractual arrangements that each of Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng currently has in place with the relevant consolidated variable interest entity in a way that could materially and adversely affect the ability of Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng to pay dividends and make other distributions to us. In addition, under PRC laws and regulations, our PRC subsidiaries including Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng, each as a wholly foreign-owned enterprise in China, may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, our PRC subsidiaries are required to set aside at least 10% of their accumulated after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve fund, until the aggregate amount of such fund reaches 50% of their respective registered capital. At their discretion, our PRC subsidiaries may allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to staff welfare and bonus funds. These reserve funds and staff welfare and bonus funds are not distributable as cash dividends. Furthermore, our investments made as registered capital and additional paid in capital of our PRC subsidiaries, consolidated variable interest entities and consolidated variable interest entities' subsidiaries are also subject to restrictions on their distribution and transfer according to PRC laws and regulations.

As a result, our PRC subsidiaries, consolidated variable interest entities and consolidated variable interest entities' subsidiaries in China are restricted in their ability to transfer their net assets to us in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances. As of December 31, 2018, the amount of the restricted net assets, which represents registered capital and additional paid-in capital cumulative appropriations made to statutory reserves, was \$34.9 million.

As an offshore holding company, we are permitted under PRC laws and regulations to provide funding from the proceeds of our offshore fund raising activities to our PRC subsidiaries only through loans or capital contributions, and to our consolidated variable interest entities only through loans, in each case subject to the satisfaction of the applicable government registration and approval requirements. As a result, there is uncertainty with respect to our ability to provide prompt financial support to our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities when needed. Notwithstanding the forgoing, our PRC subsidiaries may use their own retained earnings (rather than Renminbi converted from foreign currency denominated capital) to provide financial support to our consolidated variable interest entities either through entrustment loans from our PRC subsidiaries to our consolidated variable interest entities, or direct loans to such variable interest entities' nominee shareholders, which would be contributed to the variable interest entities as capital injections. Such direct loans to the nominee shareholders would be eliminated in our consolidated financial statements against the consolidated variable interest entities' share capital.

Capital Expenditure

Our capital expenditures amounted to \$4.2 million, \$2.5 million and \$0.9 million in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. In the past, our capital expenditures consisted principally of purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets used in our operations. We funded our capital expenditures primarily with cash on hand and cash generated from operating activities.

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

Research and Development

We believe that the continual development of our technology will be vital to maintaining our long-term competitiveness. As of December 31, 2018, we employed 334 software developers and other technology-related personnel. We have developed a technology infrastructure that is specifically used for our real estate and home related internet website services. In addition, we have also developed our proprietary mobile applications including “Leju Home Purchase” (an upgraded version of “Pocket Leju”), “Fang Niu Jia”, “Leju Er Shou Fang”, “Qianggongzhang”, contractor version of “Qianggongzhang”, “Lai Ke” and “Leju Finance”. We plan to further develop new, proprietary mobile applications tailored to the needs of home purchasers, developer partners and real estate agents. We will develop our mobile applications with a focus on enhancing mobile user experience and engagement and to achieve seamless integration with the websites we operate.

Intellectual Property

Our copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, domain names and other intellectual property are important to our business. We rely on intellectual property laws and contractual arrangements with our key employees and certain of our customers, collaborators and others to protect our intellectual property rights. Despite these measures, we cannot assure you that we will be able to prevent unauthorized use of our intellectual property, which would adversely affect our business.

As of December 31, 2018, we owned 98 registered copyrights, owned or licensed 308 registered trademarks in China, had 12 trademark applications in various industry categories pending with the China Trademark Office, had 1 patent application in China and owned or licensed 188 registered domain names.

We own the software copyrights of our mobile applications “Leju Home Purchase” (an upgraded version of “Pocket Leju”), “Fang Niu Jia”, “Leju Er Shou Fang”, “Qianggongzhang”, contractor version of “Qianggongzhang”, “Lai Ke”, “Shou Bo” and “Leju Finance”. We have registered our software copyrights of substantially all of our mobile applications.

D. Trend Information

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events for the year 2018 that are reasonably likely to have a material and adverse effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that caused the disclosed financial information to be not necessarily indicative of future results of operations or financial conditions.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. 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.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2018:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than
		1 year			5 years
	(in thousands of \$)				
Operating Lease Obligations ⁽¹⁾	48,295	9,497	14,428	7,762	16,608

Note:

(1) Our operating lease obligations relate to our obligations under lease agreements with lessors of our corporate offices and business store fronts.

G. Safe Harbor

This annual report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements. These statements are made under the “safe harbor” provisions of Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as “will”, “expects”, “anticipates”, “future”, “intends”, “plans”, “believes”, “estimates”, “may”, “intend”, “is currently reviewing”, “it is possible”, “subject to” and similar statements. Among other things, the sections titled “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors”, “Item 4. Information on the Company”, and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” in this annual report on Form 20-F, as well as our strategic and operational plans, contain forward-looking statements. We may also make written or oral forward-looking statements in our filings with the SEC, in our annual report to shareholders, in press releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by our officers, directors or employees to third parties. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about our beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements and are subject to change, and such change may be material and may have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations for one or more prior periods. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained, either expressly or impliedly, in any of the forward-looking statements in this annual report on Form 20-F. Potential risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, continued low real estate transaction volume in China, government measures that may materially and adversely affect our business, a further slowdown in the growth of China's economy, failure of the real estate services industry in China to develop or mature as quickly as expected, diminution of the value of our brand or image due to our failure to satisfy customer needs and/or other reasons, our inability to successfully execute the strategy of expanding into new geographical markets in China or the business plans for strategic alliances and other new business initiatives, our failure to manage growth, our loss of competitive advantage, our reliance on E-House or SINA, and other risks outlined in our filings with the SEC. All information provided in this annual report on Form 20-F and in the exhibits is as of the date of this annual report on Form 20-F, and we do not undertake any obligation to update any such information, except as required under applicable law.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

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

Directors and Executive Officers	Age	Position/Title
Xin Zhou	51	Executive Chairman
Yinyu He	44	Chief Executive Officer
Charles Chao	53	Director
Canhao Huang	61	Director
Martin Chi Ping Lau	45	Director
Zhe Wei	48	Independent Director
David Jian Sun	54	Independent Director
Min Fan	53	Independent Director
Winston Jin Li	52	Independent Director
Hongchao Zhu	59	Independent Director
Qiong Zuo	39	Chief Operating Officer
Li-Lan Cheng	54	Acting Chief Financial Officer

Xin Zhou has served as our Executive Chairman since our inception. He is one of the co-founders of E-House, and has served as E-House's chairman since its inception. Mr. Zhou served as E-House's chief executive officer from 2003 to 2009, and has been serving as E-House's chief executive officer since April 2012. Mr. Zhou currently is a director of Jupai Holdings Limited (NYSE: JP) and an executive director and chairman of E-House (China) Enterprise Holdings Limited (SEHK: 2048). He also served as co-chairman and chief executive officer of E-House's subsidiary, China Real Estate Information Corporation, from 2009 to April 2012. Mr. Zhou has over 25 years of experience in China's real estate industry. From 1997 to 2003, he served as director and general manager of Shanghai Real Estate Exchange Co., Ltd., and as deputy general manager of Shanghai Jinfeng Investments Co., Ltd., a company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Mr. Zhou was named as the "Person of the Year of Chinese Economy" jointly by SINA and People's Daily in 2016, received the "China Business Leader Award" from the Eighth China Business Leader Forum in 2016, received the "Outstanding Entrepreneur Award" from Enterprise Asia in 2010, awarded the "Special Contribution Award in China's Real Estate Services Industry" in 2005, and named one of the "ten most influential people in the real estate services industry in 2005" from China City Property Exposition Commission. Mr. Zhou currently serves as vice chairman of China Real Estate Association, director of The Nature Conservancy China, vice chairman of China Real Estate Developers and Investors Associations, and chairman of Real Estate Service Committee of China Real Estate Association. He is also the rotating chairman of Shanghai Entrepreneur Association. Mr. Zhou received his bachelor degree from Shanghai Industrial University in China.

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Yinyu He has served as our chief executive officer since September 2011 and vice-president from January 2011 to August 2011. He served as our director of strategic planning from August 2008 to December 2010. Prior to joining Leju, Mr. He was the publisher and chief editor of UBM's InformationWeek China from 2004 to 2008. From 2000 to 2004, he served as a senior reporter and researcher covering China's IT, telecom, financial, and media industries at Interfax (China) News Agency, where he was a founding member. He also worked as a journalist, reporter, commentator, and anchor for a number of media outlets including the China Business Network (CBN), Shanghai Television, Eastern Radio, Securities Herald, Eastday.com, and Finance Director magazine (part of The Economist Group). He received his bachelor's degree and master's degree from Shanghai University.

Charles Chao has served as our director since April 2014. He served as the co-chairman of the board of E-House from April 2012 to December 2016. Mr. Chao currently serves as the chairman and chief executive officer of SINA and the chairman of Weibo Corporation, a leading social media platform in China and a majority owned subsidiary of SINA. Since joining SINA in September 1999, Mr. Chao has served various managerial positions, including as vice president of finance, chief financial officer, co-chief operating officer and president. Prior to that, Mr. Chao served as an audit manager at PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP in Silicon Valley, California. Mr. Chao is currently an independent director of NetDragon Websoft Inc., a Hong Kong Stock Exchange listed company providing technology for online games. Mr. Chao received his master's degree in professional accounting from University of Texas at Austin. He also holds a master's degree in journalism from University of Oklahoma and a bachelor's degree in journalism from Fudan University in China.

Canhao Huang has served as our director since March 2014. Mr. Huang currently serves as a director of E-House and executive director and vice chairman of E-House (China) Enterprise Holdings Limited (SEHK: 2048), an affiliate of E-House. He was E-House's chief operating officer from September 2007 to December 2009, and vice president from 2000 to 2007. Prior to joining E-House, Mr. Huang served as a manager at Shanghai No. 1 Department Store Co., Ltd. from 1985 to 2000. Mr. Huang received a bachelor's degree from Shanghai University.

Martin Chi Ping Lau has served as our director since March 2014. Mr. Lau is an executive director and President of Tencent. He joined Tencent in 2005 as the Chief Strategy and Investment Officer and was responsible for corporate strategies, investments, merger and acquisitions and investor relations. In 2006, Mr. Lau was promoted as President of Tencent to manage the day-to-day operation of Tencent. In 2007, he was appointed as an executive director of Tencent. Prior to joining Tencent, Mr. Lau was an executive director at Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C.'s investment banking division and the Chief Operating Officer of its Telecom, Media and Technology Group. Prior to that, he worked at McKinsey & Company, Inc. as a management consultant. Mr. Lau currently serves as a non-executive director of Kingsoft Corporation Limited, an Internet based software developer, distributor and software service provider listed in Hong Kong, a director of JD.com, Inc. (NASDAQ: JD), a leading online direct sales company in China, a director of Vipshop Holdings Limited (NYSE: VIPS), an online discount retailer company in China, a director of Tencent Music Entertainment Group (formerly known as China Music Corporation) (NYSE: TME), a leading online music entertainment platform in China, and a non-executive director of Meituan Dianping (SEHK: 3690), China's leading e-commerce platform for services listed in Hong Kong. Mr. Lau received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Michigan, a Master of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering from Stanford University and an MBA Degree from Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University.

Zhe Wei has served as our independent director since April 2014. Mr. Wei has over 16 years of experience in both investment and operational management in China. Prior to launching Vision Knight Capital (China) Fund I, L.P., a private equity investment fund in 2011, Mr. Wei was an executive director and chief executive officer of Alibaba.com Limited, a leading worldwide B2B e-commerce company. Mr. Wei was the president, from 2002 to 2006, and chief financial officer, from 2000 to 2002, of B&Q China, a subsidiary of Kingfisher plc, a leading home improvement retailer in Europe and Asia. From 2003 to 2006, Mr. Wei was also the chief representative for Kingfisher's China sourcing office, Kingfisher Asia Limited. Prior to that, Mr. Wei served as the head of investment banking at Orient Securities Company Limited from 1998 to 2000, and as corporate finance manager at Coopers & Lybrand (now part of PricewaterhouseCoopers) from 1995 and 1998. Mr. Wei was a non-executive director of HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, and was also the vice chairman of China Chain Store & Franchise Association. He was voted as one of "China's Best CEO" by Finance Asia magazine in 2010. Mr. Wei currently serves as a non-executive director of Informa PLC, a global business-to-business event organizer listed on the London Stock Exchange, an executive director of Zall Development Group Ltd., a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and an independent director of OneSmart International Education Group Limited (NYSE: ONE), a K-12 after-school education company in China listed on the NYSE. Mr. Wei holds a bachelor's degree in international business management from Shanghai International Studies University and has completed a corporate finance program at London Business School.

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David Jian Sun has served as our independent director since April 2014. Mr. Sun has been an executive director and the general manager of BTG Hotels (Group) Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Stock Exchange Stock Code: 600258), a tourism service company in China, since September 2016. Prior to joining BTG Hotels Group, Mr. Sun served as an executive director and the chief executive officer of Home Inns Group, a leading economy hotel chain in China. Mr. Sun has served as an independent director and a member of the compensation committee of eHai Car Services Ltd., an NYSE-listed car service provider. Mr. Sun has served as an independent director and a member of the compensation committee of 111 Inc. (NASDAQ: YI), a leading integrated online and offline healthcare platform in China. Mr. Sun received a bachelor's degree in management from Shanghai Medical University.

Min Fan has served as our independent director since April 2014. Mr. Fan is the co-founder of CTRIP.com International Limited, a Nasdaq-listed travel service provider in China, and has served as the vice chairman of its board since March 2013 and its president since February 2009. He also served as the chief executive officer, from January 2006 to February 2013, the chief operating officer, from November 2004 to January 2006, and the executive vice president, from 2000 to November 2004, of CTRIP.com International Limited. From 1997 to 2000, Mr. Fan served as the chief executive officer of Shanghai Travel Service Company, a leading domestic travel agency in China. From 1990 to 1997, he served as the deputy general manager and in a number of other senior positions at Shanghai New Asia Hotel Management Company, which was one of the leading hotel management companies in China. Mr. Fan received his master's degree in management sciences and bachelor's degree in industrial management sciences from Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

Winston Jin Li has served as our independent director since April 2014. Mr. Li was the chief financial officer of Inke Limited, a leading PRC-based mobile live streaming company from March 2018 to February 2019. Mr. Li served as chief financial officer of Sungy Mobile Ltd., a provider of mobile internet products and services in China, from July 2013 to August 2014. From 2004 to 2010, Mr. Li served as an independent director of ZTE Corporation, a large public telecom equipment manufacturing company in China. Mr. Li served as a partner at the Hong Kong office of Linklaters LLP from 2002 to 2004 and an attorney at the Hong Kong office of Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom LLP from 1997 to 2002. Mr. Li received his bachelor's degree in biochemistry from Peking University and master of science degree from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He received his juris doctor degree from Columbia Law School.

Hongchao Zhu has served as our independent director since March 2017. Mr. Zhu is the managing partner of Shanghai United Law Firm and has been practicing with Shanghai United Law Firm since 1986. Mr. Zhu is a guest professor of East China University of Political Science and Law and Shanghai University, and is also an arbitrator of Shanghai Arbitration Association and China International Economic Trade Arbitration Commission. Mr. Zhu currently serves as an independent director of Jupai Holdings Limited, an NYSE-listed third-party wealth management service provider in China, an independent director of Wonders Information Co., Ltd. (SZSE: 300168), a company listed on Shenzhen Stock Exchange, an independent director of E-House (China) Enterprise Holdings Limited (SEHK: 2048), a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, and an independent director of Chiho Environmental Group Limited (SEHK: 00976), a company listed in Hong Kong. Mr. Zhu once served as vice chairman of the All China Bar Association and chairman of the Shanghai Bar Association. Mr. Zhu received his master's and bachelor's degrees in law from Fudan University in China.

Qiong Zuo has served as our chief operating officer since March 2018. She previously was chief executive officer of the Innovation and Research Center of E-House (China) Holdings Limited, Leju's major shareholder, from January 2015. From 2012 to 2015, Ms. Zuo served as vice president of human resources at Rastar Group, a leading culture and entertainment company listed on China's A-share market. From 2007 to 2012, Ms. Zuo served as the deputy general manager of the southern China branch of SINA.com, a leading Internet portal in China. Ms. Zuo received a bachelor's degree in business administration from Hubei University of Economics.

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Li-Lan Cheng has served as our acting chief financial officer since June 2017. Mr. Cheng also served as our executive director from March 2014 to March 2017. Mr. Cheng currently serves as the chief operating officer of E-House, a position he has held since April 2012. He was E-House's chief financial officer from November 2006 to April 2012. Mr. Cheng has been an executive director of E-House (China) Enterprise Holdings Limited (SEHK: 2048), an affiliate of E-House, since March 2018. Prior to joining E-House, Mr. Cheng served as the chief financial officer of SouFun Holdings Limited, a real estate internet company in China, from 2005 to 2006. From 2002 to 2004, Mr. Cheng served as an executive director and the chief financial officer of SOHO China Limited, a real estate developer in Beijing. Mr. Cheng was an assistant director and the head of the Asian transportation sector investment banking group of ABN AMRO Asia from 1997 to 2002. Mr. Cheng is an independent director of 51job, Inc. (Nasdaq: JOBS), a human resource service provider listed on Nasdaq, and an independent director of LAIX Inc. (NYSE: LAIX), an NYSE-listed artificial intelligence company for English language training. Mr. Cheng received a bachelor's degree in Economics from Swarthmore College and a Ph.D. degree in Economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Cheng is a chartered financial analyst (CFA).

B. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

For the year ended December 31, 2018, we paid an aggregate of approximately \$1.5 million in cash to our executive officers, and we did not pay any compensation to our directors. We have not set aside or accrued any amount to provide pension, retirement or other similar benefits to our executive officers and directors. Our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities are required by law to make contributions equal to certain percentages of each employee's salary for his or her pension insurance, medical insurance, unemployment insurance and other statutory benefits and a housing provident fund.

Employment Agreements and Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with each of our executive officers. Under these agreements, each of our executive officers is employed for a specified time period. We may terminate employment for cause, at any time, without advance notice or remuneration, for certain acts of the executive officer, such as conviction or plea of guilty to a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude, gross negligence or dishonest acts to our detriment, or misconduct or a failure to perform agreed duties. We may also terminate an executive officer's employment without cause upon sixty days advance written notice. In such case of termination by us, we will provide severance payments to the executive officer as set forth in the employment agreement. The executive officer may resign at any time with a one-month advance written notice.

Each executive officer has agreed to hold, both during and after the termination or expiry of his or her employment agreement, in strict confidence and not to use, except as required in the performance of his or her duties in connection with the employment or pursuant to applicable law, any of our confidential information or trade secrets, any confidential information or trade secrets of our clients or prospective clients, or the confidential or proprietary information of any third party received by us and for which we have confidential obligations. The executive officers have also agreed to disclose in confidence to us all inventions, designs and trade secrets which they conceive, develop or reduce to practice during the executive officer's employment with us and to assign all right, title and interest in them to us, and assist us in obtaining and enforcing patents, copyrights and other legal rights for these inventions, designs and trade secrets.

In addition, each executive officer has agreed to be bound by non-competition and non-solicitation restrictions during the term of his or her employment and typically for one year following the last date of employment. Specifically, each executive officer has agreed not to (i) solicit from any of our customers, business of the same or similar nature to our business; (ii) solicit from any known potential customer, business which of the same or similar nature to business which has been the subject or substantially prepared to be subject of a written or oral bid, offer or proposal by us; (iii) solicit the employment or service of any person who is known to be employed or engaged by us; or (iv) otherwise interfere with our business or accounts including, but not limited to, any relationship or agreement between us and any vendor or supplier.

We have also entered into indemnification agreements with each of our directors and executive officers. Under these agreements, we agree to indemnify our directors and executive officers against certain liabilities and expenses incurred by such persons in connection with claims made by reason of their being a director or officer of our company.

Share Incentive Plan

In November 2013, we adopted the Leju Plan, which allows us to offer a variety of share-based incentive awards to employees, officers, directors and individual consultants who render services to us. The plan permits the grant of three types of awards: options, restricted shares and restricted share units. The maximum number of shares that may be issued pursuant to all awards under the Leju Plan is 10,434,783 ordinary shares of Leju initially, and will be increased automatically by 5% of the then total outstanding shares on an as-converted fully diluted basis on each of the third, sixth and ninth anniversaries of the effective date of the Leju Plan. The Leju Plan was amended and replaced in July 2014 containing substantially the same terms as the original Leju Plan. On December 1, 2016, the award pool under the Leju Plan was automatically increased by 7,553,422 ordinary shares. Accordingly, the size of the award pool under the Leju Plan is currently 17,988,205 ordinary shares.

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

Plan Administration. Our board of directors, or a committee designated by our board of directors, will administer the plan. The committee or the full board of directors, as appropriate, will determine the provisions and terms and conditions of each option grant.

Award Agreements. Options and other awards granted under the plan are evidenced by an award agreement that sets forth the terms, conditions and limitations for each grant. In addition, the award agreement may also provide that securities granted are subject to a 180-day lock-up period following the effective date of a registration statement filed by us under the Securities Act, if so requested by us or any representative of the underwriters in connection with any registration of the offering of any of our securities. The exercise price of granted options may be amended or adjusted in the absolute discretion of our board of directors, or a committee designated by our board of directors, without the approval of our shareholders or the recipients of the options.

Eligibility. We may grant awards to employees, directors and consultants of our company or any of our related entities, which include our subsidiaries or any entities in which we hold a substantial ownership interest.

Acceleration of Awards upon Corporate Transactions. The outstanding awards will terminate and accelerate upon occurrence of a change-of-control corporate transaction where the successor entity does not assume our outstanding awards under the plan. In such event, each outstanding award will become fully vested and immediately exercisable, and the transfer restrictions on the awards will be released and the repurchase or forfeiture rights will terminate immediately before the date of the change-of-control transaction provided that the grantee's continuous service with us shall not be terminated before that date.

Term of the Options. The term of each option grant shall be stated in the award agreement, provided that the term shall not exceed ten years from the date of the grant.

Vesting Schedule. In general, our board of directors, or a committee designated by our board of directors, determines, or the award agreement specifies, the vesting schedule.

Transfer Restrictions. Awards may not be transferred in any manner by the recipient other than by will or the laws of succession and incentive share options may be exercised during the lifetime of the optionee only by the optionee.

Termination of the Plan. Unless terminated earlier, the plan will terminate automatically in 2023. Our board of directors has the authority to amend or terminate the plan subject to shareholder approval to the extent necessary to comply with applicable law. However, no such action may impair the rights of any award recipient unless agreed by the recipient.

As of February 28, 2019, the aggregate number of our ordinary shares underlying outstanding options granted under the Leju Plan is 13,648,045, and no restricted shares granted under the Leju Plan is outstanding.

The following table summarizes, as of February 28, 2019, the options and restricted shares granted under the plan to our executive officers and directors and to other individuals as a group (including certain of our employees and E-House's employees), without giving effect to the options that were exercised or restricted shares that had vested, if any.

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Name	Ordinary Underlying Options/Restricted Shares	Exercise Price ⁽²⁾ (\$/Share)	Date of Grant	Date of Expiration ⁽²⁾
Xin Zhou	360,000* ⁽¹⁾	4.6	December 1, 2013	N/A
	100,000	5.54	December 14, 2015	December 13, 2025
	60,000	3.24	March 30, 2017	March 29, 2027
	60,000	1.55	March 21, 2018	March 20, 2028
	30,000	1.41	June 27, 2018	June 26, 2028
Yinyu He	720,000	4.6	December 1, 2013	November 30, 2023
	100,000*	N/A	March 18, 2014	N/A
	120,000	5.54	December 14, 2015	December 13, 2025
	250,000	3.24	March 30, 2017	March 29, 2027
	150,000	1.55	March 21, 2018	March 20, 2028
	150,000	1.41	June 27, 2018	June 26, 2028
Charles Chao	360,000	4.6	December 1, 2013	November 30, 2023
	50,000	5.54	December 14, 2015	December 13, 2025
	60,000	3.24	March 30, 2017	March 29, 2027
	60,000	1.55	March 21, 2018	March 20, 2028
	30,000	1.41	June 27, 2018	June 26, 2028
Canhao Huang	30,000	4.6	December 1, 2013	November 30, 2023
	15,000	5.54	December 14, 2015	December 13, 2025
	30,000	1.55	March 21, 2018	March 20, 2028
	30,000	1.41	June 27, 2018	June 26, 2028
Zhe Wei	60,000*	N/A	March 18, 2014	N/A
	20,000	5.54	December 14, 2015	December 13, 2025
	30,000	3.24	March 30, 2017	March 29, 2027
	30,000	1.55	March 21, 2018	March 20, 2028
	30,000	1.41	June 27, 2018	June 26, 2028
David Jian Sun	40,000*	N/A	March 18, 2014	N/A
	15,000	5.54	December 14, 2015	December 13, 2025
	20,000	3.24	March 30, 2017	March 29, 2027
	20,000	1.55	March 21, 2018	March 20, 2028
	20,000	1.41	June 27, 2018	June 26, 2028
Min Fan	40,000*	N/A	March 18, 2014	N/A
	15,000	5.54	December 14, 2015	December 13, 2025
	20,000	3.24	March 30, 2017	March 29, 2027
	20,000	1.55	March 21, 2018	March 20, 2028
	20,000	1.41	June 27, 2018	June 26, 2028
Winston Jin Li	40,000*	N/A	March 18, 2014	N/A
	15,000	5.54	December 14, 2015	December 13, 2025
	20,000	3.24	March 30, 2017	March 29, 2027
	20,000	1.55	March 21, 2018	March 20, 2028
	20,000	1.41	June 27, 2018	June 26, 2028
Hongchao Zhu	20,000	4.6	December 1, 2013	November 30, 2023
	10,000	5.54	December 14, 2015	December 13, 2025
	20,000	3.24	March 30, 2017	March 29, 2027
	20,000	1.55	March 21, 2018	March 20, 2028
	20,000	1.41	June 27, 2018	June 26, 2028
Li-Lan Cheng	240,000*	4.6	December 1, 2013	N/A
	30,000	5.54	December 14, 2015	December 13, 2025
	30,000	3.24	March 30, 2017	March 29, 2027
	100,000	1.55	March 21, 2018	March 20, 2028
	90,000	1.41	June 27, 2018	June 26, 2028
Qiong Zuo	150,000	1.55	March 21, 2018	March 20, 2028
	120,000	1.41	June 27, 2018	June 26, 2028
Other individuals as a group	11,752,587**	1.41 to 9.68	December 1, 2013 to June 27, 2018	November 30, 2023 to June 26, 2028 or N/A

Notes:

- (1) These options were subsequently surrendered for cancellation in exchange for the same number of restricted shares having the same vesting schedule and a purchase price equal to the original option exercise price.
- (2) The options and most of our restricted shares are subject to a three-year vesting schedule, with one-third of the underlying ordinary shares vesting on each of the first, second and third anniversary of the grant date.

* Represents restricted shares.

** Includes options and restricted shares.

C. Board Practices

Our board of directors consists of nine directors. A director is not required to hold any shares in our company by way of qualification. A director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction with our company must declare the nature of his interest at a meeting of the directors. Subject to the NYSE rules and disqualification by the chairman of the relevant board meeting, a director may vote in respect of any contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction notwithstanding that he may be interested therein and if he does so his vote shall be counted and he may be counted in the quorum at the relevant board meeting at which such contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction is considered. The directors may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money, to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, and to issue debentures or other securities whenever money is borrowed or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any third party. None of our non-executive directors has a service contract with us that provides for benefits upon termination of service.

In 2018, our board of directors held meetings or passed unanimous written resolution in lieu of meeting seven times.

Committees of the Board of Directors

We have three committees under the board of directors: an audit committee, a compensation committee and a nominating and corporate governance committee. We have adopted a charter for each of the three committees.

A company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by a single entity is considered a “controlled company” under Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE. A controlled company need not comply with the applicable NYSE corporate governance rules requiring its board of directors to have a majority of independent directors and independent compensation and nominations/corporate governance committees. Because more than 50% of the voting power of our company had been held by E-House until December 30, 2016, we qualified as a “controlled company” under the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE, and relied on the controlled company exception provided under those rules, prior to December 30, 2016. As a result, we did not have a majority of independent directors on our board nor a separate nominating committee. In addition, our compensation committee did not consist entirely of independent directors and we were not required to have an annual performance evaluation of the compensation committee.

Since December 30, 2016, we have ceased to be a controlled company within the meaning of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE. We have completed changes in our board and committee composition and have been in compliance with the NYSE corporate governance rules since March 10, 2017, including:

- we satisfy the majority independent board requirement;

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- our compensation committee is fully independent; and
- we have established a nominating and corporate governance committee that is fully independent.

Audit Committee. Our audit committee consists of Mr. Zhe Wei, Mr. Min Fan and Mr. Winston Li, and is chaired by Mr. Zhe Wei. We have determined that Messrs. Wei, Fan and Li each satisfy the “independence” requirements of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. The audit committee will oversee our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements of our company. The audit committee will be responsible for, among other things:

- appointing the independent auditors and pre-approving all auditing and non-auditing services permitted to be performed by the independent auditors;
- reviewing with the independent auditors any audit problems or difficulties and management’s response;
- discussing the annual audited financial statements with management and the independent auditors;
- reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our accounting and internal control policies and procedures and any steps taken to monitor and control major financial risk exposures;
- reviewing and approving all proposed related party transactions;
- meeting separately and periodically with management and the independent auditors; and
- monitoring compliance with our code of business conduct and ethics, including reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our procedures to ensure proper compliance.

In 2018, our audit committee held meetings or passed unanimous written resolutions in lieu of meeting five times.

Compensation Committee. Our compensation committee consists of Mr. Jian Sun and Mr. Hongchao Zhu, and is chaired by Mr. Sun. We have determined that Messrs. Sun and Zhu each satisfy the “independence” requirements of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE. The compensation committee will assist the board in reviewing and approving the compensation structure, including all forms of compensation, relating to our directors and executive officers. Our chief executive officer may not be present at any committee meeting during which his compensation is deliberated upon. The compensation committee will be responsible for, among other things:

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

In 2018, our compensation committee passed unanimous written resolutions in lieu of meeting once.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Our nominating and corporate governance committee consists of Mr. Min Fan and Mr. Jian Sun, and is chaired by Mr. Fan. We have determined that Messrs. Fan and Sun each satisfy the “independence” requirements of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE. 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:

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- 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.

In 2018, our nominating and corporate governance committee passed unanimous written resolutions in lieu of meeting once.

Duties of Directors

Under Cayman Islands law, our directors owe fiduciary duties to our company, including a duty of loyalty, a duty to act honestly and a duty to act in good faith and with a view to our best interests. Our directors must also exercise their powers only for a proper purpose. Our directors also owe to our company a duty to act with such care and diligence that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances and a duty to exercise the skill they actually possess. It was previously considered that a director need not exhibit in the performance of his duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from a person of his knowledge and experience. However, English and commonwealth courts have moved towards an objective standard with regard to the required skill and care and these authorities are likely to be followed in the Cayman Islands. In fulfilling their duty of care to us, our directors must ensure compliance with our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time, and the class rights vested thereunder in the holders of the shares. Our company may in certain circumstances have rights to seek damages if a duty owed by the directors is breached. A shareholder may in certain circumstances have rights to damages if a duty owed by the directors is breached.

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

- convening shareholders' annual general meetings and reporting its work to shareholders at such meetings;
- declaring dividends and distributions;
- appointing officers and determining the term of office of the officers;
- exercising the borrowing powers of our company and mortgaging the property of our company; and
- approving the transfer of shares in our company, including the registration of such shares in our share register.

Terms of Directors and Officers

Our officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors. Our directors are not subject to a term of office and hold office until such time as they are removed from office by ordinary resolution of the shareholders or by the board or their office is otherwise vacated. A director will cease to be a director if, among other things, the director (i) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors; (ii) dies or is found by our company to be or becomes of unsound mind; (iii) resigns his office by notice in writing to the company; (iv) without special leave of absence from our board of directors, is absent from meetings of our board of directors for six consecutive meetings and the board resolves that his office be vacated; or (v) is removed from office pursuant to any other provision of our memorandum and articles of association.

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D. Employees

As of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we had 5,144, 3,593 and 2,601 employees, respectively. The table sets forth the number of employees by area of business as of December 31, 2018:

	Number of Employees	Percentage of Employees
Sales	664	25.5%
Software Developers and Other Technology-related	334	12.8%
Editorial	533	20.5%
Customer Support	362	14.0%
Corporate Offices	708	27.2%
Total	2,601	100.0%

We pay our sales staff a combination of salaries and sales commissions and pay salaries to all other employees. We believe that we maintain a good working relationship with our employees, and we have not experienced any major labor disputes.

We place special emphasis on the training of our employees, whom we consider to be our most valuable asset. All newly hired employees must undergo intensive training during their three-month probation period. We also invite outside experts, including experts from the E-House Research and Training Institute, to provide ongoing classroom training to our employees. The human resources department is responsible for implementing the training plans, including engaging trainers, preparing training materials, selecting training venues and collecting feedback.

Because sales of online marketing services are highly competitive, we strongly emphasize training programs designed to improve the sales and marketing skills of our sales staff. In addition to training for new hires, our sales staff participate in weekly operating meetings that include additional training opportunities.

We conduct quarterly performance evaluations for all employees and use both performance-based bonuses and job promotions as incentives to encourage strong performance. We strive to maintain a collaborative corporate culture and our mid-level and senior employees are generally eligible to participate in our share incentive plan.

E. Share Ownership

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of February 28, 2019 by:

- each of our directors and executive officers; and
- each person known to us to own beneficially more than 5.0% of our ordinary shares.

As of February 28, 2019, we had 135,763,962 ordinary shares issued and outstanding, excluding the 4,205,458 ordinary shares issued to our depositary bank for bulk issuance of ADSs reserved for future issuances upon the exercise or vesting of awards granted under our share incentive plan. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we have included shares that the person has the right to acquire within 60 days from February 28, 2019, 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.

	Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number	%
Directors and Executive Officers:		
Xin Zhou ⁽¹⁾	52,085,996	38.3
Yinyu He ^(†)	*	*
Charles Chao	*	*
Canhao Huang	*	*
Martin Chi Ping Lau ⁽²⁾	*	*
Zhe Wei ⁽³⁾	*	*
Jian Sun ⁽⁴⁾	*	*
Min Fan ⁽⁵⁾	*	*
Winston Jin Li	*	*
Hongchao Zhu	*	*
Li-Lan Cheng	*	*
Qiong Zuo	*	*
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group ^(††)	54,480,938	39.5
Principal Shareholders:		
E-House (China) Holdings Limited ⁽⁶⁾	47,920,288	35.3
SINA Corporation ⁽⁷⁾	42,117,874	31.0
Tencent Holdings Limited ⁽⁸⁾	21,231,220	15.6

Notes:

* Less than 1% of our total outstanding shares.

(†) On June 27, 2018, we announced that Mr. Yinyu He has agreed to purchase an aggregate of 6,788,198 ordinary shares of our company from E-House, our principal shareholder, for a total consideration of US\$9,299,831. The purchase has not been completed as of the date of this annual report.

(††) Except where otherwise disclosed in the footnotes below, the business address of each of our directors and executive officers is 15/F, Beijing Shoudong International Plaza, No. 5 Building, Guangqu Home Dongcheng District, Beijing 100022, People's Republic of China.

(1) Include (i) 370,833 ordinary shares held by Mr. Xin Zhou, (ii) 203,240 ordinary shares and 2,058,879 ordinary shares represented by 2,058,879 ADSs held by On Chance Inc., or On Chance, a British Virgin Islands company solely owned and controlled by Mr. Zhou, (iii) 889,506 ordinary shares held by Kanrich Holdings Limited, or Kanrich, a British Virgin Islands company solely owned and controlled by Mr. Zhou, (iv) 483,250 ordinary shares held by Jun Heng Investment Limited, or Jun Heng, a British Virgin Islands company owned by Mr. Zhou indirectly through On Chance and controlled by Mr. Zhou, (v) 47,739,363 ordinary shares and 180,925 ordinary shares represented by 180,925 ADSs held by E-House, a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, and (vi) 160,000 ordinary shares issuable to Mr. Zhou upon exercise of options or vesting of restricted shares within 60 days after February 28, 2019. Parent is a Cayman Islands company wholly owned by Mr. Xin Zhou. To our knowledge, E-House, Mr. Zhou, On Chance, Kanrich and Jun Heng have pledged an aggregate of 24,437,513 ordinary shares to SINA.

(2) The business address of Mr. Martin Chi Ping Lau is 48/F, South Tower, Tencent Binhai Building, Haitian 2nd Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, People's Republic of China.

(3) The business address of Mr. Zhe Wei is 3301, Kerry Parkside Office Building, 1155 Fangdian Rd., Pudong District, Shanghai, People's Republic of China.

(4) The business address of Mr. Jian Sun is No. 124 Caobao Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai 200235, People's Republic of China.

(5) The business address of Mr. Min Fan is Building 18, No. 968 Jin Zhong Road, Changning District, Shanghai 200335, People's Republic of China.

(6) Include (i) 47,739,363 ordinary shares and (ii) 180,925 ordinary shares represented by 180,925 ADSs. E-House had been our parent company until December 30, 2016 and is incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The business address of E-House is 11/F, Yinli Building, No. 383 Guangyan Road, Shanghai, 200072, People's Republic of China. E-House is a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, which is a Cayman Islands company wholly owned by Mr. Xin Zhou.

(7) Based on Schedule 13D filed with the SEC on January 4, 2017 by SINA, and include (i) 42,081,187 ordinary shares held by SINA and (ii) 36,687 ordinary shares represented by 36,687 ADSs held by MemeStar Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of SINA. SINA is an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. SINA is an online media company and mobile value-added service provider. The principal executive offices of SINA are located at 37F, Jin Mao Tower 88 Century Boulevard, Pudong, Shanghai 200121, China.

- (8) Represents 21,231,220 held by THL O Limited, a British Virgin Islands company and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Tencent Holdings Limited or Tencent. See “Item 7. Related Party Transactions—Transactions and Agreements with Tencent” for more information. Tencent Holding Limited is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and its business address is 29/F., Three Pacific Place, No.1 Queen’s Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong. Tencent is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

To our knowledge, as of February 28, 2019, 26,678,904 of our ordinary shares were held by five record holders in the United States, representing approximately 19.1% of our total outstanding shares (including the 4,205,458 ordinary shares issued to our depository bank for bulk issuance of ADSs reserved for future issuances upon the exercise or vesting of awards granted under our share incentive plan). One of these holders is JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., the depository of our ADS program, which held 25,961,569 ordinary shares on record, representing approximately 18.5% of our total outstanding shares on record as of February 28, 2019 (including the 4,205,458 ordinary shares issued to it for bulk issuance of ADSs reserved for future issuances upon the exercise or vesting of awards granted under our share incentive plan). 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.

For the options granted to our directors, executive officers and employees, please refer to “—B. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers”.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

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

B. Related Party Transactions

Transactions and Agreements with E-House

Agreements Related to Our Carve-out from E-House

We have entered into agreements with E-House with respect to various ongoing relationships between us. These include a master transaction agreement, an offshore transitional services agreement, an onshore transitional services agreement, a non-competition agreement and an onshore cooperation agreement. The following are summaries of these agreements.

Master Transaction Agreement

The master transaction agreement contains provisions relating to our carve-out from E-House. The master transaction agreement provides for cross-indemnities that generally will place the financial responsibility on us for all liabilities associated with the current and historical real estate online services business and operations that have been conducted by or transferred to us, and generally will place on E-House the financial responsibility for liabilities associated with all of E-House’s other current and historical businesses and operations, in each case regardless of the time those liabilities arise. The master transaction agreement also contains indemnification provisions under which we and E-House will indemnify each other with respect to breaches of the master transaction agreement or any related agreement.

In addition, we have agreed to indemnify E-House against liabilities arising from misstatements or omissions in our SEC filings and from information we provide to E-House specifically for inclusion in E-House’s annual or quarterly reports following the completion of our initial public offering, but only to the extent that the information pertains to us or our business or to the extent E-House provides us prior written notice that the information will be included in its annual or quarterly reports and the liability does not result from the action or inaction of E-House. Similarly, E-House will indemnify us against liabilities with respect to information that E-House provided to us specifically for inclusion in our SEC filings.

The master transaction agreement contains a general release, under which the parties will release each other from any liabilities arising from events occurring on or before the initial filing date of the registration statement for our initial public offering, including in connection with the activities to implement our initial public offering. The general release does not apply to liabilities allocated between the parties under the master transaction agreement or the other related agreements.

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Furthermore, under the master transaction agreement, we have agreed to use our reasonable best efforts to use the same independent certified public accounting firm selected by E-House and to maintain the same fiscal year as E-House until the first E-House fiscal year-end occurring after the earlier of (i) the first date when E-House no longer owns at least 20% of the voting power of our then outstanding securities and (ii) the first date when E-House ceases to be the largest beneficial owner of our then outstanding voting securities (without considering holdings by certain institutional investors). We also have agreed to use our reasonable best efforts to complete our audit and provide E-House with all financial and other information on a timely basis.

The master transaction agreement will automatically terminate five years after the first date upon which E-House ceases to own in aggregate at least 20% of the voting power of our then outstanding securities. This agreement can be terminated early by mutual written consent of the parties.

Offshore Transitional Services Agreement

Under the offshore transitional services agreement, E-House agrees that, during the service period, E-House will provide us with various corporate support services, including:

- accounting support;
- administrative support;
- marketing support;
- internal control support;
- customer service support; and
- legal support.

E-House also may provide us with additional services that we and E-House may identify from time to time in the future. It may engage third parties to provide services covered by the offshore transitional service agreement.

The offshore transitional service agreement provides that the performance of a service according to the agreement will not subject the provider of such service to any liability whatsoever except as directly caused by the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the service provider. Liability for gross negligence or willful misconduct is limited to the lower of the price paid for the particular service or the cost of the service's recipient performing the service itself or hiring a third party to perform the service. Under the offshore transitional services agreement, the service provider of each service is indemnified by the recipient against all third-party claims relating to provision of services or the recipient's material breach of a third-party agreement, except where the claim is directly caused by the service provider's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

The price to be paid for the services provided under the offshore transitional service agreement shall be the actual direct costs and indirect costs of providing such services. Direct costs include compensation and travel expenses attributable to employees, temporary workers, and contractors directly engaged in performing the services as well as materials and supplies consumed in performing the services. Indirect costs include occupancy, information technology supervision and other overhead costs of the department incurring the direct costs of providing the service.

The offshore transitional services agreement provides for a service period commencing on the date when the registration statement on Form F-1 for our initial public offering is first publicly filed with the SEC, and ending on the date when E-House ceases to own in aggregate at least 20% of the voting power of our then outstanding securities or ceases to be the largest beneficial owner of our then outstanding voting securities, without considering holdings of institutional investors that have acquired our securities in the ordinary course of their business and not with a purpose nor with the effect of changing or influencing our control.

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Either party may terminate the offshore transitional services agreement with respect to either all or part of the services by giving a 90-day prior written notice to the other party. The agreement provides for an early termination fee in the case of early termination by E-House, but does not quantify the amount of or specify the calculation method, for such fee.

Onshore Transitional Services Agreement

The onshore transitional services agreement adopts terms and conditions similar to those of the offshore transitional services agreement. Under the onshore transitional services agreement, Shanghai Real Estate Sales (Group) Co., Limited, an indirectly wholly owned subsidiary of E-House, or E-House Shanghai, agrees, during the applicable service period, to provide Beijing Leju, Beijing Jiajujiu, Shanghai Yi Xin, Shanghai SINA Leju, Beijing Maiteng, Shanghai Yi Yue and City Rehouse, or the Leju PRC Entities, and/or their designated PRC affiliates, with various corporate support services, including accounting support, administrative support, internal control and internal audit support, marketing support, customer service support and legal support. E-House Shanghai also may provide the Leju PRC Entities with additional services that the Leju PRC Entities and E-House Shanghai may identify from time to time in the future. E-House Shanghai may engage its PRC affiliates or other third parties to provide services covered by the onshore transitional services agreement.

The price to be paid for the services provided under the onshore transitional services agreement shall be the actual direct costs and indirect costs of providing such services. Direct costs include compensation and travel expenses attributable to employees, temporary workers, and contractors directly engaged in performing the services as well as materials and supplies consumed in performing the services. Indirect costs include occupancy, information technology supervision and other overhead costs of the department incurring the direct costs of providing the service.

The onshore transitional services agreement provides for a service period commencing on the date when the registration statement on Form F-1 for our initial public offering is first publicly filed with the SEC, and ending on the date when E-House ceases to own in aggregate at least 20% of the voting power of our then outstanding securities or ceases to be the largest beneficial owner of our then outstanding voting securities, without considering holdings of institutional investors that have acquired our securities in the ordinary course of their business and not with a purpose nor with the effect of changing or influencing our control.

Either E-House Shanghai or the Leju PRC Entities may terminate either all or part of the services by giving a 90-day prior written notice to the other party. The agreement provides for an early termination fee in the case of early termination by the Leju PRC Entities, but does not quantify the amount of or specify the calculation method, for such fee.

E-House charged us a fee based on an estimate of the actual costs incurred to provide services under the offshore and onshore transitional services agreements, which amounted to \$8.6 million, \$5.4 million and \$1.9 million for 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

Non-competition Agreement

The non-competition agreement provides for a non-competition period beginning on the date of the agreement and ending on the later of (i) three years after the first date when E-House ceases to own in aggregate at least 20% of the voting power of our then outstanding securities and (ii) five years after the date that the registration statement on Form F-1 for our initial public offering is first publicly filed with the SEC. This agreement can be terminated early by mutual written consent of the parties.

E-House has agreed not to compete with us during the non-competition period in the business of providing real estate e-commerce, online advertising and listing services, anywhere in the world. We have agreed not to compete with E-House during the non-competition period in any business conducted by E-House as described in its periodic filings with the SEC, other than the businesses we are engaged in as described in the prospectus for our initial public offering.

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The non-competition agreement also provides for a mutual non-solicitation obligation that neither E-House nor we may, during the non-competition period, hire, or solicit for hire, any active employees of or individuals providing consulting services to the other party, or any former employees of or individuals providing consulting services to the other party within six months of the termination of their employment or consulting services, without the other party's consent, except for solicitation activities through generalized non-targeted advertisement not directed to such employees or individuals that do not result in a hiring within the non-competition period.

Onshore Cooperation Agreement

Under this onshore cooperation agreement, E-House Shanghai, Beijing Leju, Beijing Jiajujiu and Shanghai Yi Xin agree that they will cooperate with each other in sharing information about potential demands for products and/or services and developing clients. If any party is aware that its customers, suppliers or other business partners may have demands for the products and/or services of the primary business of any other party, it will share such information with such other party, to the extent not in violation of any applicable law and its confidentiality obligations or other terms under any contract binding on such party. Furthermore, the parties agree to cooperate with each other, to the extent commercially reasonable and in the manner deemed to be appropriate, in referring the principal products and/or services of any other party, joint pitching for and negotiating with clients, and entering into agreements with clients. In the event that the parties jointly enter into an agreement with a client, they shall determine their respective rights and obligations in writing through amicable negotiations, and based on the principle of fairness and the fair market values of the products and/or services offered by the parties. The parties agree not to charge any fees for their cooperation and assistance provided under the agreement unless they separately and explicitly agree otherwise.

The onshore cooperation agreement provides for a term commencing on its date of execution and ending on the date when E-House ceases to own in aggregate at least 20% of the voting power of our then outstanding securities or ceases to be the largest beneficial owner of our then outstanding voting securities, without considering holdings of institutional investors that have acquired our securities in the ordinary course of their business and not with a purpose nor with the effect of changing or influencing our control. The onshore cooperation agreement does not provide any early termination right.

Other Transactions and Agreements with E-House

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we derived revenues in the amount of \$94,548, \$126,168 and nil from providing online advertising services to E-House. On May 28, 2018, we entered into an agreement with E-House to entrust the operation of our Online Furnishing platform business to E-House. E-House agreed to compensate us for any losses generated from the operation. Likewise, any profit from the operation would be equally shared by us and E-House. The amounts represent compensation receivable from E-House due to losses generated from the operation. As a result, for the year ended December 31, 2018, we recognized \$3.4 million for such compensation from E-House, net of selling, general and administrative expenses. Such agreement was terminated on December 20, 2018. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017, and 2018, we recognized expenses for services provided by E-House of \$3.6 million, \$6.5 million and \$2.0 million, respectively.

In March 2015, we declared a cash dividend of \$0.20 per ordinary share, or \$0.20 per ADS, and paid an aggregate of \$18.7 million to E-House directly from our additional paid-in capital account in May 2015.

As of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we had a receivable from E-House of \$6.0 million, a payable to E-House of \$1.4 million and a receivable from E-House of \$0.9 million, respectively.

With respect to our sales of discount coupons for property developments in Beijing, for regulatory reasons the fees for such discount coupons are collected by E-House on our behalf and either remitted to us or used to offset amounts owed by us to E-House. In the past, E-House did not charge any fee or commission for its provision of this service to us.

Loans Outstanding

As of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we had outstanding loan payables to E-House in the amount of \$1.9 million, nil and nil, respectively, which were interest free and settleable on demand. The loans were advanced by E-House primarily for general working capital requirements.

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For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, the largest aggregate amount outstanding under loans made to us by E-House was \$89.5 million, \$1.9 million and nil, respectively. We took out a loan of \$89.5 million from E-house and repaid \$87.6 million to E-House during the year ended December 31, 2016. We repaid the remaining \$1.9 million to E-House during the year ended December 31, 2017. Transactions and Agreements with SINA

In 2008, SINA reorganized its real estate and home furnishing websites and online real estate advertising business into a separate unit with its own legal entities, management team, advertising operations, systems and physical facilities. Pursuant to the reorganization, SINA and E-House formed a joint venture, China Online Housing, which subsequently became our wholly owned subsidiary in December 2013 as part of a corporate reorganization by E-House. The terms of the joint venture provided China Online Housing with the rights, for an initial term of ten years, to use the E-House real estate information database and operate the SINA real estate and home furnishing websites, including licenses to use SINA's trademark, domain names, website technologies and certain software.

In 2009, SINA and China Online Housing entered into an amended and restated advertising inventory agency agreement, a domain name and content license agreement, a restated trademark license agreement and a software license and support services agreement. In March 2014, we and SINA entered into an advertising inventory agency agreement, an amended and restated domain name and content license agreement, an amended and restated trademark license agreement and an amended and restated software license and support services agreement. The principal effect of the agreements entered into in March 2014 is to extend the term of our agreements with SINA through 2024.

Advertising Inventory Agency Agreement

Under the advertising inventory agency agreement, we have the exclusive right to sell advertising to real estate, home furnishing and construction materials advertisers on all SINA non-real estate websites. We are required to pay SINA fees of approximately 15% of the revenues generated from sales of advertising on SINA non-real estate websites, subject to certain limitations on the amount of advertising that we may sell and fees payable by us to SINA based on the amount of advertising sold. In addition, we authorize SINA as our exclusive agent to sell non-real estate-related advertising on our directly operated websites. We are entitled to receive approximately 85% of the revenues generated from these sales. The initial term of the amended and restated advertising inventory agency agreement is ten years, expiring in 2024.

Domain Name and Content License Agreement

Under the amended and restated domain name and content license agreement, an affiliate of SINA, or licensor, granted to us an exclusive license to use its five domain names, namely, *house.sina.com.cn*, *jiaju.sina.com.cn*, *construction.sina.com.cn*, *dichan.sina.com.cn*, and *esf.sina.com.cn* in connection with our real estate internet operations in China. In addition, the licensor also granted to us an exclusive license to use all contents, whose copyrights are owned by the licensor or owned by a third-party provider but is sub-licensable by the licensor without requiring payment of any additional fees and without violating the terms of any agreement with such third party provider, in connection with websites associated with the domain names licensed to us. For other operating contents, we may enter into an agreement with the owner independently and will be responsible for the costs associated with procuring the contents. The licenses are for an initial term of ten years expiring in 2024.

Amended and Restated Trademark License Agreement

Under the amended and restated trademark license agreement, an affiliate of SINA granted to us a non-exclusive license to use three SINA trademarks and an exclusive license to use four SINA related trademarks in connection with our real estate online operations in China through websites located at *leju.com* and the websites located at *house.sina.com.cn*, *jiaju.sina.com.cn*, *construction.sina.com.cn*, *dichan.sina.com.cn* and *esf.sina.com.cn*. The licenses are for an initial term of ten years expiring in 2024.

Amended and Restated Software License and Support Services Agreement

Under the amended and restated software license and support services agreement, a subsidiary of SINA, or licensor, granted to us a non-exclusive license to use (i) the proprietary software used for, among other things, internet content publishing, advertising publishing, sales management, procurement reimbursement, financial management flow, statistics, monitoring and censoring; (ii) certain current software products and interfaces necessary to facilitate our use of such current software products; (iii) the databases; (iv) certain improvements to the licensed software; and (v) related documentation and hardware, in each case to the extent such items (other than licensor improvements) exist and have been delivered to us under the software license and support service agreement executed in 2009. The licensor also provided to us infrastructure necessary to operate our websites and facilitate our use of the licensed software. In addition, the licensor also provided support services, including routine maintenance, technical support and hardware support. The licenses are for an initial term of ten years expiring in 2024 and free of any fees (subject to certain exceptions). However, to the extent that there are any reasonable, incremental costs for use of the licensed software or the infrastructure, or provision of the support services, due to a change in the business needs, we are required to reimburse the licensor for all such costs.

Registration Rights Agreement

In connection with SINA becoming a principal shareholder of ours, on March 21, 2017, we entered into a registration rights agreement with SINA, which grants SINA the same registration rights with respect to our ordinary shares as those granted to E-House and Tencent under the investor rights agreement dated March 31, 2014. For a detailed description of the registration rights, see “—Registration Rights Granted to E-House, Tencent and SINA”.

Transactions and Agreements with Tencent

Strategic Cooperation

On March 10, 2014, we entered into a strategic cooperation agreement with Tencent, a provider of comprehensive internet services serving the largest online community in China. Pursuant to the strategic cooperation agreement, we and Tencent have agreed to jointly develop software and tools for use on Weixin to facilitate our opening of Weixin public accounts associated with real estate projects, which provides real estate information to Weixin users, enable us to better connect with our users through such accounts and expand payment solutions provided to user. We have agreed to adopt Weixin payment solutions as the default payment method for real estate O2O e-commerce transactions conducted by our users on Weixin. We and Tencent have also agreed to explore and pursue additional opportunities for potential cooperation, including but not limited to cooperation involving Tencent’s social communications platform, including Weixin, “QQ” and “mobile QQ”; the social networking service “Qzone”; and/or certain other Tencent wholly-owned internet properties in China then in operation. Although the strategic cooperation agreement with Tencent expired in March 2018, our cooperation with Tencent has continued and expanded in scope.

In January 2019, we entered into a series of exclusive advertising agency agreements with Tencent. Pursuant to the exclusive advertising agency agreements, we are the exclusive real property advertising agent of Tencent for selling advertising to real estate advertisers in certain areas of China, including, Tianjin and Sichuan, Anhui, Shanxi, Guangxi and Fujian provinces. In March 2019, we entered into an advertising agency agreement with Tencent, pursuant to which we are the real property advertising agent of Tencent in certain other areas of China.

Investor Rights Agreement

On March 31, 2014, being the closing date of the sale of shares to Tencent by E-House under the share purchase and subscription agreement, we entered into an investor rights agreement with E-House and Tencent, which granted E-House and Tencent, among other things, certain registration rights with respect to our ordinary shares owned by them. On March 21, 2017, we entered into a registration rights agreement with SINA, which grants SINA the same registration rights with respect to our ordinary shares as those granted to E-House and Tencent under the investor rights agreement dated March 31, 2014. For a detailed description of the registration rights, see “—Registration Rights Granted to E-House, Tencent and SINA”.

The investor rights agreement with E-House and Tencent also granted certain board representation rights to Tencent and placed certain restrictions on the transfer of our ordinary shares by E-House or Tencent.

Board representation. For so long as Tencent is the beneficial owner of at least 10% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, Tencent will have the right to designate one director to our board of directors.

Restrictions on transfer. For so long as Tencent is the beneficial owner of at least 10% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, Tencent's prior written consent will be required for (i) a change of control of our company that results in certain specified entities, as agreed by us and Tencent, controlling us, (ii) the issuance, by way of a privately negotiated transaction, of equity securities representing more than 10% of our issued and outstanding share capital to certain specified entities, or (iii) the transfer or other disposition, by way of a privately negotiated transaction, of equity securities representing more than 10% of our issued and outstanding share capital by E-House to certain specified entities, in each case, subject to certain exceptions. Tencent will not, without our prior written consent, transfer or otherwise dispose, by way of a privately negotiated transaction, of our equity securities held by Tencent to certain specified entities, subject to certain exceptions.

Registration Rights Granted to E-House, Tencent and SINA

On March 31, 2014, we entered into an investor rights agreement with E-House and Tencent, which granted E-House and Tencent, among other things, certain registration rights with respect to our ordinary shares owned by them. On March 21, 2017, we entered into a registration rights agreement with SINA, which grants SINA the same registration rights with respect to our ordinary shares as those granted to E-House and Tencent under the investor rights agreement dated March 31, 2014.

Demand registration rights. E-House, Tencent and SINA have the right to demand that we effect a registration covering the offer and sale of their ordinary shares. E-House, Tencent and SINA are each entitled to an aggregate of three such registrations. We, however, are not required to prepare and file (i) more than two demand registration statements in any 12-month period, or (ii) any demand registration statement within 120 days following the date of effectiveness of any other registration statement. If the demand registration relates to an underwritten public offering and the managing underwriter advises in its reasonable opinion that the number of securities requested to be included in the demand registration exceeds the largest number which reasonably can be sold in such offering without having a material adverse effect on such offering, we will include in such demand registration, up to the maximum offering size, following the order of priority: (i) the registrable securities that the requesting parties propose to register; and (ii) any securities we propose to register and any securities with respect to which any other security holder has requested registration. If the managing underwriter determines that less than all of the registrable securities proposed to be sold can be included in such offering, then the registrable securities that are included in such offering shall be allocated pro rata among the respective requesting parties on the basis of registrable securities sought to be registered by each requesting party.

Shelf registration rights. Once we are eligible to file a shelf registration statement pursuant to Rule 415 promulgated under the Securities Act, E-House, Tencent and SINA will have the right to demand that we file a shelf registration statement covering their ordinary shares. We, however, will not be required to prepare and file more than two shelf registration statements in any 12-month period.

Piggyback registration rights. If we propose to file a registration statement for an offering of our ordinary shares, other than in a transaction of the type referred to in Rule 145 under the Securities Act or to our employees pursuant to any employee benefit plan, then we must offer E-House, Tencent and SINA an opportunity to include in the registration all or any part of their registrable securities. If the piggyback registration relates to an underwritten public offering and the managing underwriter advises in its reasonable opinion that the number of securities requested to be included in the piggyback registration together with the securities being registered by us or any other security holder exceeds the largest number which reasonably can be sold in such offering without having a material adverse effect on such offering, then (i) if we initiate the piggyback registration, we will include in such registration the securities we propose to register first, and allocate the remaining part of the maximum offering size to all other selling security holders on a pro rata basis; (ii) if any holder of our securities initiated the piggyback registration, we will include, up to the maximum offering size, first the securities such initiating security holder proposes to register, then the securities of any other selling security holders on a pro rata basis, and lastly the securities we propose to register.

Blackout periods. We are entitled to two blackout periods, aggregating to no more than 90 days in any consecutive 12-month period, during which we can delay the filing or effectiveness of a registration statement, if we would, in the good faith judgment of our board of directors, be required to disclose in the prospectus information not otherwise then required by law to be publicly disclosed, and there is a reasonable likelihood that such disclosure, or any other action to be taken in connection with the prospectus, would materially and adversely affect or interfere with any significant financing, acquisition, merger, disposition of assets, corporate reorganization or other material transaction or negotiations involving us.

Expenses of registration. We will pay all expenses relating to any demand or piggyback registration, except that E-House, Tencent and SINA shall bear and pay all (i) brokerage commissions, (ii) ADS issuance fees payable to any depository institution, (iii) commissions, fees, spreads, discounts, transfer taxes, stamp duties, (iv) fees and expenses of its counsel or other advisers, subject to certain amounts that we will pay, and (v) their own out-of-pocket expenses, in each case, with respect to only such holder's registrable securities.

Transactions with Certain Related Customers and Suppliers, Shareholders, Directors and Affiliates

Transactions with Related Customers and Suppliers

Transactions with SINA. As of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we had a payable balance of \$1.6 million, \$1.6 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, to SINA, representing online advertising resources fee payable to SINA. The total cost recognized for the advertising resources purchased from SINA was \$9.8 million, \$15.6 million and \$19.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. We also derived revenues in the amount of \$1,441, nil and nil from providing online advertising services to SINA for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Transactions with Tencent. As of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we had a receivable balance of nil, \$3.7 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, to Tencent, representing online advertising resources fee prepaid to Tencent. The total cost recognized for the advertising resources purchased from Tencent was nil, \$16.3 million and \$23.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Transactions with Beijing China Real Estate Research Association Technology Ltd., or CRERAT. CRERAT is a joint venture formed by E-House with China Real Estate Research Association and China Real Estate Association. As of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we had no receivable balance from or payable balance to CRERAT. We purchased marketing services from CRERAT of \$56,928, nil and nil in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Transactions with Shanghai Baoku Treasury Culture Development Corporation Ltd., or Baoku. Baoku is under control of Mr. Xin Zhou, our executive chairman. We purchased marketing services from Baoku of \$7,454, nil and nil, respectively, in 2016, 2017 and 2018. We also provided online advertising services to Baoku of \$7,752, nil and nil, respectively, in 2016, 2017 and 2018. We had no receivable balance from or payable balance to Baoku as of December 31, 2018.

Transactions with Shanghai Baoku Information & Technology Ltd., or Baoku I&T. Baoku I&T is under control of Mr. Xin Zhou, our executive chairman. We provided online advertising services to Baoku I&T of \$140,639, nil and nil, respectively, in 2016, 2017 and 2018. As of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we had a receivable of nil, \$0.3 million and nil from Baoku I&T.

Transactions with Shanghai Quanzhuyi Home Furnishing Accessories Ltd., or Quanzhuyi. Quanzhuyi is one of our investment affiliates and we own 13.5% equity interest in it. We provided online advertising services to Quanzhuyi of nil, \$23,603 and nil, respectively, in 2016, 2017 and 2018. As of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we had a payable balance of \$24,271, nil and nil, respectively, to Quanzhuyi.

Transactions with Shanghai Yicang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd., or Yicang. Yicang is controlled by Mr. Xin Zhou, our executive chairman. We rented office from Yicang of \$0.2 million and \$9,438 in 2017 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2017 and 2018, we had a payable balance of \$74,717 and \$1,266, respectively.

Transactions with Shanghai Yunchuang Information & Technology Ltd., or Yunchuang. Yunchuang is under control of Mr. Xin Zhou, our executive chairman. We purchased a live-broadcasting application with all its related software copyrights and personnel from Yunchuang for a consideration of \$6.0 million from Yunchuang in 2017, and purchased services of \$55,018 and \$17,216 in 2017 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2017, we had a receivable from Yunchuang of \$42,497, which represents the expenses paid on behalf of Yunchuang. As of December 31, 2018, we had a payable of \$7,450, which represents the payable for internet connection fees.

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Transactions with Jupai Holdings Ltd., or Jupai. Mr. Xin Zhou, our executive chairman, is a director of Jupai. We purchased services of \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million from Jupai in 2017 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2017 and 2018, we had no receivable balance from or payable balance to Jupai.

Transactions with E-House (China) Enterprise Holdings Ltd., or E-House Enterprise. Mr. Xin Zhou, our executive chairman, is a director of E-House Enterprise. E-House Enterprise was controlled by E-House prior to 2018. For the year ended 2018, we derived revenues in the amount of \$1.9 million from providing online advertising services to E-House Enterprise, and we recognized expenses for services provided by E-House Enterprise of \$4.3 million. As of December 31, 2018, we had a payable balance of \$1.3 million to E-House Enterprise.

Transactions with Management

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

Contractual Arrangements with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu (the consolidated variable interest entities)

See “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure”.

Share Options and Restricted Shares

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—B. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers—Share Incentive Plan”.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

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

Legal Proceedings

We are currently not involved in any material legal or arbitration proceedings. From time to time, we may be subject to claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, such as intellectual property infringement claims against us for use of others’ articles or photographs and employment disputes and claims against us for use of our discount coupons. Such claims or legal actions, even if without merit, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and management resources and potentially result in civil liability for damages.

Dividend Policy

Subject to our memorandum and articles of association and the laws of the Cayman Islands, namely that our company may only pay dividends out of profits or share premium, and provided always that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in our company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business, our board of directors has complete discretion on whether to distribute dividends. Our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but not exceeding the amount recommended by our board of directors. Our board of directors intends on paying dividends only to the extent cash is available in the offshore entities. Even if our board of directors decides to pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant. If we pay any dividends, 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. Cash dividends on our ordinary shares, if any, will be paid in U.S. dollars.

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We rely principally on dividends from our PRC subsidiaries for our cash requirements, to the extent existing cash in our offshore entities is fully utilized, including any debt we may incur.

As authorized by our board of directors, we paid a cash dividend of \$0.20 on or about May 15, 2015, for each of our ordinary shares issued and outstanding as of April 10, 2015, or each of our ADSs outstanding as of April 10, 2015. Our board of directors decides the timing, amount and form of any future dividends, if any, based 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.

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

B. [Significant Changes](#)

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

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. [Offering and Listing Details](#)

Our ADSs have been listed on the NYSE since April 17, 2014 under the symbol “LEJU”. Each ADS represents one of our ordinary shares.

In 2018, the trading price of our ADSs on the NYSE ranged from \$2.35 to \$0.96 per ADS.

B. [Plan of Distribution](#)

Not applicable.

C. [Markets](#)

Our ADSs, each representing one of our ordinary shares, have been traded on the NYSE since April 17, 2014 under the symbol “LEJU”.

D. [Selling Shareholders](#)

Not applicable.

E. [Dilution](#)

Not applicable.

F. [Expenses of the Issue](#)

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. [Share Capital](#)

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

We are a Cayman Islands exempted company with limited liability and our affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time, the Companies Law (2018 Revision) of the Cayman Islands, which is referred to as the Companies Law below, and the common law of the Cayman Islands.

The following are summaries of material provisions of our current amended and restated memorandum and articles of association that became effective immediately prior to the completion of our initial public offering in April 2014, insofar as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares.

Registered Office and Objects

Our registered office in the Cayman Islands is located at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited at PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands, or at such other place as our board of directors may from time to time decide. The objects for which our company is established are unrestricted and we have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the Companies Law, as amended from time to time, or any other law of the Cayman Islands.

Board of Directors

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

Ordinary Shares

General. All of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares are fully paid and non-assessable. Our ordinary shares are issued in registered form, and are issued when registered in our register of members. Our shareholders who are non-residents of the Cayman Islands may freely hold and vote their ordinary shares. Our company will not issue bearer or negotiable shares.

Register of Members. Under Cayman Islands law, we must keep a register of members and there should be entered therein:

- the names and addresses of the members, a statement of the shares held by each member, and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid, on the shares of each member;
- the date on which the name of any person was entered on the register as a member; and
- the date on which any person ceased to be a member.

Under Cayman Islands law, the register of members of our company is prima facie evidence of the matters set out therein (i.e., the register of members will raise a presumption of fact on the matters referred to above unless rebutted) and a member registered in the register of members is deemed as a matter of Cayman Islands law to have legal title to the shares as set against its name in the register of members.

If the name of any person is incorrectly entered in or omitted from our register of members, or if there is any default or unnecessary delay in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member of our company, the person or member aggrieved (or any member of our company or our company itself) may apply to the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands for an order that the register be rectified, and the Court may either refuse such application or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register.

Dividends. The holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by our board of directors. In addition, our shareholders may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by our directors. Under Cayman Islands law, dividends may be declared and paid only out of funds legally available therefor, namely out of either profit or our share premium account, provided that a dividend may not be paid if this would result in our company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

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Voting Rights. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote on a show of hands or, on a poll, to one vote for each share registered in his name on the register of members, on all matters upon which the ordinary shares are entitled to vote. Voting at any meeting of shareholders is by show of hands unless a poll is demanded. A poll may be demanded by the chairman of such meeting or any one or more shareholders present in person or by proxy entitled to vote and who together hold not less than ten percent of the paid up voting share capital.

An ordinary resolution to be passed by the shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes cast by those shareholders entitled to vote who are present in person or by proxy at a general meeting, while a special resolution requires the affirmative vote of no less than two-thirds of the votes cast by those shareholders entitled to vote who are present in person or by proxy at a general meeting. Both ordinary resolutions and special resolutions may also be passed by a unanimous written resolution signed by all the shareholders of our company, as permitted by the Companies Law and our memorandum and articles of association. A special resolution will be required for important matters such as a change of name or making changes to our memorandum and articles of association.

Transfer of Ordinary Shares. 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.

However, 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 our company has 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 shares;
- the instrument of transfer is properly stamped, if required;
- the ordinary shares transferred are fully paid and free of any lien in favor of us;
- any fee related to the transfer has been paid to us; or
- in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the transfer is not to more than four joint holders.

If our directors refuse to register a transfer they are required, within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, to send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal.

Liquidation. On a winding up of our company, if the assets available for distribution among our shareholders shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the share capital at the commencement of the winding up, the surplus will be distributed among our shareholders in proportion to the par value of the shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up, subject to a deduction from those shares in respect of which there are monies due, of all monies payable to our company for unpaid calls or otherwise. If our assets available for distribution are insufficient to repay all of the paid-up capital, the assets will be distributed so that the losses are borne by our shareholders in proportion to the par value of the shares held by them. We are a “limited liability” company registered under the Companies Law, and under the Companies Law, the liability of our members is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them. Our memorandum of association contains a declaration that the liability of our members is so limited.

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. The ordinary shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid are subject to forfeiture.

Redemption, Repurchase and Surrender of Ordinary Shares. We may issue shares on terms that such shares are subject to redemption, at our option or at the option of the holders thereof, on such terms and in such manner as may be determined, before the issue of such shares, by our board of directors. Our company may also repurchase any of our shares provided that the manner and terms of such purchase have been approved by ordinary resolution of our shareholders, or are otherwise authorized by our memorandum and articles of association. Under the Companies Law, the redemption or repurchase of any share may be paid out of our company’s profits or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purpose of such redemption or repurchase, or out of capital (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve) if our company can, immediately following such payment, pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. In addition, under the Companies Law no such share may be redeemed or repurchased (i) unless it is fully paid up; (ii) if such redemption or repurchase would result in there being no shares outstanding; or (iii) if the company has commenced liquidation. In addition, our company may accept the surrender of any fully paid share for no consideration.

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Variations of Rights of Shares. If at any time, our share capital is divided into different classes or series of shares, all or any of the special rights attached to any class or series of shares (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class or series) may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of a majority of the issued shares of that class or series or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class or series. The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class or series issued with preferred or other rights will not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class or series, 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 and Shareholder Proposals. As a Cayman Islands exempted company, we are not obligated by the Companies Law to call shareholders' annual general meetings. Our memorandum and articles of association provide that we may (but are not obligated to) in each year hold a general meeting as our annual general meeting in which case we shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it, and the annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by our directors.

Shareholders' annual general meetings and any other general meetings of our shareholders may be convened by a majority of our board of directors. Advance notice of at least seven calendar days is required for the convening of our annual general meeting and any other general meeting of our shareholders. A quorum required for a general meeting of shareholders consists of shareholders present in person or by proxy, representing not less than one-third of the votes attaching to the issued and outstanding shares in our company entitled to vote at general meetings.

Cayman Islands law provides shareholders with only limited rights to requisition a general meeting, and does not provide shareholders with any right to put any proposal before a general meeting. However, these rights may be provided in a company's articles of association. Our memorandum and articles of association allow our shareholders holding shares representing in aggregate not less than one-third of the votes attaching to the issued and outstanding shares of our company entitled to vote at general meetings, to requisition an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, in which case our directors are obligated to call such meeting and to put the resolutions so requisitioned to a vote at such meeting; however, our memorandum and articles of association do not provide our shareholders with any right to put any proposals before annual general meetings or extraordinary general meetings not called by such shareholders.

Election and Removal of Directors. Unless otherwise determined by our company in general meeting, our articles of association provide that our board will consist of not less than three directors. There are no provisions relating to retirement of directors upon reaching any age limit.

The directors have the power to appoint any person as a director either to fill a casual vacancy on the board or as an addition to the existing board. Our shareholders may also appoint any person to be a director by way of ordinary resolution.

A director may be removed with or without cause by ordinary resolution.

In addition, the office of any director shall be vacated if the director (i) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors, (ii) dies or is found to be or becomes of unsound mind, (iii) resigns his office by notice in writing to the Company; (iv) without special leave of absence from our board of directors, is absent from meetings of our board of directors for six consecutive meetings and the board resolves that his office be vacated; or (v) is removed from office pursuant to any other provision of our memorandum and articles of association.

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Proceedings of Board of Directors. Our memorandum and articles of association provide that our business is to be managed and conducted by our board of directors. The quorum necessary for board meetings may be fixed by the board and, unless so fixed at another number, will be a majority of the directors, including the chairman.

Our memorandum and articles of association provide that the board may from time to time at its discretion exercise all powers of our company to raise or borrow money, to mortgage or charge all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital of our company and to issue debentures, bonds and other securities of our company, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of our company or of any third party.

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 intend to provide our shareholders with annual audited financial statements. See “Where You Can Find Additional Information”.

Changes in Capital. Our shareholders may from time to time by ordinary resolution:

- increase our share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such classes and amount, as the resolution shall prescribe;
- consolidate and divide all or any of our share capital into shares of a larger amount than our existing shares;
- sub-divide our existing shares, or any of them into shares of a smaller amount, provided that in the subdivision the proportion between the amount paid and the amount, if any, unpaid on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in case of the share from which the reduced share is derived; or
- cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of our share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

Our shareholders may by special resolution, subject to confirmation by the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands on an application by our company for an order confirming such reduction, reduce our share capital or any capital redemption reserve in any manner permitted by law.

Exempted Company. We are an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law. The Companies Law in the Cayman Islands distinguishes between ordinary resident companies and exempted companies. Any company that is registered in the Cayman Islands but conducts business mainly outside 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 for the exemptions and privileges listed below:

- an exempted company does not have to file an annual return of its shareholders with the Registrar of Companies;
- an exempted company’s register of members is not required to be open to inspection;
- an exempted company does not have to hold an annual general meeting;
- an exempted company may issue no par value, negotiable or bearer shares;
- an exempted company may obtain an undertaking against the imposition of any future taxation (such undertakings are usually given for 20 years in the first instance);

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- an exempted company may register by way of continuation in another jurisdiction and be deregistered in the Cayman Islands;
- an exempted company may register as a limited duration company; and
- an exempted company 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 that shareholder’s shares of the company (except in exceptional circumstances, such as involving fraud, the establishment of an agency relationship or an illegal or improper purpose or other circumstances in which a court may be prepared to pierce or lift the corporate veil).

We are subject to reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act, as applicable to foreign private issuers. Except as otherwise disclosed in this annual report, we currently intend to comply with the NYSE rules in lieu of home country practice.

C. [Material Contracts](#)

We have not entered into any material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and other than those described in “Item 4. Information on the Company”, “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions”, or elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F.

D. [Exchange Controls](#)

See “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Regulation—Foreign Exchange Registration of Offshore Investments by PRC Residents”.

E. [Taxation](#)

Cayman Islands Taxation

The Cayman Islands currently levies no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty. There are no other taxes likely to be material to us levied by the government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties which may be applicable on instruments executed in, or brought within the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands, or produced before a court of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties that are applicable to any payments made to or by our company. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

People’s Republic of China Taxation

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

Although Leju Holdings Limited does not meet condition (iii) above as its primary assets in the form of shareholding in offshore entities, and its accounting books and records, company seals, and board and shareholder resolutions are located and maintained outside China, there are uncertainties as to the interpretation of relevant PRC regulations including the SAT Circular 82 and condition (iii) above as well as the applicability of the SAT Circular 82 to Leju Holdings Limited, and the tax resident status of an enterprise is subject to determination by the PRC tax authorities and uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation of the term “de facto management body”.

If the PRC tax authorities determine that Leju Holdings Limited is a PRC resident enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes, we may be required to withhold a 10% withholding tax from dividends we pay to our shareholders that are non-resident enterprises, including the holders of our ADSs. In addition, non-resident enterprise shareholders (including our ADS holders) may be subject to a 10% PRC tax on gains realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares, if such income is treated as sourced from within China. It is unclear whether our non-PRC individual shareholders (including our ADS holders) would be subject to any PRC tax on dividends or gains obtained by such non-PRC individual shareholders in the event we are determined to be a PRC resident enterprise. If any PRC tax were to apply to such dividends or gains, it would generally apply at a rate of 20% unless a reduced rate is available under an applicable tax treaty. However, it is also unclear whether non-PRC shareholders of Leju Holdings Limited would be able to claim the benefits of any tax treaties between their country of tax residence and China in the event that Leju Holdings Limited is treated as a PRC resident enterprise.

The SAT issued the SAT Circular 59 together with the Ministry of Finance in April 2009 and the SAT Circular 698 in December 2009. By promulgating and implementing these two circulars, the PRC tax authorities have enhanced their scrutiny over the direct or indirect transfer of equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise by a non-PRC resident enterprise. The SAT Bulletin 7 was promulgated in February 2015 and replaced previous rules under the SAT Circular 698. Under the SAT Bulletin 7, an “indirect transfer” of assets of a PRC resident enterprise, including equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise, by non-PRC resident enterprises may be re-characterized and treated as a direct transfer of PRC taxable properties, if such transaction arrangement lacks a reasonable commercial purpose and was established for the purpose of avoiding payment of PRC enterprise income tax. As a result, gains derived from such indirect transfer may be subject to PRC enterprise income tax. According to the SAT Bulletin 7, “PRC taxable assets” include assets attributed to an establishment in China, immovable properties located in China, and equity interests in PRC resident enterprises. In respect of an indirect transfer of assets of a PRC establishment, the resulting gain is to be included with the enterprise income tax filing of the PRC establishment being transferred, and would consequently be subject to PRC enterprise income tax at a rate of 25%. If the underlying transfer relates to the immovable properties located in China or to equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise, which is not related to a PRC establishment or place of business of a non-resident enterprise, a PRC enterprise income tax at 10% would apply, subject to preferential tax treatment under applicable tax treaties or similar arrangements, and the party who is obligated to make payments for the transfer has a withholding obligation. Although it appears that the SAT Bulletin 7 does not apply to share transfers of publicly traded companies, there is uncertainty as to the application of the SAT Bulletin 7 and we and our non-PRC resident investors may be at risk of being subject to tax filing or withholding obligations under the SAT Bulletin 7 and we may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with the SAT Bulletin 7 or to establish that we should not be taxed under the SAT Bulletin 7.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares by a U.S. holder (as defined below) that holds our ADSs or ordinary shares as “capital assets” (generally, property held for investment) under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. This discussion is based upon existing U.S. federal income tax law, which is subject to differing interpretations or change, possibly with retroactive effect. No ruling has been sought from the IRS with respect to any U.S. federal income tax consequences described below, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will not take a contrary position. This discussion does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to particular investors in light of their individual circumstances, including investors subject to special tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below (for example, certain financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, traders in securities that have elected the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, partnerships and their partners, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, 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 stock (by vote or value), holders who acquire their ADSs or ordinary shares pursuant to any employee share option or otherwise as compensation, investors that will hold their ADSs or ordinary shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale, investors required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to our ADSs or ordinary shares as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement, or other integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or investors that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar). In addition, this discussion does not address U.S. federal estate, gift, Medicare, and alternative minimum tax considerations, or any non-U.S., state, and local tax considerations. Each U.S. holder is urged to consult its tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal, state, local, and non-U.S. tax considerations of an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares.

General

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or ordinary shares that is, for U.S. 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 U.S. federal income tax purposes) created in, or organized under the laws of, the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia; (iii) an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for U.S. 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 U.S. court and which has one or more U.S. 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 U.S. person.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of our ADSs or ordinary shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding our ADSs or ordinary shares and partners in such partnerships are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in our ADSs or ordinary shares.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, it is generally expected that a U.S. holder of ADSs will generally be treated as the beneficial owner of the underlying shares represented by the ADSs. The remainder of this discussion assumes that a U.S. holder of our ADSs will be treated in this manner. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of ordinary shares for ADSs will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

A non-U.S. corporation, such as our company, will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, if, in the case of any particular taxable year, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (as determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income (the “asset test”). For this purpose, cash and assets readily convertible into cash are categorized as a passive asset and the company’s goodwill and other unbooked intangibles associated with active business activities may generally be classified as active assets. Passive income generally includes, among other things, dividends, interest, rents, royalties, and gains from the disposition of passive assets. We will be treated as owning 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, 25% or more (by value) of the stock.

Although the law in this regard is unclear, we treat our consolidated variable interest entities as being owned by us for U.S. 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 operating results in our consolidated financial statements. If it were determined that we are not the owner of our consolidated variable interest entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, our risk of being classified as a PFIC may substantially increase. Assuming that we are the owner of our consolidated variable interest entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and based upon our current income and assets, we believe we were not a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2018, and we do not presently expect to be classified as a PFIC for the current taxable year or the foreseeable future.

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While we believe we were not a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2018, and do not expect to be a PFIC for the current taxable year and the foreseeable future, no assurance can be given in this regard because the determination of whether we will be or become a PFIC is a factual determination made annually that will depend, in part, upon the composition of our income and assets. Fluctuations in the market price of our ADSs may cause us to be classified as a PFIC for the current or future taxable years because the value of our assets for purposes of the asset test, including the value of our goodwill and other unbooked intangibles, may be determined by reference to the market price of our ADSs from time to time (which may be volatile). Furthermore, the composition of our income and assets may also be affected by how, and how quickly, we use our liquid assets. Under circumstances where our revenue from activities that produce passive income significantly increase relative to our revenue 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. In addition, 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 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 were classified as a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. holder held our ADSs or ordinary shares, we generally would continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which such U.S. holder held our ADSs or ordinary shares.

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 U.S. federal income tax purposes. The U.S. federal income tax rules that apply if we are classified as a PFIC for any taxable year are generally discussed below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules”.

Dividends

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, any cash distributions (including the amount of any tax withheld) paid on our ADSs or ordinary shares out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, will generally be includible in the gross income of a U.S. holder as dividend income on the day actually or constructively received by the U.S. holder, in the case of ordinary shares, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs. Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits on the basis of U.S. federal income tax principles, any distribution paid will generally be reported as a “dividend” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A non-corporate recipient of dividend income will generally be subject to tax on dividend income from a “qualified foreign corporation” at a reduced U.S. federal tax rate rather than the marginal tax rates generally applicable to ordinary income provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met.

A non-U.S. 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) will generally be considered to be a qualified foreign corporation (i) if it is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States which the Secretary of Treasury of the United States determines is satisfactory for purposes of this provision and which includes an exchange of information program; or (ii) with respect to any dividend it pays on stock (or ADSs in respect of such stock) which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Our ADSs are listed on the NYSE, which is an established securities market in the United States, and will be considered readily tradable on the NYSE 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 conditions required for the reduced tax rate, but there can be no assurance that our ADSs will continue to be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Since we do not expect that our 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 conditions required for the reduced tax rate.

In the event that we are deemed to be a PRC “resident enterprise” under the EIT Law (see “People’s Republic of China Taxation”), we may be eligible for the benefits of the U.S.-PRC income tax treaty (which the Secretary of Treasury of the United States has determined is satisfactory for this purpose) and be treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid to our ADSs or ordinary shares. Dividends received on the ADSs or ordinary shares will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to 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 ordinary shares.

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Dividends will generally be treated as income from foreign sources for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes and will generally constitute passive category income. In the event that we are deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise under the EIT Law, a U.S. holder may be subject to PRC withholding taxes on dividends paid on our ADSs or ordinary shares. 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 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 U.S. federal income tax purposes, in respect of such withholdings, but only for a year in which such U.S. holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. Each U.S. holder is advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, a U.S. holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in such ADSs or ordinary shares. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term gain or loss if the ADSs or ordinary shares have been held for more than one year and will generally be U.S.-source gain or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. The deductibility of a capital loss may be subject to limitations. In the event that we are treated as a PRC resident enterprise under the EIT Law and gain from the disposition of the ADSs or ordinary shares is subject to tax in China, such gain may be treated as PRC-source gain for foreign tax credit purposes under the U.S.-PRC income tax treaty. U.S. holders are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences if a foreign tax is imposed on a disposition of our ADSs or ordinary shares, including the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

If we are classified as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares, and unless the U.S. holder makes a mark-to-market election (as described below) with respect to the ADSs, 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 to a U.S. holder that is greater than 125% of the average annual distributions paid in the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, the U.S. holder's holding period for the ADSs or ordinary shares); and (ii) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition, including, under certain circumstances, a pledge, of ADSs or ordinary shares. Under the PFIC rules:

- the excess distribution and/or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. holder's holding period for the ADSs or 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 (each, a pre-PFIC year) will be taxable as ordinary income;
- the amount allocated to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year, will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect applicable to the U.S. holder for that year; and
- an additional tax equal to the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the tax attributable to each prior taxable year, other than a pre-PFIC year.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. holder holds our ADSs or ordinary shares and any of our non-U.S. subsidiaries is also a PFIC, such U.S. holder would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. Each U.S. holder is advised to consult its 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. The mark-to-market election is available only for stock that is regularly traded on a national securities exchange that is registered with the SEC, or on a foreign exchange or represents a legitimate and sound fair market value. Our ADSs are regularly traded on the NYSE, which is an established securities market in the U.S. Consequently, if our ADSs continue to be listed and regularly traded on the NYSE, we expect that the mark-to-market election would be available to a U.S. holder that holds our ADSs were we to become a PFIC, but no assurances may be given in this regard. If a mark-to-market election is made, the U.S. holder will generally (i) include as ordinary income for each taxable year that we are a PFIC the excess, if any, of the fair market value of ADSs held at the end of the taxable year over the adjusted tax basis of such ADSs; and (ii) deduct as an ordinary loss the excess, if any, of the adjusted tax basis of the ADSs over the fair market value of such ADSs held at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. The U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs would be adjusted to reflect any income or loss resulting from the mark-to-market election. If a U.S. holder makes an effective mark-to-market election, in each year that we are a PFIC, any gain recognized upon the sale or other disposition of the ADSs will be treated as ordinary income and loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election.

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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 mark-to-market gain or loss described above during any period that such corporation is not classified as a PFIC.

Because a mark-to-market election cannot be made for any lower-tier PFICs that we may own, a U.S. holder who makes a mark-to-market election with respect to our ADSs may continue to be subject to the general PFIC rules with respect to such U.S. holder's indirect interest in any of our non-U.S. subsidiaries that is classified as a PFIC.

We do not intend to provide information necessary for U.S. holders to make qualified electing fund elections, which, if available, would result in tax treatment different from the general tax treatment for PFICs described above.

As discussed above under "Dividends", dividends that we pay on our ADSs or ordinary shares will not be eligible for the reduced tax rate that applies to qualified dividend income if we are classified as a PFIC for the taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year. In addition, if a U.S. holder owns our ADSs or ordinary shares during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, such holder is generally required to file U.S. IRS Form 8621 and other information as the U.S. Treasury Department may require. Each U.S. holder is advised to consult its tax advisors regarding the potential tax consequences to such holder if we are or become classified as a PFIC, including the possibility of making a mark-to-market election.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We previously filed with the SEC our registration statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-194505), as amended, including the prospectus contained therein, to register the issuance and sale of our ordinary shares represented by ADSs in relation to our initial public offering. We have also filed with the SEC our registration statement on Form F-6 (Registration No. 333-195067) to register our ADSs.

We are subject to the periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act. Under the Exchange Act, we are required to file reports and other information with the SEC. Specifically, we are required to file annually a Form 20-F no later than four months after the close of each fiscal year, which is December 31. All information filed with the SEC can be obtained over the internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov or inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can request copies of documents, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to the SEC.

We will furnish JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., the depository of our ADSs, with our annual reports, which will include a review of operations and annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP, and all notices of shareholders' meetings and other reports and communications that are made generally available to our shareholders. The depository will make such notices, reports and communications available to holders of ADSs and, upon our request, will mail to all record holders of ADSs the information contained in any notice of a shareholders' meeting received by the depository from us.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of quarterly reports and proxy statements, and officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

Our website is www.leju.com. We make our annual reports on Form 20-F and any amendments to such reports available free of charge on our website as soon as reasonably practicable following the electronic filing of each report with the SEC. In addition, we provide electronic or paper copies of our annual reports free of charge to our shareholders and ADS holders upon request. The information contained on our website is not part of this or any other report filed with or furnished to the SEC.

I. Subsidiary Information

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

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk primarily relates to the interest income generated by bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less. We have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest risk exposure. Interest-earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. We have not been exposed to material risks due to changes in interest rates. However, our future interest income may be lower than expected due to changes in market interest rates.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Substantially all of our revenues and most of our expenses are denominated in Renminbi. We do not believe that we currently have any significant direct foreign exchange risk and we have not used any forward contracts, currency borrowings or derivative instruments to hedge 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 foreign exchange rate between the U.S. dollars and the Renminbi because substantially all of our revenues and expenses are denominated in Renminbi and the functional currency of our principal operating subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities is the Renminbi, while we use the U.S. dollar as our functional and reporting currency and our ADSs are traded in U.S. dollars.

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

To the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars into Renminbi for our operations, acquisitions or other uses within China, appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the Renminbi amount we receive from the conversion. To the extent that we seek to convert Renminbi into U.S. dollars, depreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the U.S. dollar amount we receive from the conversion. As of December 31, 2018, we had Renminbi- or Hong Kong dollar- denominated cash balances of \$136.0 million and U.S. dollar-denominated cash balances of \$11.3 million. Assuming we had converted the U.S. dollar-denominated cash balance of \$11.3 million as of December 31, 2018 into Renminbi at the exchange rate of \$1.00 for RMB6.8755 as of December 31, 2018, this cash balance would have been RMB77.7 million. Assuming a further 1% appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar, this cash balance would have decreased to RMB77.0 million as of December 31, 2018. Assuming a 1% depreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar, this cash balance would have increased to RMB78.5 million as of December 31, 2018.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

Fees and Charges Our ADS Holders May Have to Pay

The depositary may charge each person to whom ADSs are issued, including, without limitation, issuances against deposits of shares, issuances in respect of share distributions, rights and other distributions, issuances pursuant to a stock dividend or stock split declared by us or issuances pursuant to a merger, exchange of securities or any other transaction or event affecting the ADSs or deposited securities, and each person surrendering ADSs for withdrawal of deposited securities or whose ADRs are cancelled or reduced for any other reason, \$5.00 for each 100 ADSs (or any portion thereof) issued, delivered, reduced, cancelled or surrendered, as the case may be. The depositary may sell (by public or private sale) sufficient securities and property received in respect of a share distribution, rights and/or other distribution prior to such deposit to pay such charge.

The following additional charges shall be incurred by the ADR holders, by any party depositing or withdrawing shares or by any party surrendering ADSs or to whom ADSs are issued (including, without limitation, issuance pursuant to a stock dividend or stock split declared by us or an exchange of stock regarding the ADSs or the deposited securities or a distribution of ADSs), whichever is applicable:

- a fee of \$1.50 per ADR or ADRs for transfers of certificated or direct registration ADRs;
- a fee of up to \$0.05 per ADS for any cash distribution made pursuant to the deposit agreement;
- a fee of up to \$0.05 per ADS per calendar year (or portion thereof) for services performed by the depositary in administering the ADRs (which fee may be charged on a periodic basis during each calendar year and shall be assessed against holders of ADRs as of the record date or record dates set by the depositary during each calendar year and shall be payable in the manner described in the next succeeding provision);
- a fee for the reimbursement of such fees, charges and expenses as are incurred by the depositary and/or any of its agents (including, without limitation, the custodian and expenses incurred on behalf of holders in connection with compliance with foreign exchange control regulations or any law or regulation relating to foreign investment) in connection with the servicing of the shares or other deposited securities, the sale of securities (including, without limitation, deposited securities), the delivery of deposited securities or otherwise in connection with the depositary's or its custodian's compliance with applicable law, rule or regulation (which fees and charges shall be assessed on a proportionate basis against holders as of the record date or dates set by the depositary and shall be payable at the sole discretion of the depositary by billing such holders or by deducting such charge from one or more cash dividends or other cash distributions);

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- a fee for the distribution of securities (or the sale of securities in connection with a distribution), such fee being in an amount equal to the \$0.05 per ADS issuance fee for the execution and delivery of ADSs which would have been charged as a result of the deposit of such securities (treating all such securities as if they were shares) but which securities or the net cash proceeds from the sale thereof are instead distributed by the depositary to those holders entitled thereto;
- stock transfer or other taxes and other governmental charges;
- cable, telex and facsimile transmission and delivery charges incurred at your request in connection with the deposit or delivery of shares;
- transfer or registration fees for the registration of transfer of deposited securities on any applicable register in connection with the deposit or withdrawal of deposited securities;
- in connection with the conversion of foreign currency into U.S. dollars, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. shall deduct out of such foreign currency the fees, expenses and other charges charged by it and/or its agent (which may be a division, branch or affiliate) so appointed in connection with such conversion; and
- fees of any division, branch or affiliate of the depositary utilized by the depositary to direct, manage and/or execute any public and/or private sale of securities under the deposit agreement.

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and/or its agent may act as principal for such conversion of foreign currency.

We will pay all other charges and expenses of the depositary and any agent of the depositary (except the custodian) pursuant to agreements from time to time between us and the depositary. The charges described above may be amended from time to time by agreement between us and the depositary.

Fees and Other Payments Made by the Depositary to Us

Our depositary has agreed to reimburse us for certain expenses we incur that are related to establishment and maintenance of the ADR program upon such terms and conditions as we and the depositary may agree from time to time. The depositary may make available to us a set amount or a portion of the depositary fees charged in respect of the ADR program or otherwise upon such terms and conditions as we and the depositary may agree from time to time. The depositary collects its fees for issuance and cancellation of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The depositary collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The depositary may collect its annual fee for depositary services by deduction from cash distributions, or by directly billing investors, or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The depositary will generally set off the amounts owing from distributions made to holders of ADSs. If, however, no distribution exists and payment owing is not timely received by the depositary, the depositary may refuse to provide any further services to holders that have not paid those fees and expenses owing until such fees and expenses have been paid. At the discretion of the depositary, all fees and charges owing under the deposit agreement are due in advance and/or when declared owing by the depositary.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, we received \$0.2 million of reimbursement from the depositary for our expenses incurred in connection with the establishment and maintenance of the ADS program.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

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

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this annual report, our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures within the meaning of Rules 13a-15 (e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Based upon this evaluation, our management has concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, our existing disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file and furnish under the Exchange Act was recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of its published consolidated financial statements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective may not prevent or detect misstatements and can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, our management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018. In making this assessment, it used the criteria established within the Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Based on this assessment, our management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2018, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, has audited the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, as stated in its report, which appears on page F-3 of this annual report on Form 20-F.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has determined that Zhe Wei, Min Fan and Winston Li, members of our audit committee, are audit committee financial experts. Each of Zhe Wei, Min Fan and Winston Li is an independent director (under the standards set forth in Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE and Section 10A-3 of the Exchange Act).

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

Our board of directors has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to our directors, officers and employees. We have filed our code of business conduct and ethics as an exhibit to our registration statement on Form F-1 (No. 333-194505) and the code is also available on our official website under the investor relations section at *ir.leju.com*.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees by categories specified below in connection with certain professional services rendered by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, our principal external auditors, for the periods indicated. We did not pay any other fees to our auditors during the periods indicated below.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2018
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	831,331	804,122

Notes:

- (1) “Audit fees” means the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal auditors for the audit of our annual financial statements and the review of our comparative interim financial statements.

The policy of our audit committee is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP, including audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services as described above, other than those for de minimis services which are approved by the audit committee prior to the completion of the audit.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

None.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

None.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT’S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Prior to December 30, 2016, because E-House held more than 50% of the total voting power of our ordinary shares, we were a “controlled company” under Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE. A controlled company need not comply with the applicable NYSE corporate governance rules requiring its board of directors to have a majority of independent directors and independent compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees. We availed ourselves of these controlled company exemptions. As a result, we did not have a majority of independent directors on our board nor a separate nominating committee. In addition, our compensation committee did not consist entirely of independent directors and we were not required to have an annual performance evaluation of the compensation committee.

We have ceased to be a controlled company within the meaning of Section 303A of the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE since December 30, 2016. We have completed changes in our board and committee composition and have been in compliance with the NYSE corporate governance rules since March 10, 2017, including:

- we satisfy the majority independent board requirement;

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- our compensation committee is fully independent; and
- we have established a nominating and corporate governance committee that is fully independent.

The Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE permit a foreign private issuer like us to follow the corporate governance practices of its home country. Certain corporate governance practices in the Cayman Islands, which is our home country, may differ significantly from the NYSE corporate governance listing standards. Currently, we do not rely on home country exemption for corporate governance matters. However, if we choose to follow home country practice in the future, our shareholders may be afforded less protection than they otherwise would under the Corporate Governance Rules of the NYSE applicable to U.S. domestic issuers.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Document</u>
1.1	Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
2.1	Registrant's Specimen American Depositary Receipt (included in Exhibit 2.3)
2.2	Registrant's Specimen Certificate for Ordinary Shares (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
2.3	Deposit Agreement, among the Registrant, the depositary and holder of the American Depositary Receipts (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-197609), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2014)
4.1	2013 Share Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.2	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its directors and executive officers (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.3	Form of Employment Agreement between the Registrant and its executive officers (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.4	English translation of Exclusive Call Option Agreement, dated February 17, 2017, between Shanghai SINA Leju Information Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd., Xudong Zhu and Yinyu He (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.5	English translation of Loan Agreement, dated February 16, 2017, between Shanghai SINA Leju Information Technology Co., Ltd., Xudong Zhu and Yinyu He (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.6	English translation of Shareholder Voting Rights Proxy Agreement, dated February 17, 2017, between Shanghai SINA Leju Information Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd., Xudong Zhu and Yinyu He (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.7	English translation of Power of Attorney, dated February 17, 2017, issued by Xudong Zhu to Xin Zhou (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.8	English translation of Power of Attorney, dated February 17, 2017, issued by Yinyu He to Xin Zhou (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.9	English translation of Equity Pledge Agreement, dated February 17, 2017, between Shanghai SINA Leju Information Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd., Xudong Zhu and Yinyu He (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.10	English translation of Exclusive Technical Support Agreement dated May 8, 2008 between Shanghai SINA Leju Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.11	English translation of Exclusive Call Option Agreement, dated March 2, 2017, between Shanghai Yi Yue Information Technology Co. Ltd., Shanghai Yi Xin E-Commerce Co., Ltd., Yinyu He and Weijie Ma (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.12	English translation of Loan Agreement, dated March 1, 2017, between Shanghai Yi Yue Information Technology Co. Ltd., Yinyu He and Weijie Ma (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.12 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.13	English translation of Shareholder Voting Right Proxy Agreement, dated March 2, 2017, between Shanghai Yi Yue Information Technology Co. Ltd., Shanghai Yi Xin E-Commerce Co., Ltd., Yinyu He and Weijie Ma (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.14	English translation of Power of Attorney, dated March 2, 2017, issued by Yinyu He to Xin Zhou (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.15	English translation of Power of Attorney, dated March 2, 2017, issued by Weijie Ma to Xin Zhou (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.16	English translation of Equity Pledge Agreement, dated March 2, 2017, between Shanghai Yi Yue Information Technology Co. Ltd., Shanghai Yi Xin E-Commerce Co., Ltd., Yinyu He and Weijie Ma (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.17	English translation of Exclusive Technical Support Agreement, dated December 5, 2011, between Shanghai Yi Yue Information Technology Co. Ltd. and Shanghai Yi Xin E-Commerce Co., Ltd. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.18	English translation of Exclusive Call Option Agreement, dated February 27, 2017, between Beijing Maiteng Fengshun Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Jiajujiu E-Commerce Co., Ltd., Yinyu He and Weijie Ma (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.18 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.19	English translation of Loan Agreement, dated February 26, 2017, between Beijing Maiteng Fengshun Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Yinyu He and Weijie Ma (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.19 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.20	English translation of Shareholder Voting Right Proxy Agreement, dated February 27, 2017, between Beijing Maiteng Fengshun Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Jiajujiu E-Commerce Co., Ltd., Yinyu He and Weijie Ma (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.20 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.21	English translation of Power of Attorney, dated February 27, 2017, issued by Yinyu He to Xin Zhou (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.21 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.22	English translation of Power of Attorney, dated February 27, 2017, issued by Weijie Ma to Xin Zhou (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.22 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.23	English translation of Equity Pledge Agreement, dated February 27, 2017, between Beijing Maiteng Fengshun Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Jiajujiu E-Commerce Co., Ltd., Yinyu He and Weijie Ma (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.23 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.24	English translation of Exclusive Technical Support Agreement, dated April 1, 2012, between Beijing Maiteng Fengshun Science and Technology Co., Ltd. and Beijing Jiajujiu E-Commerce Co., Ltd. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.25	English translation of Advertising Inventory Sale Agency Agreement, dated March 7, 2014, between SINA Corporation and Leju Holdings Limited. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.26	Amended and Restated Domain Name and Content License Agreement, dated March 7, 2014, between Beijing SINA Internet Information Service Co., Ltd. and Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.27	Amended and Restated Trademark License Agreement, dated March 7, 2014, between Beijing SINA Internet Information Service Co., Ltd. and Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.28	Amended and Restated Software License and Support Services Agreement, dated March 7, 2014, between SINA.com Technology (China) Co. Ltd. and Shanghai SINA Leju Information Technology Co., Ltd. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.29	Master Transaction Agreement, dated March 2014, between the Registrant and E-House (China) Holdings Limited. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.30	Offshore Transitional Services Agreement, dated March 2014, between the Registrant and E-House (China) Holdings Limited. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.31	Non-Competition Agreement, dated March 2014, between the Registrant and E-House (China) Holdings Limited. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.32	English translation of Onshore Transitional Services Agreement, dated March 2014, between Shanghai Real Estate Sales (Group) Co., Ltd. and certain subsidiaries of the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.33	English translation of Onshore Cooperation Agreement, dated March 2014, by and among Shanghai Real Estate Sales (Group) Co., Ltd., Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd., Shanghai Yi Xin E-Commerce Co., Ltd. and Beijing Jiajujiu E-Commerce Co., Ltd. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
4.34	Strategic Cooperation Agreement, dated March 10, 2014, between Shanghai Yi Yue Information Technology Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Tencent Computer Systems Company Limited (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 24, 2014)
4.35	Investor Rights Agreement dated March 31, 2014 between E-House (China) Holdings Limited, THL O Limited and the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 4, 2014)
4.36	Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 21, 2017, between the Registrant and SINA Corporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.42 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.37	English translation of Termination Agreement dated February 16, 2017 between Shanghai SINA Leju Information Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd., Xudong Zhu and Zuyu Ding (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.43 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.38	English translation of Equity Transfer Agreement dated February 16, 2017 between Xudong Zhu, Zuyu Ding and Yinyu He (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.44 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.39	English translation of Supplemental Agreement dated February 16, 2017 between Shanghai SINA Leju Information Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd., Xudong Zhu, Zuyu Ding and Yinyu He (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.45 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)

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Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.40	English translation of Termination Agreement dated March 1, 2017 between Shanghai Yi Yue Information Technology Co. Ltd., Shanghai Yi Xin E-Commerce Co., Ltd., Zuyu Ding and Weijie Ma (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.46 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.41	English translation of Equity Transfer Agreement dated March 1, 2017 between Weijie Ma, Zuyu Ding and Yinyu He (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.47 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.42	English translation of Supplemental Agreement dated March 1, 2017 between Shanghai Yi Yue Information Technology Co. Ltd., Shanghai Yi Xin E-Commerce Co., Ltd., Zuyu Ding, Weijie Ma and Yinyu He (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.48 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.43	English translation of Termination Agreement dated February 26, 2017 between Beijing Maiteng Fengshun Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Jiajujiu E-Commerce Co., Ltd., Zuyu Ding and Weijie Ma (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.49 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.44	English translation of Equity Transfer Agreement dated February 26, 2017 between Weijie Ma, Zuyu Ding and Yinyu He (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.50 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
4.45	English translation of Supplemental Agreement dated February 26, 2017 between Beijing Maiteng Fengshun Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Jiajujiu E-Commerce Co., Ltd., Zuyu Ding, Weijie Ma and Yinyu He (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.51 to our annual report on Form 20-F, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2017)
8.1*	Principal Subsidiaries and Consolidated Variable Interest Entities of the Registrant
11.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-194505), as amended, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2014)
12.1*	CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
12.2*	CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.1**	CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2**	CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
15.1*	Consent of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP
15.2*	Consent of Fangda Partners
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Scheme Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith

** Furnished herewith

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

LEJU HOLDINGS LIMITED

By: /s/ Yinyu He

Name: Yinyu He

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 10, 2019

LEJU HOLDINGS LIMITED
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FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2017 AND 2018

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Leju Holdings Limited

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Leju Holdings Limited (the “Company”), its subsidiaries and its consolidated variable interest entities (collectively the “Group”) as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group adopted Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, effective January 1, 2018, using the full retrospective transition method.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Group’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated April 10, 2019, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Group’s internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Group’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Group’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Group in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP

Shanghai, the People’s Republic of China

April 10, 2019

We have served as the Group’s auditor since 2013.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Leju Holdings Limited

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Leju Holdings Limited (the “Company”), its subsidiaries and its consolidated variable interest entities (collectively the “Group”) as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Group maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, of the Group and our report dated April 10, 2019, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and included an explanatory paragraph referring to the Group’s adoption of the Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers using the full retrospective transition method.

Basis for Opinion

The Group’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Group’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Group in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP

Shanghai, the People’s Republic of China

April 10, 2019

LEJU HOLDINGS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In U.S. dollar except for share data)

	December 31,	
	2017	2018
	As Adjusted ¹	
	(Note 2)	(Note 2)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	150,967,996	147,263,466
Restricted cash	336,690	—
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$21,827,663 and \$18,195,382 as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively	79,195,932	102,697,121
Contract assets	1,410,198	2,137,107
Marketable securities	3,077,412	2,466,814
Customer deposits	35,822,756	10,671,689
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,945,011	8,620,215
Amounts due from related parties	4,077,008	6,694,579
Total current assets	284,833,003	280,550,991
Property and equipment, net	14,240,120	14,058,327
Intangible assets, net	70,631,146	57,401,177
Investment in affiliates	145,727	62,979
Deferred tax assets, net	67,083,641	62,356,063
Other non-current assets	2,010,712	2,297,489
TOTAL ASSETS	438,944,349	416,727,026
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable (including accounts payable of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Leju of \$1,771,717 and \$225,700 as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	2,949,725	803,275
Accrued payroll and welfare expenses (including accrued payroll and welfare expenses of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Leju of \$28,021,779 and \$23,622,869 as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	37,081,532	30,628,336
Income tax payable (including income tax payable of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Leju of \$25,705,206 and \$25,597,112 as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	63,380,153	58,029,858
Other tax payable (including other tax payable of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Leju of \$11,166,308 and \$11,730,876 as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	11,654,145	12,675,205
Amounts due to related parties (including amounts due to related parties of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Leju of \$1,245,000 and \$3,862,779 as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	3,092,870	3,477,193
Advances from customers (including advance from customers of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Leju of \$10,050,703 and \$26,576,831 as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	10,564,818	26,872,685
Accrued marketing and advertising expenses (including accrued marketing and advertising expenses of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Leju of \$14,117,697 and \$9,439,740 as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	18,851,999	14,895,973
Other current liabilities (including other current liabilities of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Leju of \$15,606,182 and \$10,338,171 as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	16,315,380	12,998,663
Total current liabilities	163,890,622	160,381,188
Deferred tax liabilities (including deferred tax liabilities of the consolidated VIEs without recourse to Leju of \$414,505 and \$275,223 as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively)	18,016,186	14,779,770
Total liabilities	181,906,808	175,160,958
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Ordinary shares (\$0.001 par value): 1,000,000,000 shares authorized, 135,763,962 and 135,763,962 shares issued and outstanding, as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively	135,764	135,764
Additional paid-in capital	788,588,692	792,626,535
Accumulated deficit	(515,344,274)	(528,824,801)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(13,077,311)	(19,848,006)
Total Leju Holdings Limited Shareholders' Equity	260,302,871	244,089,492
Non-controlling interests	(3,265,330)	(2,523,424)
Total equity	257,037,541	241,566,068
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	438,944,349	416,727,026

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

¹ Refer to Note 2 for details on the adoption of the new revenue recognition accounting standard and the impact on previously reported results.

LEJU HOLDINGS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In U.S. dollar except for share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
			(Note 2)
Revenues			
E-commerce	419,023,733	234,835,770	320,271,080
Online advertising	117,948,842	113,235,010	138,371,646
Listing	22,538,535	14,461,253	3,387,930
Total net revenues	559,511,110	362,532,033	462,030,656
Cost of revenues	(57,491,395)	(74,054,524)	(72,909,834)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(521,797,022)	(434,275,879)	(402,257,946)
Goodwill impairment	—	(41,222,971)	—
Other operating income, net	4,586,746	3,071,865	2,163,443
Loss from operations	(15,190,561)	(183,949,476)	(10,973,681)
Interest income	1,312,533	1,313,512	1,085,785
Other income (loss), net	619,750	480,495	(4,219,193)
Loss on disposal of investment or subsidiaries	(185,777)	—	—
Loss before taxes and loss from equity in affiliates	(13,444,055)	(182,155,469)	(14,107,089)
Income tax benefits	2,067,739	20,328,252	1,334,340
Loss before loss from equity in affiliates	(11,376,316)	(161,827,217)	(12,772,749)
Loss from equity in affiliates, net of tax of nil	(224,752)	(216,017)	(78,634)
Net loss	(11,601,068)	(162,043,234)	(12,851,383)
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	(1,812,229)	(1,142,018)	629,144
Net loss attributable to Leju Holdings Limited shareholders	(9,788,839)	(160,901,216)	(13,480,527)
Loss per share:			
Basic	(0.07)	(1.19)	(0.10)
Diluted	(0.07)	(1.19)	(0.10)
Shares used in computation of loss per share			
Basic	135,220,210	135,708,350	135,763,962
Diluted	135,220,210	135,708,350	135,763,962

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

LEJU HOLDINGS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(In U.S. dollar)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
			(Note 2)
Net loss	(11,601,068)	(162,043,234)	(12,851,383)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax of nil:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(16,760,659)	9,136,839	(6,678,452)
Comprehensive loss	(28,361,727)	(152,906,395)	(19,529,835)
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(1,771,012)	(1,249,102)	721,387
Comprehensive loss attributable to Leju Holdings Limited shareholders	<u>(26,590,715)</u>	<u>(151,657,293)</u>	<u>(20,251,222)</u>

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

LEJU HOLDINGS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In U.S. dollar)

	Ordinary Shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Subscription Receivable	Total Leju Holdings Limited Shareholders'	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Number								
Balance at December 31, 2015	134,930,870	134,931	773,766,165	(343,658,094)	(5,521,547)	(9,200)	424,712,255	(478,974)	424,233,281
Net loss	—	—	—	(9,788,839)	—	—	(9,788,839)	(1,812,229)	(11,601,068)
Capital injection from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296,959	296,959
Disposal of a subsidiary	—	—	—	—	2,189	—	2,189	(189,618)	(187,429)
Share-based compensation	—	—	9,936,112	(917,880)	—	—	9,018,232	33,411	9,051,643
Vesting of restricted shares	506,664	507	1,011,493	—	—	—	1,012,000	—	1,012,000
Exercise of share options	66,424	66	305,484	—	—	9,200	314,750	—	314,750
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	(16,801,876)	—	(16,801,876)	41,217	(16,760,659)
Balance at December 31, 2016	135,503,958	135,504	785,019,254	(354,364,813)	(22,321,234)	—	408,468,711	(2,109,234)	406,359,477
Net loss	—	—	—	(160,901,216)	—	—	(160,901,216)	(1,142,018)	(162,043,234)
Non-controlling interests recognized in connection with business acquisition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,595	59,595
Share-based compensation	—	—	3,569,698	(78,245)	—	—	3,491,453	33,411	3,524,864
Vesting of restricted shares	260,004	260	(260)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	9,243,923	—	9,243,923	(107,084)	9,136,839
Balance at December 31, 2017	135,763,962	135,764	788,588,692	(515,344,274)	(13,077,311)	—	260,302,871	(3,265,330)	257,037,541
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(13,480,527)	—	—	(13,480,527)	629,144	(12,851,383)
Share-based compensation	—	—	4,037,843	—	—	—	4,037,843	20,519	4,058,362
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	(6,770,695)	—	(6,770,695)	92,243	(6,678,452)
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>135,763,962</u>	<u>135,764</u>	<u>792,626,535</u>	<u>(528,824,801)</u>	<u>(19,848,006)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>244,089,492</u>	<u>(2,523,424)</u>	<u>241,566,068</u>

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

LEJU HOLDINGS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In U.S. dollar)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	(Note 2)
Operating activities:			
Net loss	(11,601,068)	(162,043,234)	(12,851,383)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	15,006,676	16,544,668	15,705,383
Loss from equity in affiliates	224,752	216,017	78,634
Loss on disposal of investment or subsidiaries	185,777	—	—
Provision for allowance for doubtful accounts	14,797,072	4,399,176	1,892,838
Share-based compensation	10,655,448	3,524,864	4,058,362
Unrealized loss (gain) on marketable securities	(180,112)	(911,873)	606,635
Goodwill impairment	—	41,222,971	—
Others	524,810	681,343	148,593
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	21,945,854	(21,439,538)	(29,397,718)
Contract assets	1,508,834	2,688,194	(698,266)
Marketable securities	(2,001,242)	—	—
Customer deposits	18,887,756	3,456,913	26,142,133
Amounts due from related parties	(7,872,808)	3,804,706	(2,617,571)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,310,657	(1,201,142)	2,490,172
Other non-current assets	17,136	69,531	(211,771)
Accounts payable	1,230,644	1,226,158	(2,061,870)
Accrued payroll and welfare expenses	(3,954,784)	(5,152,301)	(6,198,911)
Income tax payable	(646,293)	(3,068,915)	(5,139,469)
Other tax payable	(15,401,042)	(5,571,572)	1,061,293
Amounts due to related parties	(7,620,658)	1,511,521	384,323
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses	5,507,463	20,269,099	9,944,590
Deferred tax assets	(11,399,496)	(22,152,629)	1,569,233
Deferred tax liabilities	(4,016,850)	(2,242,038)	(3,212,929)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	35,108,526	(124,168,081)	1,692,301
Investing activities:			
Deposits for and purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets	(4,243,386)	(2,526,921)	(946,967)
Cash paid for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(5,878,393)	—
Cash outflow due to disposal of a subsidiary	(129,643)	—	—
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	57,186	293,704	1,753,131
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(4,315,843)	(8,111,610)	806,164
Financing activities:			
Contribution from non-controlling interest shareholders	296,959	—	—
Proceeds of loans from related parties	89,462,593	—	—
Repayment of loans to related parties	(87,600,000)	(1,862,593)	—
Proceeds from exercise of options	314,750	—	—
Acquisition of non-controlling interest of subsidiaries	(7,079,295)	—	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,604,993)	(1,862,593)	—
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(12,145,925)	11,109,296	(6,539,685)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	14,041,765	(123,032,988)	(4,041,220)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning of the year	260,295,909	274,337,674	151,304,686
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of the year	274,337,674	151,304,686	147,263,466
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Income taxes paid	10,199,779	10,256,545	3,088,070
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Non-controlling interest recognized in connection with business acquisition	—	59,595	—
Total equity decreased in connection with disposal of a subsidiary	(187,429)	—	—
Decrease in amount due to related party due to vesting of restricted shares	1,012,000	—	—
Reconciliation to amounts on consolidated balance sheets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	274,337,674	150,967,996	147,263,466
Restricted cash	—	336,690	—
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash shown in the statement of cash flows	274,337,674	151,304,686	147,263,466

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

LEJU HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2017 AND 2018
(In U.S. dollar)

1. Organization and Principal Activities

Leju Holdings Limited (the “Company” or “Leju”) was incorporated on November 20, 2013 in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands. The Company, through its subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities (“VIEs”), is principally engaged in providing online advertising, e-commerce services and listing services for the real estate and home furnishing industries in the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”). The Company, its subsidiaries and consolidated VIEs are collectively referred to as the “Group”.

E-House (China) Holdings Limited (“E-House Holdings”) is the Company’s parent company from its incorporation to December 30, 2016. E-House Holdings, its subsidiaries and VIEs, excluding the Group, are collectively referred to as “E-House”. On December 30, 2016, E-House Holdings repurchased all its ordinary shares held by SINA Corporation (“SINA”) for a total consideration consisting of 40,651,187 ordinary shares of Leju and of \$129,038,150 in cash. As a result of this transaction, E-House Holdings ceased to be Leju’s controlling shareholder but remains as the largest shareholder and SINA became a principal shareholder of Leju from December 30, 2016.

The following table lists major subsidiaries and the consolidated VIEs of the Company as of December 31, 2018:

	Date of Incorporation	Place of Incorporation	Percentage of Ownership
Shanghai SINA Leju Information Technology Co., Ltd (“Shanghai SINA Leju”)	08-May-08	PRC	100%
E-House City Re-House Real Estate Agency (Shanghai) Co., Ltd (“City Re-House”)	04-Mar-10	PRC	100%
Shanghai Yi Yue Information Technology Co., Ltd (“Shanghai Yi Yue”)	16-Sep-11	PRC	100%
Beijing Maiteng Fengshun Science and Technology Co., Ltd (“Beijing Maiteng”)	04-Jan-12	PRC	84%
Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Leju”)	13-Feb-08	PRC	VIE
Shanghai Yi Xin E-Commerce Co., Ltd. (“Shanghai Yi Xin”)	05-Dec-11	PRC	VIE
Beijing Jiajujiu E-Commerce Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Jiajujiu”)	22-Mar-12	PRC	VIE

2. Summary of Principal Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”).

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Leju, its majority owned subsidiaries and its VIEs, Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Group evaluates each of its interests in private companies to determine whether or not the investee is a VIE and, if so, whether the Group is the primary beneficiary of such VIE. In determining whether the Group is the primary beneficiary, the Group considers if the Group (1) has power to direct the activities that most significantly affects the economic performance of the VIE, and (2) receives the economic benefits of the VIE that could be significant to the VIE. If deemed the primary beneficiary, the Group consolidates the VIE.

VIE arrangements

PRC regulations currently prohibit or restrict foreign ownership of companies that provide internet content and advertising services. To comply with these regulations, the Group provides such activities through its VIEs and their subsidiaries. To provide the Group effective control over and the ability to receive substantially all of the economic benefits of its VIEs and their subsidiaries, certain of the Company's subsidiaries, Shanghai SINA Leju, Shanghai Yi Yue and Beijing Maiteng (collectively, the "Foreign Owned Subsidiaries") entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Beijing Leju, Shanghai Yi Xin and Beijing Jiajujiu (collectively the "VIEs") and their respective shareholders, respectively, as summarized below:

Name of Foreign Owned Subsidiaries	Foreign Owned Subsidiaries' Economic Ownership of VIES	Name of VIEs	Activities of VIEs
Shanghai SINA Leju	100%	Beijing Leju	Operate the online advertising and listing business
Shanghai Yi Yue	100%	Shanghai Yi Xin	Operate the e-commerce business
Beijing Maiteng	100%	Beijing Jiajujiu	Operate the online home furnishing business

The VIEs hold the requisite licenses and permits necessary to conduct internet content and advertising services activities from which foreign ownership of companies are prohibited or restricted. In addition, the VIEs hold leases and other assets necessary to operate such business and generate a majority of the Group's revenues.

Agreements that Transfer Economic Benefits of the VIEs to the Group

Exclusive Consulting and Technical Support Agreement. Pursuant to an exclusive consulting and technical support agreement between the Foreign Owned Subsidiaries and the respective VIEs, the Foreign Owned Subsidiaries provide the respective VIEs with a series of consulting and technical support services and are entitled to receive related fees. The term of this exclusive technical support agreement will expire upon dissolution of the VIEs. Unless expressly provided by this agreement, without prior written consent of the Foreign Owned Subsidiaries, the VIEs may not engage any third party to provide the services offered by the Foreign Owned Subsidiaries under this agreement.

Agreements that Provide Effective Control over VIEs

Exclusive Call Option Agreement. Each of the shareholders of the VIEs has entered into an exclusive call option agreement with the respective Foreign Owned Subsidiaries. Pursuant to these agreements, each of the shareholders of the VIEs has granted an irrevocable and unconditional option to the respective Foreign Owned Subsidiaries or their designees to acquire all or part of such shareholder's equity interests in VIEs at its sole discretion, to the extent as permitted by PRC laws and regulations then in effect. The consideration for such acquisition of all equity interests in the VIEs will be equal to the registered capital of the VIEs, and if PRC law requires the consideration to be greater than the registered capital, the consideration will be the minimum amount as permitted by PRC law. In addition, the VIEs irrevocably and unconditionally granted the respective Foreign Owned Subsidiaries an exclusive option to purchase, to the extent permitted under the PRC law, all or part of the assets of the VIEs. The exercise price for purchasing the assets of the VIEs will be equal to their respective book values, and if PRC law requires the price to be greater than the book value, the price will be the minimum amount as permitted by PRC law. The call option may be exercised by the respective Foreign Owned Subsidiaries or their designees.

Loan Agreement. Under the loan agreement among shareholders of the VIEs and the respective Foreign Owned Subsidiaries, each of the respective Foreign Owned Subsidiaries has granted an interest-free loan to the shareholders of the VIEs, solely for their purchase of the equity interest of the VIEs, investing or operating activities conducted in the VIEs. Each loan agreement will be due upon the earlier of twenty years from the date of execution or the expiration of the term of business of VIEs.

Shareholder Voting Right Proxy Agreement. Each of the shareholders of the VIEs has irrevocably granted any person designated by the respective Foreign Owned Subsidiaries the power to exercise all voting rights to which he will be entitled to as shareholder of the VIEs at that time, including the right to declare dividends, appoint and elect board members and senior management members and other voting rights.

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Each shareholder voting right proxy agreement has a term of twenty years, unless it is early terminated by all parties in writing or pursuant to provision of this agreement. The term of the agreement will be automatically extended for one year upon the expiration, if the Foreign Owned Subsidiary gives the other parties written notice requiring the extension at least 30 days prior to expiration and the same mechanism will apply subsequently upon the expiration of each extended term.

Equity Pledge Agreement. Each of the shareholders of the VIEs has also entered into an equity pledge agreement with the respective Foreign Owned Subsidiaries. Pursuant to which these shareholders pledged their respective equity interest in the VIEs to guarantee the performance of the obligations of the VIEs. The Foreign Owned Subsidiaries, as pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights, including the right to sell the pledged equity interests. Pursuant to the equity pledge agreement, each shareholder of the VIEs cannot transfer, sell, pledge, dispose of or otherwise create any new encumbrance on their respective equity interest in the VIEs without the prior written consent of the respective Foreign Owned Subsidiaries. The equity pledge right enjoyed by the Foreign Owned Subsidiaries will expire when shareholders of the VIEs have fully performed their respective obligations under the above agreements. The equity pledges of the VIEs have been registered with the relevant local branch of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or SAIC.

Risks in relation to the VIE structure

The Company believes that the Foreign Owned Subsidiaries' contractual arrangements with the VIEs are in compliance with PRC law and are legally enforceable. However, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit the Company's ability to enforce these contractual arrangements and the interests of the shareholders of the VIEs may diverge from that of the Company and that may potentially increase the risk that they would seek to act contrary to the contractual terms, for example by influencing the VIEs not to pay the service fees when required to do so.

The Company's ability to control the VIEs also depends on the power of attorney the Foreign Owned Subsidiaries have to vote on all matters requiring shareholder approval in the VIEs. As noted above, the Company believes this power of attorney is legally enforceable but may not be as effective as direct equity ownership.

In addition, if the legal structure and contractual arrangements were found to be in violation of any existing PRC laws and regulations, the Company may be subject to fines or other actions. The Company does not believe such actions would result in the liquidation or dissolution of the Company, the Foreign Owned Subsidiaries or the VIEs.

The Company, through its subsidiaries and through the contractual arrangements, has (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIEs that most significantly affect the entity's economic performance and (2) the right to receive benefits from the VIEs. Accordingly, the Company is the primary beneficiary of the VIEs and has consolidated the financial results of the VIEs.

The following financial statement amounts and balances of the Group's VIEs were included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, after elimination of inter-company balances and transactions:

	As of December 31,	
	2017	2018
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	57,745,894	86,850,225
Restricted cash	336,690	—
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	67,434,568	101,824,418
Contract assets	1,410,198	2,137,107
Customer deposits	8,648,959	8,941,442
Amounts due from related parties	4,077,008	11,061,430
Other current assets	5,987,132	5,756,953
Total current assets	145,640,449	216,571,575
Total non-current assets	56,767,649	38,951,179
Total assets	202,408,098	255,522,754
Accounts payable	1,771,717	225,700
Accrued payroll and welfare expenses	28,021,779	23,622,869
Income tax payable	25,705,206	25,597,112
Other tax payable	11,166,308	11,730,876
Amounts due to related parties	1,245,000	3,862,779
Advances from customers	10,050,703	26,576,831
Accrued marketing and advertising expenses	14,117,697	9,439,740
Other current liabilities	15,606,182	10,338,171
Total current liabilities	107,684,592	111,394,078
Deferred tax liabilities	414,505	275,223
Total liabilities	108,099,097	111,669,301

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Total net revenues	540,838,424	357,698,260	459,944,563
Cost of revenues	(45,641,656)	(64,947,541)	(64,237,782)
Net income (loss)	2,286,007	(4,453,820)	952,919
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	43,652,445	(33,297,103)	33,053,169
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(1,945,215)	(2,551,687)	31,110
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,782,336)	—	—

There are no consolidated VIEs' assets that are collateral for the VIEs' obligations or are restricted solely to settle the VIEs' obligations. The Company has not provided any financial support that it was not previously contractually required to provide to the VIEs.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from such estimates. Significant accounting estimates reflected in the Group's financial statements include useful lives and valuation of long-lived assets, evaluation of goodwill, allowance for doubtful accounts, assumptions related to share-based compensation arrangements, assumptions related to the consolidation of entities in which the Group holds variable interests and valuation allowance on deferred tax.

(d) Fair value of financial instruments

The Group records its financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value reflects the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required or permitted to be recorded at fair value, the Group considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

The Group applies a fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are comprised of marketable securities. The Group uses quoted price in active markets (Level 1) to determine the fair value of marketable securities.

There are no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in 2016, 2017 and 2018.

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For cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, contract assets, customer deposits, other receivables, accounts payable, other payables, and amounts due from/to related parties, the carrying value approximates its fair value due to its short-term nature.

(e) Business combinations

Business combinations are recorded using the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, the acquired assets and liabilities are recorded at their fair market value at the date of acquisition. Any excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities, including identifiable intangible assets, is recorded as goodwill.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and demand deposits, which are unrestricted as to withdrawal and use, and which have original maturities of three months or less.

(g) Restricted cash

In 2017, the Group was involved in a lawsuit for the settlement of certain marketing expenses and paid deposits to a restricted bank account monitored by the court. During 2018, the lawsuit was settled and the deposits were returned back to the Group.

(h) Marketable securities

Marketable securities include securities that are classified as trading securities. Trading securities represent equity securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term, and they are reported at fair value, with both unrealized and realized gains and losses reported as other income (loss). The fair value of marketable securities is based upon the quoted price in an active market for identical instruments (Level 1).

(i) Customer deposits

The Group provides online real estate e-commerce services for customers. Some real estate developers require the Group to pay an upfront and refundable deposit to obtain the exclusive right to provide e-commerce services for a real estate development project. These deposits are refunded to the Group subject to certain pre-determined criteria specified in the deposit agreement. Customer deposits are recorded as either current or non-current assets based on the Group's estimate of the date of refund. As of December 31, 2018, all customer deposits are refundable within 12 months and none of them passed the original due date.

(j) Investment in affiliates

Affiliated companies are entities over which the Group has significant influence, but which it does not control. The Group generally considers an ownership interest of 20% in common stock or higher to represent a presumption that they are able to exert significant influence.

Investments in affiliates are accounted for by the equity method of accounting. Under this method, the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of affiliated companies is recognized in the income statement and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its affiliated companies are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the affiliated companies; unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. When the Group's share of losses in an affiliated company equals or exceeds its interest in the affiliated company, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless the Group has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the affiliated company.

The Group is required to perform an impairment assessment of its investments whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the investment may not be fully recoverable. An impairment loss is recorded when there has been a loss in value of the investment that is other than temporary. The Group has not recorded any impairment losses in any of the periods reported. As of December 31, 2017 and 2018, the Group determined that no such events were present.

(k) Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease term or their estimated useful lives
Buildings	30 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Gains and losses from the disposal of property and equipment are included in loss from operations.

(l) Intangible assets, net

Acquired intangible assets mainly consist of the advertising agency agreement and license agreements with SINA, customer relationships, and database license are recorded at fair value on the acquisition date. All intangible assets, with the exception of customer relationships, are amortized ratably over the contract period. Intangible assets resulting out of acquired customer relationships are amortized based on the timing of the revenue expected to be derived from the respective customer.

(m) Impairment of long-lived assets

The Group evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. When these events occur, the Group measures impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to future undiscounted net cash flow expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flow is less than the carrying amount of the assets, the Group will recognize an impairment loss equal to the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the assets.

(n) Impairment of goodwill

The Group evaluates the recoverability of goodwill annually or more frequently if an event occurs or circumstances change in the interim that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the asset below its carrying amount. Goodwill is considered to be impaired when the carrying value of a reporting unit or asset exceeds its fair value. The Group currently has only one reporting unit: Leju online segment.

In the evaluation of goodwill for impairment, the Group first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If the Group determines that it is not more likely than not for a reporting unit's fair value to be less than its carrying value, a calculation of the fair value is not performed. If the Group determines that it is more likely than not for a reporting unit's fair value to be less than its carrying value, a calculation of the reporting unit's fair value is performed and compared to the carrying value of that unit. An impairment loss is recorded equal to the excess of the reporting unit's carrying value over its fair value.

Generally, the Group measures fair value of reporting units based on a present value of future discounted cash flows and an income valuation approach. The discounted cash flow models indicate the fair value of the reporting units based on the present value of the cash flow that the reporting units are expected to generate in the future. Significant estimates in the discounted cash flow models include: the weighted average cost of capital; long-term rate of growth and profitability of the Group's business; and working capital effects. The key assumptions used in the income approach, which requires significant management judgment, include forecasted cash flows which consider the historical financial trends, business growth rate and market share, as well as terminal value and discount rate. Significant increases in discount rate or decrease in terminal value in isolation would result in a significantly lower fair value measurement.

(o) Income taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized for temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities, and their reported amounts in the financial statements, net operating loss carry forwards and credits by applying enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years when the reported amounts of the asset or liability are expected to be recovered or settled, respectively. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance 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. Current income taxes are provided for in accordance with the laws of the relevant taxing authorities.

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The Group only recognizes tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions when such positions are more likely than not of being sustained upon examination. For such positions, the amount of tax benefit that the Group recognizes is the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than fifty percent likely of being sustained upon the ultimate settlement of such uncertain position. The Group records interest and penalties as a component of income tax expense.

(p) Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation cost is measured on the grant date of the share award, based on the fair value of the award, and recognized as an expense over the requisite service period. Management has made an estimate of expected forfeitures and recognizes compensation cost only for those equity awards expected to vest.

(q) Revenue recognition

The Group generates real estate online revenues principally from e-commerce, online advertising, and listing services and enters into separate contracts with its customers under each revenue stream. Revenues are recorded, net of sales related taxes.

The Group has adopted ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) and all subsequent ASUs that modified ASC 606 on January 1, 2018 and has elected to apply it retrospectively for the year ended December 31, 2018.

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

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The full retrospective method requires an entity to present financial statements for all periods as if the new revenue standard had been applied to all prior periods. The Group concluded that the cumulative effect to the beginning balance of shareholders' equity as of January 1, 2016 by implementation of the ASC 606 is not significant while the Group records contract assets when the Group does not have an unconditional right to consideration for its services rendered. Accounts receivable as of December 31, 2017 was retrospectively adjusted by the amount of \$1,410,198 to contract assets as a result of the adoption.

E-commerce

The Group offers individual property buyers discount coupons that enable them to purchase specified properties from real estate developers at discounts greater than the face value of the fees charged by the Group. Discount coupons are collected initially upfront from the property buyers and are refundable at any time before they are used to purchase the specified properties. As such, these fees are recorded in advance from customers in the Group's consolidated balance sheets. The Group determines its customers to be the individual property buyers and has identified one single performance obligation to be the sale of discount coupons. The Group determines the sale of discount coupons to be satisfied at a point in time only when the confirmation letters are obtained from its customers that prove the use of the coupons. The transaction price is the face value of the discount coupon fees charged by the Group which is fixed in the contract with the individual property buyers.

Online advertising

Revenue from online advertising services is principally from online advertising arrangements, and keyword advertising arrangements. Online advertising arrangements allow advertisers to place advertisements on particular areas of the Group's online platforms, in particular formats and over particular periods of time. Keyword advertising arrangements allow advertisers to reach certain customer markets based on particular keywords utilized by them over a particular period of time.

The Group enters into separate contracts with its customers for online advertising and keyword advertising arrangements and determines its customers to be the advertisers. As such each promise is identified as a separate performance obligation that is recognized ratably over the contract period and when collection is probable. The transaction price is fixed per contract. No rebates or discounts are given to the advertisers.

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Listing

Listing services entitle real estate brokers to post and make changes to information for properties in a particular area on the website for a specified period of time, in exchange for a fixed fee.

The Group determines its customers to be the real estate brokers and has identified a single performance obligation that is recognized over time on a straight-line basis over the contract period of display and when collection is probable. The transaction price is the fixed fee outlined in the contract. No rebates or discounts are given to the real estate brokers.

Contract balances

The Group does not have unconditional right to the consideration for advertising or listing services until all promises have been fulfilled and therefore initially records a contract asset when recognizing revenue. Upon fulfillment of all advertising or listing services, contract assets will be reclassified as a receivable. Contract assets recognized were \$1,410,198 and \$2,137,107 for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

Disaggregation of revenue

In accordance with ASC 606-10-50, the Group believes the disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by E-Commerce, Online advertising and Listing to sufficiently achieve the disclosure objective of depicting how the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

Practical Expedients and Exemptions

For the Group's contracts that have an original duration of one year or less, the Group uses the practical expedient applicable to such contracts and has not disclosed the transaction prices for the remaining performance obligations as of the end of the reporting period or when the Group expects to recognize this revenue.

(r) Cost of revenue

Cost of revenue consists of costs associated with the production of websites, which includes fees paid to third parties for internet connection, content and services, editorial personnel related costs, amortization of intangible assets, depreciation associated with website production equipment and fees paid for advertising resources.

(s) Marketing and advertising expenses

Marketing and advertising expenses consists primarily of targeted online and offline marketing costs for promoting the Group's e-commerce projects, increasing our visibility and building our brand, such as Leju property visit, sponsored marketing campaigns, online or print advertising, public relations and sponsored events. The Group expenses all marketing advertising costs as incurred and record these costs within "Selling, general and administrative expenses" on the consolidated statements of operations when incurred. The nature of the Group's direct marketing activities is such that they are intended to attract subscribers for the online advertising and potential property buyers to purchase the discount coupons. The Group incurred marketing and advertising expenses amounting to \$345,862,479, \$292,076,010 and \$300,773,157 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

(t) Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company is the United States dollar ("U.S. dollar") and is used as the reporting currency of the Group. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollar at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Equity accounts are translated at historical exchange rates and revenues, expenses, gains and losses are translated using the average rate for the year. Translation adjustments are reported as foreign currency translation adjustment and are shown as a separate component of other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statements of changes in equity and comprehensive loss.

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The financial records of certain of the Company's subsidiaries are maintained in local currencies other than the U.S. dollar, such as Renminbi ("RMB") and Hong Kong dollar ("HKD"), which are their functional currencies. Transactions in other currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing when the transactions occur. Transaction gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Group recorded an exchange gain \$64,650, exchange loss \$619,269 and \$3,800,728 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively, as a component of other income (loss), net, in the consolidated statements of operations.

(u) Government subsidies

Government subsidies include cash subsidies received by the Company's subsidiaries and VIEs in the PRC from local governments. These subsidies are generally provided as incentives for conducting business in certain local districts and are typically granted based on the amount of value-added tax, business tax, and income tax payment generated by the Group in certain local districts. Such subsidies allow the Group full discretion in utilizing the funds and are used by the Group for general corporate purpose. The local governments have final discretion as to the amount of cash subsidies. Cash subsidies of \$4,586,746, \$3,071,865 and \$2,163,443 were included in other operating income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Subsidies are recognized when cash is received and when all the conditions for their receipt have been satisfied.

(v) Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Group to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and customer deposits. The Group deposits its cash and cash equivalents in the reputable financial institutions.

The Group regularly reviews creditworthiness of its customers, and requires collateral or other security from its customers in certain circumstances when accounts receivables' aging is over one year. The Group establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts primarily based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, including creditworthiness of the clients, aging of the receivables and other specific circumstances related to the accounts. Accounts receivable balances are written off after all collection efforts have been exhausted.

Movement of the allowance for doubtful accounts for accounts receivable is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Balance as of January 1	26,350,814	31,160,340	21,827,663
Provisions for doubtful accounts	14,797,072	4,399,176	1,892,838
Write offs	(8,081,575)	(15,325,934)	(4,576,818)
Changes due to foreign exchange	(1,905,971)	1,594,081	(948,301)
Balance as of December 31	<u>31,160,340</u>	<u>21,827,663</u>	<u>18,195,382</u>

The allowance for other receivables in prepaid expenses and other current assets was nil for all periods presented.

Details of the accounts receivable and contract assets from customers accounting for 10% or more of total net accounts receivable and contract assets are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2017	2018
	\$	\$
Customer A	24,387,044	50,555,309

(w) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing loss attributable to holders of ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted loss per ordinary share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue ordinary shares were exercised or converted into ordinary shares.

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The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted loss per share for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
Net loss attributable to Leju ordinary shareholders—basic and diluted	\$ (9,788,839)	\$ (160,901,216)	\$ (13,480,527)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding—basic	135,220,210	135,708,350	135,763,962
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding—diluted	135,220,210	135,708,350	135,763,962
Basic loss per share	\$ (0.07)	\$ (1.19)	\$ (0.10)
Diluted loss per share	\$ (0.07)	\$ (1.19)	\$ (0.10)

Diluted loss per share do not include the following instruments as their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
Share options and restricted shares	7,746,383	8,818,877	13,776,043

(x) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest classified as a separate line item in the equity section and disclosures in the Company's consolidated financial statements have distinguished the interest of Leju from the interest of non-controlling interest holders.

(y) Comprehensive loss

Comprehensive loss includes all changes in equity except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. For the years presented, total comprehensive loss includes net loss and foreign currency translation adjustments.

(z) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The guidance supersedes existing guidance on accounting for leases with the main difference being that operating leases are to be recorded in the statement of financial position as right of use assets and lease liabilities, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. For operating leases with a term of 12 months or less, a lessee is permitted to make an accounting policy election not to recognize lease assets and liabilities. In transition, entities are required to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. In July 2018 (ASU 2018-11), the FASB further amended the guidance to provide another transition method in addition to the existing transition method by allowing entities to initially apply the new leases standard at the adoption date and recognize an accumulative-effective adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. The Group are implementing an enterprise-wide lease accounting system and are in the process of verifying data in the system that will enable the Group to estimate the amounts of those assets and liabilities. The Group have reviewed all leases and are in the process of reviewing its documentation and conclusions to generate the initial accounting entries upon adoption of the standard. The Group expects the right-of-use asset and lease liability to exceed \$36.3 million each.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Credit Losses, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This ASU provides more useful information about expected credit losses to financial statement users and changes how entities will measure credit losses on financial instruments and timing of when such losses should be recognized. This ASU is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for all entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods therein. The updates should be applied through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective (that is, a modified-retrospective approach). The Group is in the process of evaluating the impact on its combined and consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

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In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement. ASU 2018-13 eliminates, adds and modifies certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The amendments applicable to the disclosures of changes in unrealized gains and losses, the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements, and the narrative description of measurement uncertainty should be applied prospectively for only the most recent interim or annual period presented in the initial year of adoption. This ASU is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods therein. All other amendments should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented upon their effective date. Early adoption is permitted, and an entity is also permitted to early adopt any removed or modified disclosures and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The Group is in the process of evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

3. Business Acquisition

In May 2017, the Group acquired a live-broadcasting application (“App”) with all its related software copyrights and personnel from Shanghai Yunchuang Information & Technology Ltd. (“Yunchuang”), which was ultimately controlled by Mr. Xin Zhou, Leju’s executive chairman for an aggregate purchase price of \$6,000,000. The primary reason for the acquisition was to expand the Group’s channel and platform for attracting property buyers and increasing media exposure and influence.

The transaction was accounted for using the purchase method with the purchase price allocated as follows:

	Allocated value	Amortization period
	\$	
Software	5,430,000	3 years
Goodwill	1,927,500	
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,357,500)	
Total	6,000,000	

The goodwill mainly reflects the synergies related to cost for sales and distribution and competitive advantages the Group expects to realize from the living-broadcasting App, which do not qualify for separate recognition of intangible assets. The goodwill is not deductible for tax purpose. The acquisition was not material to the Group’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, and as such, pro forma results of operations were not presented. Goodwill resulted from this acquisition was assigned to the whole group.

4. Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net consists of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2017	2018
	\$	\$
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	12,886,210	11,292,451
Leasehold improvements	6,459,239	2,766,337
Buildings	7,517,133	9,388,136
Motor vehicles	1,668,530	1,078,520
Total	28,531,112	24,525,444
Accumulated depreciation	(14,290,992)	(10,467,117)
Property and equipment, net	14,240,120	14,058,327

Depreciation expenses were \$2,579,726, \$3,078,955 and \$2,465,421 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

5. Intangible Assets, Net

	As of December 31,		Weighted Average Remaining Amortization Period in Years
	2017	2018	
	\$	\$	
Intangible assets subject to amortization are comprised of the following:			
Advertising agency agreement with SINA	106,790,000	106,790,000	5.25
License agreements with SINA	80,660,000	80,660,000	5.25
Customer relationship	10,512,212	10,312,159	0.93
Database license	8,300,000	8,300,000	—
Computer software licenses	6,422,913	6,393,997	1.36
	212,685,125	212,456,156	5.05
Less: Accumulated amortization			
Advertising agency agreement with SINA	69,451,305	75,506,228	
License agreements with SINA	52,888,314	57,391,831	
Customer relationship	9,798,432	10,050,553	
Database license	8,055,884	8,300,000	
Computer software licenses	1,860,044	3,806,367	
Intangible assets subject to amortization, net	70,631,146	57,401,177	
Total intangible assets, net	70,631,146	57,401,177	

The advertising agency agreement and license agreements with SINA were recognized in connection with the Group's acquisition of China Online Housing Technology Corporation ("COHT") in 2009, and provide the Group with exclusive rights to operate SINA's real estate and home furnishing related channels and the exclusive right to sell advertising relating to real estate, home furnishing and construction materials on these channels as well as SINA's other websites through 2019. If the Group sells advertising on SINA's websites other than the above channels, it will pay SINA fees of approximately 15% of the revenues generated from these sales. The acquisition cost was recognized as an intangible asset and amortized over the term of the agreement. In March 2014, the advertising agency agreement and license agreements were extended by five years to 2024 for no additional consideration. All other terms of the agreements remain the same.

Amortization expenses were \$12,426,950, \$13,465,713 and \$13,239,962 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. The Group expects to record amortization expenses of \$12,718,595, \$11,243,687, \$10,561,945, \$10,558,496 and \$10,558,496 for the years ending December 31, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

6. Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017 are as follows:

	2016	2017
	\$	\$
Balance as of January 1	39,807,243	39,018,058
Goodwill recognized upon acquisition (Note 3)	—	1,927,500
Impairment	—	(41,222,971)
Exchange rate translation	(789,185)	277,413
Balance as of December 31	39,018,058	—

The Group operates and manages its business as a single segment and a reporting unit, as such goodwill is assigned to the Group as a whole.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, China's real estate market showed signs of slowdown under the government's continued restrictive policies and further credit tightening. Local governments in more than 20 cities issued notices to restrict real estate purchases. In 2017, many local governments of both first-tier and second-tier cities have also promulgated various policies to impose restrictions or eligibility requirements on real estate buyers. It is uncertain for how long these measures will remain in effect, and whether the central or local governments will further tighten their policies. The Group's revenue growth started to slow down as developers became more pessimistic about increasing sales volume and more cautious with their marketing spending. The Group believed that this resulted in slower than previously expected growth for its business over the next several years. In addition, the Company experienced a 43% decline in its stock price from March 31, 2017 to June 30, 2017. After assessing these circumstances, the Group determined that it was more likely than not that the fair value of the Group was less than its carrying amount. As a result, an interim quantitative goodwill impairment test was performed as of June 30, 2017.

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The Group utilized the income approach valuation method (Level 3) to compute the fair value of its reporting unit. The key assumptions used in the income approach, which requires significant management judgment, include business assumptions, terminal value, and discount rate. Significant increases in discount rate or decrease in terminal value in isolation would result in a significantly lower fair value measurement. The Group applied a discount rate of 16% and terminal growth rate of 3% in estimating its fair value.

Based on the quantitative test performed, the Group concluded that the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeded its fair value. Consequently, the entire goodwill in the amount of \$41,222,971 was impaired in 2017.

There was no goodwill impairment recognized for the year ended December 31, 2016.

7. Other Income (loss), Net

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	180,112	911,873	(606,635)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	64,650	(619,269)	(3,800,728)
Others	374,988	187,891	188,170
Total	619,750	480,495	(4,219,193)

8. Income Tax

The following table summarizes income (loss) before income taxes incurred in the PRC and outside of the PRC:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Income (loss) before income taxes:			
PRC	8,742,444	(133,775,542)	(2,917,703)
Outside of PRC	(22,186,499)	(48,379,927)	(11,189,386)
Total	(13,444,055)	(182,155,469)	(14,107,089)

The expenses (benefits) for income taxes is comprised of:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Current Tax			
PRC	13,331,921	4,059,702	307,689
Outside of PRC	16,686	6,713	1,667
	13,348,607	4,066,415	309,356
Deferred Tax			
PRC	(15,416,346)	(24,394,667)	(1,643,696)
Outside of PRC	—	—	—
	(15,416,346)	(24,394,667)	(1,643,696)
Income tax benefits	(2,067,739)	(20,328,252)	(1,334,340)

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The Company is incorporated in the Cayman Islands, which is exempted from tax.

Enterprise Income Tax Law in China applies a statutory 25% enterprise income tax rate to both foreign invested enterprises and domestic enterprises.

Shanghai SINA Leju was granted a high and new technology enterprise (“HNTE”) status and was entitled to enjoy a favorable statutory tax rate of 15% from 2015 through 2017. Shanghai SINA Leju renewed its qualification of “high and new technology enterprise” in 2018 and was entitled to enjoy a favorable statutory tax rate of 15% from 2018 through 2020.

In February 2012, Shanghai Fangxin information technology Co., Ltd., the Group’s subsidiary in China, was granted a software enterprise status, which exempted it from income taxes for 2012 and 2013 and provided a 50% reduction in its income tax rate, or a rate of 12.5%, from 2014 through 2016.

The Group’s subsidiaries in Hong Kong are subject to a profit tax at the rate of 16.5% on assessable profit determined under relevant Hong Kong tax regulations. The Company’s subsidiaries incorporated in the BVI are not subject to taxation.

The Group does not have uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC740-10, nor does it anticipate any significant increase to its liability for unrecognized tax benefit within next 12 months. The Group will classify interest and penalties related to income tax matters, if any, in income tax expense.

According to the PRC Tax Administration and Collection Law, the statute of limitations is three years if the underpayment of taxes is due to tax authority’s mistake or due to computational errors made by the taxpayer. The statute of limitations will be extended to five years under special circumstances, which are not clearly defined, but an underpayment of tax liability exceeding RMB100,000 (\$14,571) is specifically listed as a special circumstance. In the case of a transfer pricing related adjustment, the statute of limitations is 10 years. There is no statute of limitations in the case of tax evasion.

The principal components of the deferred income tax assets/liabilities are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2017	2018
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued salary expenses	9,165,743	7,632,385
Bad debt provision	5,456,916	4,548,846
Net operating loss carry forwards	38,433,490	44,672,205
Advertising expenses	14,315,500	5,750,479
Others	314,127	232,837
Gross deferred tax assets	67,685,776	62,836,752
Valuation allowance	(602,135)	(480,689)
Total deferred tax assets	67,083,641	62,356,063
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets from acquisition and other assets	18,016,186	14,779,770
Total deferred tax liabilities	18,016,186	14,779,770

The majority deferred tax liabilities were recognized for the temporary differences between the tax basis of intangible assets recognized from acquisitions and their reported amounts in the financial statements.

Movement of the valuation allowance is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Balance as of January 1	(654,267)	(192,536)	(602,135)
Additions	(686)	(490,152)	—
Write off	409,467	103,968	96,091
Changes due to exchange rate translation	52,950	(23,415)	25,355
Balance as of December 31	(192,536)	(602,135)	(480,689)

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The Group has recognized a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets on tax loss carry forwards of \$686, \$490,152 and nil for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

The Group assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to utilize the existing deferred tax assets. A significant piece of objective negative evidence evaluated was the cumulative loss incurred over the three year period ended December 31, 2018. Such objective evidence limits the Group's ability to consider other subjective evidence such as its projections for future growth.

On the basis of this evaluation, as of December 31, 2018, a valuation allowance of \$480,689 was recorded to reflect only the portion of the deferred tax assets that is not more likely than not to be realized. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be adjusted if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forwards period are reduced or increased or if objective negative evidence in the form of cumulative losses is no longer present and additional weight may be given to subjective evidence such as the Group's projections for growth.

Reconciliation between the provision for income tax computed by applying the statutory tax rate to income before income taxes and the actual provision for income taxes is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
PRC income tax rate	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Goodwill impairment not deductible for tax purposes	—	(5.66)%	—
Share based compensation expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(19.17)%	(0.48)%	(7.19)%
Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(4.30)%	(0.27)%	(2.26)%
Effect of tax holiday	5.19%	(5.46)%	1.18%
Effect of different tax rate of subsidiary operation in other jurisdiction	(2.11)%	(0.59)%	(6.58)%
Effect of different tax rate of DTA and DTL applied	17.58%	—	—
Valuation allowance movement	(0.01)%	(0.27)%	—
Withholding tax	(6.80)%	(1.11)%	(0.69)%
	<u>15.38%</u>	<u>11.16%</u>	<u>9.46%</u>

The aggregate amount and per share effect of the tax holiday are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	\$	\$	\$
The aggregate dollar effect	697,559	—	166,874
Per share effect—basic	0.01	—	0.00
Per share effect—diluted	0.01	—	0.00

As of December 31, 2017 and 2018, the Group had tax operating loss carry forwards of \$188,155,208, and \$207,795,259, respectively. The tax operating losses of entities not qualified as HNTE are available for offset against future profits that may be carried forward until calendar year 2022 and 2023, respectively and further to 2027 and 2028, respectively for qualified HNTE according to the public announcement made by the State Administration of Taxation in China in August 2018.

Undistributed earnings of the Company's PRC subsidiaries of approximately \$92,757,472 at December 31, 2018 are considered to be indefinitely reinvested and, accordingly, no provision for PRC dividend withholding tax has been provided thereon. Upon distribution of those earnings generated after January 1, 2009, in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Group would be subject to the then applicable PRC tax laws and regulations. The amounts of unrecognized deferred tax liabilities for these earnings are in the range of \$4,637,874 to \$9,275,747, as the withholding tax rate of the profit distribution will be 5% or 10% depends on whether the immediate offshore companies can enjoy the preferential withholding tax rate of 5%.

9. Share-Based Compensation

Leju Plan

In November 2013, the Company adopted a share incentive plan (“Leju Plan”), which allows the Company to offer a variety of share-based incentive awards to employees, officers, directors and individual consultants who render services to the Group. Under the Leju Plan, the maximum number of shares that may be issued shall be 8% of the total outstanding shares on an as-converted and fully diluted basis as of the effective date of the plan, and shall be increased automatically by 5% of the then total outstanding shares on an as-converted fully diluted basis on each of the third, sixth and ninth anniversaries of the effective date of the Leju Plan. On December 1, 2016, the award pool under Leju plan was automatically increased by 7,553,422 ordinary shares. Options have a ten-year life.

Share Options:

During 2016, there were no options granted under Leju Plan.

During 2017, the Company granted 2,135,000 options to purchase its ordinary shares to certain of the Group’s employees and E-House’s employees at an exercise price of \$3.24 per share. The options expire ten years from the date of grant and vest ratably at each grant date anniversary over a period of three years.

During 2018, the Company granted 5,968,000 options to purchase its ordinary shares to certain of the Group’s employees and E-House’s employees at an exercise price from \$1.41 to \$1.55 per share. The options expire ten years from the date of grant and vest ratably at each grant date anniversary over a period of three years.

The Company has used the binomial model to estimate the fair value of the options granted under the Leju Plan. The fair value per option was estimated at the date of grant using the following assumptions:

	2017	2018
Risk-free rate of return	2.61%	2.96%
Contractual life of option	10 years	10 years
Estimated volatility rate	65.64%	66.34%
Dividend yield	1.00%	1.00%

A summary of option activities under the Leju Plan during the year ended December 31, 2018 is presented below:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value of Options
Outstanding, as of January 1, 2018	8,818,877	4.69	7.07	
Granted	5,968,000	1.43		
Exercised	—	—		—
Forfeited	(1,010,834)	3.81		
Outstanding, as of December 31, 2018	13,776,043	3.34	7.46	
Vested and expected to vest as of December 31, 2018	13,037,961	3.43	7.36	—
Exercisable as of December 31, 2018	6,987,488	4.89	5.74	—

The fair value of the options granted in 2017 was \$1.75 per share. The weighted average grant-date fair value of the options granted in 2018 was \$0.75 per share. For the year ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, the Company recorded compensation expenses of \$5,576,034, \$2,674,454 and \$4,010,147 for the share options granted to the Group’s employees and recorded deemed distribution to E-House of \$883,286, \$78,245 and nil for the share options granted to E-House’s employees, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, 66,424, nil and nil options were exercised having a total intrinsic value of \$43,253, nil and nil, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, there was \$4,537,362 of total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested share options granted under the Leju Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.07 years.

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Restricted Shares:

Restricted shares are restricted from voting or receiving dividends until the shares are vested based on the stipulated service periods as set out in the award agreements.

There were no restricted shares granted under Leju Plan in 2016, 2017 and 2018.

The total grant date fair value of restricted shares vested in 2016, 2017 and 2018 was \$3,737,772, \$2,948,837 and nil, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, the Company recorded compensation expenses of \$3,248,658, \$666,723 and nil for the restricted shares granted to the Group's employees and recorded deemed distribution to E-House of \$34,594, nil and nil for the share options granted to E-House's employees, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2018, there were no unvested restricted shares under the Leju Plan. As such, there were no unrecognized compensation expenses in relation to these shares. There were no outstanding and exercisable restricted shares as of December 31, 2017 and 2018.

Omnigold Plan:

In 2015, the Group's subsidiary, Omnigold Holdings Limited ("Omnigold"), adopted a share incentive plan ("Omnigold Plan"), which proposed that (i) the maximum number of shares of Omnigold available for issuance pursuant to all awards under the Omnigold Plan shall initially be 5,000,000 as of the date of the Omnigold Plan was approved and adopted by the Board of Omnigold (the "Effective Date"), and (ii) the Omnigold Plan shall be increased automatically by 5% of the then total issued and outstanding shares of Omnigold on an as-converted fully diluted basis on each of the third, sixth and ninth anniversary of the Effective Date. The options expire ten years from the date of grant and vest ratably at each grant date anniversary over a period of three years.

There were no options granted under Omnigold Plan in 2016, 2017 and 2018.

A summary of option activities under the Omnigold Plan during the year ended December 31, 2018 is presented below:

	<u>Number of Options</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u> \$	<u>Remaining Contractual Term</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value of Options</u>
Outstanding, as of January 1, 2018	2,055,000	1.50	7.61	
Granted	—			
Exercised	—			—
Forfeited	(1,120,000)	1.50		
Outstanding, as of December 31, 2018	<u>935,000</u>	1.50	6.61	
Vested and expected to vest as of December 31, 2018	935,000	1.50	6.61	—
Exercisable as of December 31, 2018	935,000	1.50	6.61	—

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, the Company recorded compensation expenses of \$226,951, \$183,687 and \$48,215, respectively.

There were no options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

As of December 31, 2018, there was no unrecognized compensation expense given that all share options granted under the Omnigold Plan had been vested.

E-House's Share Incentive Plan (the "E-House Plan")

In 2006, E-House Holdings adopted the E-House Plan, which allows E-House Holdings to offer a variety of share-based incentive awards to employees, officers, directors and individual consultants who render services to E-house. Under the E-House Plan, E-House Holdings authorized 3,636,364 ordinary shares, or 5% of the then total shares outstanding, to grant as options or restricted shares over a three-year period. In October 2010, E-House Holdings authorized an increase of 4,013,619 ordinary shares to the award pool. In November 2012, E-House Holdings further authorized an increase of 1,273,000 ordinary shares to the award pool. In August, 2013, E-House Holdings authorized an increase of 6,644,659 ordinary shares to the award pool. Options have a ten-year life. Share options granted under the E-House Plan can be settled by the employee either by cash or net settled by shares.

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On August 2016, following the delisting of E-House Holdings, all the outstanding options and restricted shares of E-House Plan were immediately exercised. Accordingly, any previously unrecognized compensation costs were recognized immediately.

The share-based compensation expense under E-House Plan allocated to the Group were \$1,254,915, nil and nil for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and, 2018, respectively.

Other Equity Compensation

In September 2014, the Group acquired non-controlling interests from certain employee shareholders. The price premium paid over the fair value of the ordinary shares amounting \$4,276,810 was recorded as share-based compensation costs and to be amortized over the required two-year service period. \$1,603,805, nil and nil stock compensation expense was recognized during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, there were no unrecognized compensation expense since the required service period was expired and all the compensation cost had been fully recognized.

10. Employee Benefit Plans

The Group's PRC subsidiaries and VIEs are required by law to contribute a certain percentages of applicable salaries for retirement benefits, medical insurance benefits, housing funds, unemployment and other statutory benefits. The PRC government is directly responsible for the payments of such benefits. The Group contributed \$22,350,656, \$21,542,245, and \$15,096,793 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively, for such benefits.

11. Distribution of Profits

Relevant PRC statutory laws and regulations permit payment of dividends by the Group's PRC subsidiaries and VIEs only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Under PRC law, each of the Group's PRC subsidiaries and VIEs is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of its registered capital. Each of the Group's subsidiaries with foreign investment is also required to further set aside a portion of its after-tax profits to fund the employee welfare fund at the discretion of the board. Although the statutory reserves can be used, among other ways, to increase the registered capital and eliminate future losses in excess of retained earnings of the respective companies, the reserve funds are not distributable as cash dividends, loans or advances except in the event of liquidation of these subsidiaries.

The amount of the reserve fund for the Group as of December 31, 2017 and 2018 was \$8,776,513 and \$ 9,092,951, respectively.

As a result of these PRC laws and regulations, the Group's PRC subsidiaries and VIEs are restricted in their ability to transfer a portion of their net assets, including general reserve and registered capital, either in the form of dividends, loans or advances. Such restricted portion amounted to \$34,881,491, of which \$8,560,025 was attributed to general reserve and registered capital of the VIEs, as of December 31, 2018.

12. Segment Information

The Group operates and manages its business as a single segment. The Group uses the management approach to determine operating segments. The management approach considers the internal organization and reporting used by the Group's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") for making decisions, allocating resources and assessing performance. The Group's CODM has been identified as the chief executive officer, who reviews the consolidated results of the Group as a whole when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance.

The following table summarizes the revenue information of the Group:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	\$	\$	\$
E-commerce	419,023,733	234,835,770	320,271,080
Online advertising	117,948,842	113,235,010	138,371,646
Listing	22,538,535	14,461,253	3,387,930
	<u>559,511,110</u>	<u>362,532,033</u>	<u>462,030,656</u>

Geographic

Substantially all of the Group's revenues from external customers are located in the PRC.

Major customers

There were no customers from whom revenue accounted for 10% or more of total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

13. Related Party Balances and Transactions

The table below sets forth major related parties and their relationships with the Group:

Company Name	Relationship with the Group
E-House	Under the common control of E-House Holdings until December 30, 2016, and E-House Holdings became largest shareholder since then (Note 1).
SINA	A shareholder with significant influence on the Group
Shanghai Yicang Enterprise Management Ltd. ("Yicang")	Mr. Xin Zhou, executive chairman of Leju, is Yicang's chairman and ultimate controller
Beijing China Real Estate Research Association Technology Ltd. ("CRERAT")	Mr. Xin Zhou, executive chairman of Leju, is CRERAT's chairman
Yunchuang	Mr. Xin Zhou, executive chairman of Leju, is Yunchuang's ultimate controller
Shanghai Baoku Treasury Culture Development Corporation Ltd. ("Baoku")	Mr. Xin Zhou, executive chairman of Leju, is Baoku's ultimate controller.
Shanghai Baoku Information & Technology Ltd. ("Baoku I&T")	Mr. Xin Zhou, executive chairman of Leju, is Baoku I&T's ultimate controller.
Shanghai Quanzhuyi Home Furnishing Accessories Ltd. ("QuanZhuYi")	One of the Group's investment affiliates and the Group owns 13.5% equity interest
Tencent Holdings Ltd. or certain of its affiliates ("Tencent")	A shareholder with significant influence on the Group
Jupai Holdings Ltd. ("Jupai")	Mr. Xin Zhou, executive chairman of Leju, is Jupai's director. E-House Holdings has significant influence on Jupai and Leju
E-House (China) Enterprise Holdings Ltd. ("E-House Enterprise")	Mr. Xin Zhou, executive chairman of Leju, is E-House Enterprise's executive director and chairman. E-House Enterprise was a subsidiary of E-House before it became a listed company in Hong Kong during 2018

Subsequent to Leju's IPO, E-House began charging the Group corporate service fees pursuant to agreements entered into in March 2014 in connection with Leju's IPO. Under these services arrangements, E-House provides various corporate support services to the Group, including general finance and accounting, human resource management, administrative, internal control and internal audit, operational management, legal and information technology. E-House charges the Group a fee based on an estimate of the actual cost incurred to provide such services, which amounted to \$8,585,821, \$5,447,864 and \$1,942,495 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, significant related party transactions were as follows:

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Corporate service provided by E-House under service agreements	8,585,821	5,447,864	1,942,495
Online advertising resources fee recognized as cost of revenues purchased from SINA	9,841,434	15,629,868	19,828,784
Online advertising resources fee recognized as cost of revenues purchased from Tencent	—	16,349,409	23,488,344
Services purchased from/rental cost paid to E-House	3,570,474	6,473,108	1,950,976
Services purchased from CRERAT	56,928	—	—
Services purchased from BaoKu	7,454	—	—
Services purchased from E-House Enterprise	—	—	4,269,565
Services purchased from Jupai	—	267,001	236,432
Services purchased from Yunchuang	—	55,018	17,216
Services purchased from Yicang	—	185,632	9,438
Total services purchased from related parties	22,062,111	44,407,900	51,743,250
Online advertising services provided to E-House	94,548	126,168	—
Compensation from E-House (Note A)	—	—	3,425,741
Online advertising services provided to E-House Enterprise	—	—	1,904,027
Online advertising services provided to SINA	1,441	—	—
Online advertising services provided to BaoKu	7,752	—	—
Online advertising services provided to BaoKu I&T	140,639	—	—
Online advertising services provided to Quanzhuyi	—	23,603	—
Total online advertising services provided to related parties	244,380	149,771	5,329,768
Loan from E-House (Note B)	89,462,593	—	—
Repayment loan to E-House (Note B)	87,600,000	1,862,593	—
Business acquisition from Yunchuang	—	6,000,000	—

Note A: On May 28, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with E-House to entrust the operation of its Online Furnishing platform business to E-House. E-House agreed to compensate the Company for any losses generated from the operation. Likewise, any profit from the operation would be equally shared by the Company and E-House. The amounts represent compensation receivable from E-House due to losses generated from the operation. The compensation was netted of “Selling, general and administrative expenses”. Such agreement was terminated on December 20, 2018.

Note B: The loan from E-House is interest free and can be settled on demand. There were no balances for such nature as of December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

The transactions are measured at the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2018, amounts due from related parties were comprised of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2017	2018
	\$	\$
E-House ⁽¹⁾	—	894,222
Yunchuang ⁽²⁾	42,497	—
Tencent ⁽³⁾	3,743,119	5,800,357
Baoku I&T ⁽²⁾	291,392	—
Total	4,077,008	6,694,579

As of December 31, 2017 and 2018, amounts due to related parties were comprised of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2017	2018
	\$	\$
SINA ⁽⁴⁾	1,641,198	2,189,086
E-House ⁽¹⁾	1,376,955	—
Yicang ⁽⁵⁾	74,717	1,266
Yunchuang ⁽²⁾	—	7,450
E-House Enterprise ⁽⁶⁾	*	1,279,391
Total	3,092,870	3,477,193

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- (1) The amount due from E-House as of December 31, 2018 is primarily for compensation receivable from E-House (See Note A) partially offset by the corporate service fees charged from E-House.

The amount due to E-House as of December 31, 2017 was primarily for corporate service fees charged from E-House.

- (2) The amount due to Yunchuang as of December 31, 2018 represents the payable for internet connection fees.

The amount due from Yunchuang and Baoku I&T as of December 31, 2017 was the expense paid on behalf.

- (3) The amount due from Tencent as of December 31, 2017 and 2018 represents the prepaid fee for online advertising resources.

- (4) The amount due to SINA as of December 31, 2017 and 2018 represents payable for online advertising resources fee.

- (5) The amount due to Yicang as of December 31, 2017 and 2018 represents payable for rental expense.

- (6) E-House Enterprise was a subsidiary of E-House before it became a standalone listed company in Hong Kong during 2018. The amount due from E-House Enterprise is \$466,722 as of December 31, 2017 which was offset in the amount of due to E-House. In 2018, E-House Enterprise is not a subsidiary of E-House, the amount due to E-House Enterprise is disclosed separately. The amount due to E-House Enterprise as of December 31, 2018 represents payable for marketing service fees.

The rollforward of the payable to / (receivable from) E-House for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 are as follows:

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2016	2017	2018
		\$	\$	\$
Balance at January 1		7,783,911	(6,019,121)	1,376,955
Loan from E-House	(A)	89,462,593	—	—
Repayment of loan to E-House	(A)	(87,600,000)	(1,862,593)	—
Receivable from E-House Enterprise as of January 1, 2018	(B)	—	—	466,722
Corporate service provided by E-House under services agreements	(C)	8,585,821	5,447,864	1,942,495
Service provided to E-House	(C)	(94,548)	(126,168)	—
Service purchased from E-House	(C)	3,570,474	6,473,108	1,950,976
Compensation from E-House	(D)	—	—	(3,425,741)
Net payment	(E)	(27,727,372)	(2,536,135)	(3,205,629)
Balance at December 31		(6,019,121)	1,376,955	(894,222)
		As of December 31,		
		2017	2018	
		\$	\$	
Payable / (receivable) for service fee (C)		1,376,955	(894,222)	
Amounts due to/(from) E-House		1,376,955	(894,222)	

- (A) Represents the movement of loan payable to E-House.

- (B) Represents the receivable from E-House Enterprise as of January 1, 2018. E-House Enterprise was no longer a subsidiary of E-House from 2018. Therefore, the amount due from E-House Enterprise as of January 1, 2018 has been carved out from the current period's reconciliation.

- (C) Represents the movement of service fees receivable from and payable to E-House.

- (D) Represents compensation from E-House. See Note A above.

- (E) Represents the net cash flow between the Company and E-House except for the loan from (repaid to) E-House.

14. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Operating lease commitments

The Group has operating lease agreements principally for its office properties in the PRC. Such leases have remaining terms ranging from one to 112 months and are renewable upon negotiation. Rental expenses were \$9,984,844, \$9,982,604 and \$ 9,900,044, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating lease agreements at December 31, 2018 were as follows:

Year Ended December 31	Amount
	\$
2019	9,497,215
2020	8,868,145
2021	5,559,309
2022	3,881,140
2023	3,881,140
Then thereafter	16,608,082
Total	48,295,031

(b) Contingencies

The Group is subject to claims and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of its business. Each of these matters is subject to various uncertainties, and it is possible that some of these matters may be decided unfavorably to the Group. The Group does not believe that any of these matters will have a material effect on its business, assets or operations.

15. Subsequent Events

The Group has evaluated subsequent events through the date of this report. No significant subsequent events were noted.

PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES AND CONSOLIDATED VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

Name of Entity	Place of Incorporation
Subsidiary	
Branco Overseas Ltd	British Virgin Islands
E-House China (Tianjin) Holdings Ltd.	British Virgin Islands
E-House Property Consultancy Ltd.	British Virgin Islands
E-House International Property Consultancy Ltd.	Hong Kong
E-House City Rehouse Real Estate Broker (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	PRC
China E-Real Estate Holdings Ltd.	British Virgin Islands
China E-Real Estate Group Ltd.	Hong Kong
Shanghai Yi Yue Information Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
China Online Housing Technology Corporation	Cayman Islands
China Online Housing (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	Hong Kong
Shanghai SINA Leju Information Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Shanghai Fangxin Information Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Leju (China) Internet Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Omnigold Holdings Ltd.	British Virgin Islands
China Commercial Real Estate Group Ltd.	British Virgin Islands
China Real Estate Business Group Ltd.	Hong Kong
Beijing Maiteng Fengshun Science and Technology Co., Ltd.	PRC
Consolidated Variable Interest Entities	
Shanghai Yi Xin E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	PRC
Beijing Yisheng Leju Information Services Co., Ltd.	PRC
Beijing Jiajujiu E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	PRC

**Certification by the Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Yinyu He, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Leju Holdings Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 10, 2019

By: /s/ Yinyu He

Name: Yinyu He

Title: Chief Executive Officer

**Certification by the Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Li-Lan Cheng, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Leju Holdings Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 10, 2019

By: /s/ Li-Lan Cheng
Name: Li-Lan Cheng
Title: Chief Financial Officer

**Certification by the Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Leju Holdings Limited (the “Company”) on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Yinyu He, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 10, 2019

By: /s/ Yinyu He
Name: Yinyu He
Title: Chief Executive Officer

**Certification by the Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Leju Holdings Limited (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Li-Lan Cheng, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: April 10, 2019

By: /s/ Li-Lan Cheng
Name: Li-Lan Cheng
Title: Chief Financial Officer

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-197069 and 333-217644) of our reports dated April 10, 2019, relating to (1) the consolidated financial statements of Leju Holdings Limited, its subsidiaries and its consolidated variable interest entities (the “Group”), (which our report expresses an unqualified opinion and includes an explanatory paragraph relating to the adoption of Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, using the full retrospective transition method) and (2) the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 20-F of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2018.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP
Shanghai, the People’s Republic of China
April 10, 2019

[Letterhead of Fangda Partners]

April 10, 2019

Leju Holdings Limited
15/F Floor, Shoudong International Plaza
No. 5 Building, Guangqu Home, Dongcheng District
Beijing 100022
People's Republic of China

Dear Sirs,

We consent to the reference to our firm under “Item 4. Information on the Company—C. Organizational Structure” in Leju Holdings Limited’s Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2018, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) in April 2019, and further consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-197069 and 333-217644). We also consent to the filing with the SEC of this consent letter as an exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In giving such consent, we do not thereby admit that we come within the category of persons whose consent is required under Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933, or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in each case, as amended, or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Yours faithfully,

/s/ Fangda Partners
Fangda Partners
